· Registration number: 09990325

ELAS Occupational Health Limited

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Annual Report and Filleted Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 January 2020



Beever and Struthers St. George's House 215 - 219 Chester Road Manchester M15 4JE

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Balance Sheet

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(Registration number: 09990325) Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2020

(Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	612,883	452,419
Investments	6	238	238
		613,121	452,657
Current assets			
Debtors	7	764,605	869;847
Cash at bank and in hand		27,011	95,508
		791,616	965,355
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(916,351)	(744,111)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(124,735)	221,244
Total assets less current liabilities		488,386	673,901
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(169,868)	(169,927)
Provisions for liabilities		(95,038)	(65,779)
Net assets		223,480	438,195
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	240	240
Profit and loss account		223,240	437,955
Total equity		223,480	438,195

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 29 January 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

I J Martin

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Charles House

Albert Street

Eccles

Manchester

M30 0PW

United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 29 January 2021.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A-'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements

Determination of whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible fixed assets. Factors taken into consideration include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

Determination of whether leases entered into by the company as lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor on a lease by lease basis.

Determination of the recoverability of trade debtors. A specific provision is made against certain debts where in the opinion of the directors the debt is not considered to be fully recoverable.

Group accounts not prepared

In accordance with s401 of the Companies Act 2006, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare and deliver group accounts. Financial information is presented about the company as an individual and not about its group. Details of the ultimate parent undertaking which draws up group accounts is disclosed in note 16.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors are satisfied that with the support of the bank and key creditors the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

Audit report

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 29 January 2021 was Iain Round BSc FCA, who signed for and on behalf of Beever and Struthers.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance are taken into account. Residual value assessment consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining-life of the asset-and projected disposal values. The carrying amount is £612,883 (2019-£452,419).

Recovery of trade debtors. A specific provision is made against certain debts where in the opinion of the directors the debt is not considered to be fully recoverable. The carrying amount is £4,468 (2019 -£24,583).

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents services delivered, net of value added tax.

Income is received in either annual or monthly installments, but is recognised on a straight line basis over the course of the contract.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Fixtures and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

20 % straight line, 25% reducing balance

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write of the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class

Goodwill

Amortisation method and rate

over two years of remaining useful life

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings_

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 66 (2019 - 68).

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 February 2019	19,000	19,000
At 31 January 2020	19,000	19,000
Amortisation		
At 1 February 2019	19,000	19,000
At 31 January 2020	19,000	19,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 January 2020		_

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 February 2019	208,320	374,996	583,316
Additions	34,055	274,480	308,535
At 31 January 2020	242,375	649,476	891,851
Depreciation			
At 1 February 2019	97,017	33,880	130,897
Charge for the year	39,433	108,638	148,071
At 31 January 2020	136,450	142,518	278,968
Carrying amount			•
At 31 January 2020	105,925	506,958	612,883
At 31 January 2019	111,303	341,116	452,419

Included within the net book value of £612,883 is £406,634 (2019: £288,709) relating to assets held under finance lease agreements. The depreciation charged to the financial statements in respect of such assets amounted to £91,182 (2018: £135,063).

6 Investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Investments in subsidiaries	238	238
Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation At 1 February 2019		238
Carrying amount		
At 31 January 2020		238
At 31 January 2019	:	238

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
Subsidiary undertakings		•	2020	2019
S&ASH Limited	Charles House, Albert Street, Eccles, Manchester, M30 0PW England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Health and Safety Management Consultants Limited	Charles House, Albert Street, Eccles, Manchester, M30 0PW	Ordinary	100%	100%
	England and Wales			

S&ASH Limited has not traded during the year.

Health and Safety Management Consultants Limited has not traded during the year.

7 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	421,125	491,517
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	306,998	341,136
Prepayments	36,482	37,194
	764,605	869,847

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020 \bigcirc

8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			***
	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	9	190,017	104,568
Trade creditors		89,404	79,152
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest		-	175,799
Taxation and social security		465,183	155,220
Accruals and deferred income		28,257	28,164
Other creditors	•	143,490	201,208
·		916,351	744,111
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
· ·		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	169,868	169,927
Creditors include bank loans and overdrafts and net obligations which are secured of £359,885 (2019 - £274,495).	under fina	ance lease and hire	purchase contracts
9 Loans and borrowings			
		2020 £	2019 £
Non-current loans and borrowings Hire purchase contracts		169,868	169,927
The purchase contracts		100,000	
		2020	2010
		2020 £	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings		~	•
HP and finance lease liabilities		190,017	
·			

The finance lease liabilities are-secured on the assets to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2020

10 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2020		20	2019	
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	240	240	240	240	
On 1 February 2019 2 B Ordinary shares were a	allotted.				
11 Dividends			*		
Interim dividends paid					
			2020	2019	
			£	£	
Interim dividend of 1,500 per each ordinary sha	ire	_	15,000	15,000	

12 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £Nil (2019 - £307,641).

13 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent is Employment Law Advisory Services Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

These financial statements are available upon request from Companies House

The ultimate controlling party are I J Martin and A G Hewitt.

14 Non adjusting events after the financial period

The Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The company has been impacted by the pandemic and the measures introduced by the government to stop the spread of the virus. Thanks to the financial support available under the Coranavirus Job Retention Scheme and income from ongoing revenue streams the directors have been able to continue to successfully manage the business during this period.