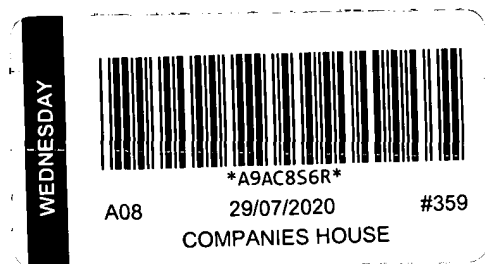


# M C Equibuild Limited

Registered number: 07497525

## Annual Report

For the year ended 31 July 2019



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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Directors</b>	M A Collins N Collins Eurofip International GmbH
<b>Company secretary</b>	Ms R A E Haslett
<b>Registered number</b>	07497525
<b>Registered office</b>	1 London Street Reading Berkshire RG1 4QW
<b>Trading Address</b>	Cuckoo Copse Lambourn Woodlands Hungerford Berkshire RG17 7TJ
<b>Independent auditors</b>	Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 90 Victoria Street Bristol BS1 6DP

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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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## **M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019.

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 to 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.

#### **The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union**

The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020 and entered into an Implementation Period which is scheduled to end on 31 December 2020. During this period, the trading relationship between the UK and the EU is expected to remain unchanged, however the terms of the future relationship between the UK and the EU from 1 January 2021 onwards are still unknown. At the date of this report it is therefore impossible to assess in detail the opportunities and threats that this future relationship could present. The directors are managing these risks by closely monitoring developments, and are confident that the company will be able to amend and modify its procedures to remain fully compliant with any future rules and regulations, and to maintain its standing and reputation in the marketplace throughout Europe and worldwide.

#### **Coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic**

The impact of the Coronavirus outbreak is yet not clear and at the date of this report it is not possible to evaluate all potential implications for the company's trade, customers, and suppliers. The directors consider that depending on the effect of the pandemic as well as government responses to it, the company may face different economic scenarios such as a slowdown or recession. This may directly affect the trade of the company. The directors are actively analysing possible consequences whilst directing the company's response to mitigate these risks. Their principal objectives are to protect the health and safety of personnel in the performance of their duties, ensure the continuity of operations, and to fully cooperate with public authorities on all matters within their scope.

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## **M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is the design, planning and construction of equestrian and residential properties based in the South of England.

#### **Results and dividends**

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £13,347 (2018: loss £18,157).

The director does not recommend a payment of a dividend (2018: £nil).

#### **Director**

The director who served during the year and to the date of this report was:

M A Collins  
N Collins (appointed 6 February 2020)  
Eurofip International GmbH (appointed 6 February 2020)

#### **Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

The directors benefit from a qualifying indemnity provision in the form permitted by the Companies Act (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) 2004 ("CAICE") new sections 309A, 309B and 309C in respect of certain third party actions against directors. No claim or notice of claim in respect of these indemnities has been received in the year.

#### **Provision of information to auditor**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **Post balance sheet events**

Between the year end and the date of this report, Coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic emerged globally. For more detail regarding the directors' view of this event please refer to the above in the Directors' Report.

The controlling party of the company until the 6 February 2020 was M A Collins by virtue of his shareholding. On 6 February 2020, the company was wholly acquired by Eurofip International GmbH and is considered to be the controlling party by virtue of shareholding in the company. Its registered office address is Emsbüren, Geschäftsanschrift, In Der Maate 15, Emsbüren, 48488, Germany.

#### **Auditors**

The auditors, Mazars LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



**M A Collins**  
Director

Date: 23/7/20

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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of M C Equibuild Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and 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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), Section 1A.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2019 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 Auditor's 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.

**Emphasis of matter – Impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on the financial statements**

In forming our opinion on the company financial statements, which is not modified, we draw your attention to the directors' view on the impact of the COVID-19 as disclosed on page 1, and the consideration in the going concern basis of preparation on page 10 and non-adjusting post balance sheet events on page 16.

Since the balance sheet date there has been a global pandemic from the outbreak of COVID-19, The potential impact of COVID-19 became significant in March 2020 and is causing widespread disruption to normal patterns of business activity across the world, including the UK.

The full impact following the recent emergence of the COVID-19 is still unknown. It is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

In 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 Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 director is not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Director's Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement set out on page 1, the director is 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 director determines is 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 director is 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 director intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's 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 an auditor's report 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.

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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Use of the audit 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 an auditor's report 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.



