## TAURUS WASTE RECYCLING LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

HPCA Limited
Chartered Accountants
and Statutory Auditors
Station House
Connaught Road
Brookwood
Woking
Surrey
GU24 0ER

# CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 October 2022

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	3
Report of the Independent Auditors	4
Income Statement	8
Other Comprehensive Income	9
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Cash Flow Statement	12
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14

## TAURUS WASTE RECYCLING LIMITED

# COMPANY INFORMATION for the year ended 31 October 2022

**DIRECTORS:** S T Mills

P J Scarborough S T Watkins G R Bird

SECRETARY: P J Scarborough

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Taurus House

Lynchford Lane Farnborough Hampshire GU14 6JB

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 01506942 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: HPCA Limited

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Connaught Road Brookwood Woking Surrey GU24 0ER

Station House

## STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 31 October 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 October 2022.

The principal operation of the company continued to be the provision of waste management services and sale of recycled aggregates to commercial and domestic consumers.

#### REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The board considered the financial year to 31 October 2022 to have been a challenging period which was predominantly characterised by the high rate of post pandemic inflation across the economy.

Company turnover for the period was £8,457,619, a 2.2 % increase on the previous year (2021: £8,279,252). Unfortunately, this was more than offset by the significant increases experienced in fuel and energy costs which rose by 36.2% and 78.9% respectively. As a transport based business with high reliance on both commodities these cost increases, coupled with the withdrawal of red diesel availability for plant in April 2022, were unavoidable and had the most significant impact in reducing the operating profit to £64,703 (2021: £514,281). A 33.2% increase in bank charges mainly due to uplifts in credit card service fees over the year was also notable.

In the coming year the directors will focus on improving the position of the company in the market as well as the continued implementation of cost reduction measures. In light of the recent unprecedented increases in energy prices and with little indication that they will ever return to pre-pandemic levels the board has brought forward plans to instal solar panels at its Farnborough recycling centre. The installation will take place during the summer of 2023 and will significantly reduce annual electricity costs at that site.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There are potential risks and uncertainties going forward which may impact on the ability of the company to maintain profit margins and maximise its potential. The board considers the primary risk for the business in the coming year is the likely persistence of the high inflation rate across the wider economy. In addition to probable further increases in operating costs the directors are particularly concerned as to how inflation will affect customer demand going forward and the negative affect this may have turnover.

The directors have reviewed the company position and form the view that it currently has sufficient liquidity and credit resources for its operational requirements.

### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S T Mills - Director

27 July 2023

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the year ended 31 October 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 October 2022.

#### DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 October 2022.

#### DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 November 2021 to the date of this report.

S T Mills

P J Scarborough

S T Watkins

G R Bird

### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

### **AUDITORS**

The auditors, HPCA Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

#### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S T Mills - Director

27 July 2023

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Taurus Waste Recycling Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

#### The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified those laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management,
   and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector;
- we focused on specific significant laws and regulations which we considered were more likely to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, notably the Companies Act 2006, taxation, data protection and employment legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting the accounting records and legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions:
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation:
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators where applicable, and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Lance Redman (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of HPCA Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Station House Connaught Road Brookwood Woking Surrey GU24 0ER

27 July 2023

# INCOME STATEMENT for the year ended 31 October 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER		8,457,619	8,279,252
Cost of sales GROSS PROFIT		<u>(5,707,546)</u> 2,750,073	(5,356,213) 2,923,039
Administrative expenses OPERATING PROFIT	5	(2,685,370) 64,703	<u>(2,408,758)</u> 514,281
Interest payable and similar expenses (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	6	(104,305) (39,602)	(117,955) 396,326
Tax on (loss)/profit (LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL	7	(91,440)	(64,965)
YEAR		(131,042)	331,361

# OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 31 October 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		(131,042)	331,361
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(131,042)	331,361