Jonathan Marchant (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Mazars LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
90 Victoria Street  
Bristol  
BS1 6DP

23 July 2020

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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Administrative expenses		(13,347)	(18,159)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<u>(13,347)</u>	<u>(18,159)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income		-	2
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<u>(13,347)</u>	<u>(18,157)</u>
Tax on loss	6	-	-
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<u><u>(13,347)</u></u>	<u><u>(18,157)</u></u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><u>(13,347)</u></u>	<u><u>(18,157)</u></u>

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 07497525**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 JULY 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	9,552	7,496
Cash at bank and in hand		1,889	3,784
		<u>11,441</u>	<u>11,280</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,781,920)	(2,768,412)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(2,770,479)</u>	<u>(2,757,132)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(2,770,479)</u>	<u>(2,757,132)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(2,770,479)</u>	<u>(2,757,132)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Profit and loss account		(2,770,480)	(2,757,133)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>(2,770,479)</u>	<u>(2,757,132)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



**M A Collins**  
 Director

Date: 23/7/20

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>At 1 August 2017</b>	1	(2,738,976)	(2,738,975)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(18,157)	(18,157)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	-	(18,157)	(18,157)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-
<b>At 1 August 2018</b>	1	(2,757,133)	(2,757,132)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Loss for the year	-	(13,347)	(13,347)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	-	(13,347)	(13,347)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-
<b>At 31 July 2019</b>	1	(2,770,480)	(2,770,479)

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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**1. General information**

MC Equibuild Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 1 London Street, Reading, RG1 4QW, United Kingdom.

The principal activity of the company was previously the design, planning and construction of equestrian and residential properties based in the South of England.

The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates and is rounded to the nearest pound.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The company had net current liabilities at 31 July 2019 of £2,757,132 (2018: £2,757,132) and incurred a profit of £nil (2018: loss of £18,157) during the year ended 31 July 2019.

During the year the company received financial support from the Martin Collins Enterprises (Holdings) group, which is classified within amounts falling due within one year. The director has received confirmation that the fellow group company will not demand repayment of the intercompany loans if such repayments would have an adverse effect on the company's ability to trade as a going concern. Furthermore, additional financial support will be provided by the Martin Collins Enterprises (Holdings) group to allow the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

After making inquiries the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly the director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The directors consider that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Potential sources of uncertainty noted by the directors include the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and Coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic. However at the date of this report it is not possible to reliably determine the effects that these events will have on the company. Accordingly the directors have continued to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.4 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'administrative expenses'.

**2.7 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.8 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**2.9 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.



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## M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.10 Long-term contracts

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit included is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as the proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The director's judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

##### 3.1 Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The director does not consider there to be any critical judgements made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

##### 3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The director does not consider there to be any key sources of estimation uncertainty.

#### 4. Auditors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	7,295	7,160

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

#### 5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including director, during the year was 1 (2018: 1).

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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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**6. Taxation**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	-	-
<b>Taxation on loss on ordinary activities</b>	-	-

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(13,347)	(18,157)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	(2,536)	(3,450)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	770
Group relief surrendered	2,536	2,680
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	-	695
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19%	-	(695)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	-	-

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% was substantively enacted in September 2016 to be effective from 1 April 2020. It is expected that in the foreseeable future following the date of this report, this reduction from 19% to 17% will be cancelled via a subsequent Act of Parliament. Future deferred tax balances are therefore likely to be measured using a rate of 19%, however prior to the passing of such an Act, the applicable rate remains 17%. Deferred tax amounts at the balance sheet date have therefore been measured and reflected in these financial statements using a rate of 17%.

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**M C EQUIBUILD LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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**7. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	400	400
Other debtors	9,152	7,096
	<u>9,552</u>	<u>7,496</u>

**8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	37,434	24,826
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,744,486	2,743,086
Accruals and deferred income	-	500
	<u>2,781,920</u>	<u>2,768,412</u>

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

**9. Share capital**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1 (2018: 1) ordinary of £1.00	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The company has one class of ordinary shares. Each share carries one voting right per share but no right to fixed income.

**10. Related party transactions**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Martin Collins Enterprises (Holdings) Limited and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by Section 33 'Related party disclosures' not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly owned members of the group.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

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**11. Post balance sheet events**

Between the year end and the date of this report, Coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic emerged globally. For more detail regarding the directors' view of this event please refer to the Directors' Report.

The controlling party of the company until the 6 February 2020 was M A Collins by virtue of his shareholding. On 6 February 2020, the company was wholly acquired by Eurofip International GmbH and is considered to be the controlling party by virtue of shareholding in the company. Its registered office address is Emsbüren, Geschäftsanschrift, In Der Maate 15, Emsburen, 48488, Germany.

**12. Controlling party**

The immediate and ultimate parent company in both the current and previous years was Martin Collins Enterprises (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office address is 1 London Street, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 4QW.

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be M A Collins by virtue of his shareholdings.

The controlling party until the 6 February 2020 was M A Collins by virtue of his shareholding in the company. From 6 February 2020 onwards Eurofip International GmbH is considered to be the controlling party.

The parent company of the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared is Martin Collins Enterprises (Holdings) Limited.