# BALANCE SHEET 31 October 2022

	Notes	2022 €	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	-	-
Tangible assets	9	4,674,716	4,672,909
		4,674,716	4,672,909
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	10	33,552	13,375
Debtors	11	1,095,085	975,615
Cash at bank and in hand		282,310	454,506
		1,410,947	1,443,496
CREDITORS		,	
Amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,844,677)	(1,928,569)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(433,730)	(485,073)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			
LIABILITIES		4,240,986	4,187,836
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one			
year	13	(1,688,947)	(1,596,195)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	17	(319,656)	(228,216)
NET ASSETS		<u>2,232,383</u>	2,363,425
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	18	100	100
Retained earnings	19	2,232,283	2,363,325
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		2,232,383	2,363,425
		<u></u>	<u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 July 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

S T Mills - Director

S T Watkins - Director

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 October 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total equity £
Balance at 1 November 2020	100	2,031,964	2,032,064
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 October 2021	100	331,361 2,363,325	331,361 2,363,425
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 October 2022	100	(131,042) 2,232,283	(131,042)

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 October 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
Cook flows from anaroting activities	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities	1	567.425	1 200 297
Cash generated from operations	1	567,425 (24.718)	1,290,287
Interest paid		(24,718)	(29,665)
Interest element of hire purchase and finance		(50,505)	(00.005)
lease rental payments paid		<u>(79,587)</u>	(88,287)
Net cash from operating activities		463,120	1,172,335
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(875,971)	(780,851)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		155,625	120,350
Net cash from investing activities		(720,346)	(660,501)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		(53,201)	(49,385)
New HP loans in the year		374,637	111,406
New FL loans in the year		501,234	664,185
Capital repayments in year		(737,640)	(859,927)
Net cash from financing activities		85,030	$\frac{(039,927)}{(133,721)}$
ivet cash from imaneing activities			(133,721)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivale Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	nts	(172,196)	378,113
year	2	454,506	76,393
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	282,310	454,506

## NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 October 2022

## 1. RECONCILIATION OF (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2022	2021
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(39,602)	396,326
Depreciation charges	637,830	608,092
Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	35,957	(61,227)
Finance costs	104,305	117,955
	738,490	1,061,146
Increase in stocks	(20,177)	(243)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors	(119,470)	20,265
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	(31,418)	209,119
Cash generated from operations	567,425	1,290,287

### 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

### Year ended 31 October 2022

	31.10.22	1.11.21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	282,310	454,506
Year ended 31 October 2021		
	31.10.21	1.11.20
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	454,506	76,393

### 3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT

Net cash	At 1.11.21 £	Cash flow £	At 31.10.22
Cash at bank and in hand	454,506 454,506	(172,196) (172,196)	282,310 282,310
Debt			
Hire purchase and finance leases	(1,865,490)	(93,182)	(1,958,672)
Debts falling due within 1 year	(52,904)	(1,876)	(54,780)
Debts falling due after 1 year	(410,180)	54,780	(355,400)
Total	(2,328,574) (1,874,068)	(40,278) (212,474)	(2,368,852) (2,086,542)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 October 2022

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Taurus Waste Recycling Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

### Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired and is capitalised and written off evenly over its useful life. The directors review the carrying value of goodwill when they consider there have been events or changes in circumstances affecting the current recoverable amount. In these circumstances the value of goodwill is adjusted to its current value and written off over its useful life.

#### Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

### Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Freehold property - 2% on cost

Short leasehold - at varying rates on cost

Plant and machinery - at varying rates on cost and at variable rates on reducing balance

Motor vehicles - at varying rates on cost and at variable rates on reducing balance

Computer equipment - 20% on cost and 20% on reducing balance

#### Stocks

Stocks represent the value of fuel and unsorted waste held on sites and is valued at cost.

#### Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Page 14 continued...

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 October 2022

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Leased assets and obligations

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ('finance leases'), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as obligations to the lessor.

Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account as it is incurred.

All other leases are 'operating leases' and the annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

### 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,053,724	2,017,326
Social security costs	224,002	209,743
Other pension costs	58,586	58,192
	2,336,312	2,285,261
The average number of employees during the year was as follows:	2022	2021
Administrative	11	11
Maintenance	1	2
Drivers	25	25
Recycling operatives	20	22
Directors	4	4
	61	64

### 4. **DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS**

Directors' retirement benefits during the year totalled £10,800 (2021: £10,800).

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was 4 (2021: 4).

Directors' remuneration	£ _409,739	£ 408,842
Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Emoluments etc Pension contributions	$103,701 \\ -2,700$	106,851 2,700

Page 15 continued...

2022

2021

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 October 2022

## 5. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

		2022	2021
		£	£
	Lease of plant and machinery	60,721	67,002
	Depreciation - owned assets	198,118	145,784
	Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts and finance leases	439,811	462,308
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets	35,957	(61,227)
	Auditors' remuneration	<u>8,500</u>	8,000
6.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Loan	24,718	29,668
	Hire purchase	31,350	48,236
	Finance lease interest	48,237	40,051
		104,305	117,955
7.	TAXATION		
	Analysis of the tax charge		
	The tax charge on the loss for the year was as follows:		
	,	2022	2021
		£	£
	Deferred tax	91,440	64,965
	Tax on (loss)/profit	91,440	64,965
	· · · · ·		

Page 16 continued...

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 October 2022

### 7. TAXATION - continued

8.

## Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2022	2021
(Loss)/profit before tax	£ (39,602)	£ 396,326
(Loss)/profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	(7,524)	75,302
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	678	781
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	22,902	76,942
amortisation		
Loss on sale of assets	6,832	(11,633)
Balancing charges	- (47.670)	3,373
Allowable depreciation on finance lease assets	(47,673)	(51,330)
Leasing costs disallowance	65	-
Increase loss carried forward from 19 to 25 percent	(38,575) 194,177	-
Increase accelerated capital allowances from 19 to 25 percent  Deferred tax movement in accelerated capital allowances	(39,442)	(28,470)
Total tax charge	91,440	64,965
1 out and charge		<u> </u>
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
		Goodwill
		£
COST		
At 1 November 2021		
and 31 October 2022	_	2,964,432
AMORTISATION		
At 1 November 2021		
and 31 October 2022	_	2,964,432
NET BOOK VALUE		
At 31 October 2022	=	
At 31 October 2021	=	<del>-</del>

Page 17 continued...

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 October 2022

## 9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

COSTfleasehold £machiner £At 1 November 2021 $1,036,886$ $114,724$ $4,833,265$ Additions374,638Disposals $(150,999)$ At 31 October 2022 $1,036,886$ $114,724$ $5,056,902$ <b>DEPRECIATION</b> At 1 November 2021 $224,451$ $55,931$ $3,005,378$ Charge for year $11,490$ $5,611$ $366,057$ Eliminated on disposal $(106,346)$ At 31 October 2022 $235,941$ $61,542$ $3,265,085$
COST         At 1 November 2021       1,036,886       114,724       4,833,265         Additions       -       -       374,638         Disposals       -       -       (150,995         At 31 October 2022       1,036,886       114,724       5,056,902         DEPRECIATION         At 1 November 2021       224,451       55,931       3,005,378         Charge for year       11,490       5,611       366,057         Eliminated on disposal       -       -       (106,346)
At 1 November 2021       1,036,886       114,724       4,833,265         Additions       -       -       374,638         Disposals       -       -       (150,999         At 31 October 2022       1,036,886       114,724       5,056,904         DEPRECIATION         At 1 November 2021       224,451       55,931       3,005,378         Charge for year       11,490       5,611       366,057         Eliminated on disposal       -       -       (106,346)
Additions       -       -       374,638         Disposals       -       -       (150,999)         At 31 October 2022       1,036,886       114,724       5,056,904         DEPRECIATION         At 1 November 2021       224,451       55,931       3,005,378         Charge for year       11,490       5,611       366,057         Eliminated on disposal       -       -       (106,346)
Disposals         -         -         (150,999)           At 31 October 2022         1,036,886         114,724         5,056,904           DEPRECIATION         224,451         55,931         3,005,378           Charge for year         11,490         5,611         366,057           Eliminated on disposal         -         -         (106,346)
At 31 October 2022     1,036,886     114,724     5,056,904       DEPRECIATION     224,451     55,931     3,005,378       Charge for year     11,490     5,611     366,057       Eliminated on disposal     -     -     (106,346)
DEPRECIATION         At 1 November 2021       224,451       55,931       3,005,378         Charge for year       11,490       5,611       366,057         Eliminated on disposal       -       -       (106,346)
At 1 November 2021       224,451       55,931       3,005,378         Charge for year       11,490       5,611       366,057         Eliminated on disposal
Charge for year       11,490       5,611       366,057         Eliminated on disposal
Eliminated on disposal (106,346
At 31 October 2022 <u>235,941</u> 61,542 <u>3,265,089</u>
NET BOOK VALUE
At 31 October 2022 800,945 53,182 1,791,815
At 31 October 2021 <u>812,435</u> <u>58,793</u> <u>1,827,887</u>
Motor Computer
vehicles equipment Totals
${\mathfrak t}$ ${\mathfrak t}$
COST
At 1 November 2021 2,915,423 38,591 8,938,889
Additions 501,333 - 875,971
Disposals (384,290) - (535,289
At 31 October 2022 3,032,466 38,591 9,279,571
DEPRECIATION A 2002 LA
At 1 November 2021 961,460 18,760 4,265,980
Charge for year 247,052 7,719 637,929
Eliminated on disposal (192,708) - (299,054
At 31 October 2022 1,015,804 26,479 4,604,855
NET BOOK VALUE
At 31 October 2022 2,016,662 12,112 4,674,716
At 31 October 2021

Page 18 continued...

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 October 2022

## 9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are as follows:

	Thed assets, increased in the above, which are noted a	Short	Plant and	Motor	10,775.
		leasehold	machinery	vehicles	Totals
		£	£	£	£
	COST				
	At 1 November 2021	25,650	1,388,874	2,559,283	3,973,807
	Additions	-	374,638	501,333	875,971
	Disposals	-	(148,845)	(384,290)	(533,135)
	Transfer to ownership	(25,650)	(353,631)	(388,860)	(768,141)
	At 31 October 2022	<u> </u>	1,261,036	2,287,466	3,548,502
	DEPRECIATION				_
	At 1 November 2021	5,344	446,926	784,702	1,236,972
	Charge for year	2,565	213,006	224,240	439,811
	Eliminated on disposal	-	(104,192)	(192,708)	(296,900)
	Transfer to ownership	(7,909)	(184,394)	(214,977)	(407,280)
	At 31 October 2022		371,346	601,257	972,603
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 31 October 2022		889,690	1,686,209	2,575,899
	At 31 October 2021	20,306	941,948	1,774,581	2,736,835
10.	STOCKS				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Recycled materials			14,400	2,400
	Fuel			19,152	10,975
				<u>33,552</u>	<u>13,375</u>
11.	DEBTORS				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:				
	Trade debtors			989,442	870,403
	Prepayments			79,393	78,962
			=	1,068,835	949,365
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
	Other debtors			<u>26,250</u>	<u>26,250</u>
	Aggregate amounts			1,095,085	975,615
			=		, 12

Page 19 continued...

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 October 2022

12.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 14)	54,780	52,904
	Hire purchase contracts and finance leases (see		
	note 15)	625,125	679,475
	Trade creditors	807,511	673,292
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	92,957	92,957
	CT 61	1,960	1,960
	Social security and other taxes	55,144	49,770
	VAT	77,754	124,883
	Other creditors	19,671	17,743
	Accrued expenses	109,775	235,585
		<u>1,844,677</u>	1,928,569
12	CDEDITODS, AMOUNTS BALLING DUE AETED MODE THAN ONE		
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
	1 L/M	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans (see note 14)	123,400	178,180
	Other loans (see note 14)	232,000	232,000
	Hire purchase contracts and finance leases (see	,	,
	note 15)	1,333,547	1,186,015
		1,688,947	1,596,195
	7.0.179		
14.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2022	2021
		£ 2022	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:	<i>⊷</i>	~
	Bank loans	54,780	52,904
	Daile 19813	<u>= 2 1,7 0 0</u>	
	Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
	Bank loans - 1-2 years	53,595	54,780
	Directors' loan accounts	232,000	232,000
		<u>285,595</u>	286,780
	A		
	Amounts falling due between two and five years:	(A 0A 5	122 400
	Bank loans - 2-5 years	<u>69,805</u>	123,400

Page 20 continued...

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 October 2022

Hire purchase contracts

Finance leases

### 15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

16.

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Gross obligations repayable:				
Within one year	259,777	303,568	439,398	434,937
Between one and five years	495,501	469,276	911,305	763,185
In more than five years			29,675	23,964
	755,278	772,844	1,380,378	1,222,086
Finance charges repayable:				
Within one year	26,132	25,329	47,918	33,701
Between one and five years	26,838	26,364	75,420	43,892
In more than five years	20,050	20,501	676	154
in more than inversely	52,970	51,693	124,014	77,747
Net all'adan anno alla				
Net obligations repayable:	222 (45	279 220	201 480	401 336
Within one year	233,645	278,239	391,480	401,236
Between one and five years In more than five years	468,663	442,912	835,885	719,293 23,810
in more than five years	702,308	721,151	28,999 1,256,364	1,144,339
	/02,306	721,131	1,230,304	1,144,559
			Non-cancellable	operating leases
			2022	2021
			£	£
Within one year			419,455	392,304
Between one and five years			1,552,812	1,496,187
In more than five years			3,697,083	4,276,643
•			5,669,350	6,165,134
SECURED DEBTS				
The following secured debts are included within credi	tors:			
			2022	2021
			£	£
Bank loans			178,180	231,084
Hire purchase contracts and finance leases			1,958,672	1,865,490
			2,136,852	2,096,574

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by fixed and floating charges over the group's land and buildings and other assets. Obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the related asset.

Page 21 continued...

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued for the year ended 31 October 2022

17.	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	
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				2022 £	2021 £
	Deferred tax				
		d capital allowances		480,387	325,652
	Tax losses	carried forward		(160,731)	(97,436)
				<u>319,656</u>	228,216
					Deferred
					tax
	D.1	N. 1 2021			£
		November 2021			228,216 91,440
	Provided during year Timing differences				71,440
	Tax losses	renees			
	Balance at 3	1 October 2022			319,656
18.	CALLED U	P SHARE CAPITAL			
Allotted, issued and fully paid:		ued and fully paid:			
	Number:	Class:	Nominal	2022	2021
			value:	£	£
	100	Ordinary	£1	100	<u> 100</u>
19.	RESERVES	S			
					Retained
					earnings
					£
	At 1 November 2021				2,363,325
	Deficit for the year			_	(131,042)
	At 31 October 2022			=	2,232,283

### 20. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company considers its ultimate parent company to be Taurus Waste Recycling (Holdings) Limited, incorporated in England.

### 21. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

A director has loaned the company £132,000 (2021: £132,000). The loan is shown in the accounts under creditors falling due after one year.

A director has loaned the company £100,000 (2021: £100,000). Interest is payable on the loan at a commercial rate. The loan is shown in the accounts under creditors falling due after one year.

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