
HYDRO SOLUTIONS FYLDE LTD (Trading as Elite Competitions)

Unaudited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the Year Ended 31 May 2020

HYDRO SOLUTIONS FYLDE LTD (Trading as Elite Competitions)
Registered number: 09612888

Balance Sheet
As at 31 May 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	20,168	22,777
Tangible assets	5	23,371	30,075
		<u>43,539</u>	<u>52,852</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	244,845	-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,013,240	1,964
Cash at bank and in hand	8	86,628	59,546
		<u>1,344,713</u>	<u>61,510</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(399,450)	(28,072)
Net current assets		<u>945,263</u>	<u>33,438</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>988,802</u>	<u>86,290</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(2,604)	-
		<u>(2,604)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>986,198</u></u>	<u><u>86,290</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		986,098	86,190
		<u><u>986,198</u></u>	<u><u>86,290</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 19 February 2021.

HYDRO SOLUTIONS FYLDE LTD (Trading as Elite Competitions)
Registered number: 09612888

Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 May 2020

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A R Beckett
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2020**

1. General information

Hydro Solutions Fylde Ltd (trading as Elite Competitions) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is Beckett House, Wyrefields, Poulton Le Fylde, Lancashire, FY6 8JX.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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 profit or loss 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 Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	-	10%	Straight Line
Plant and machinery	-	15%	Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	Reducing Balance
Office equipment	-	15%	Reducing Balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 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.

2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 Income and Retained Earnings.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2019 -8).

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2020**

4. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
Cost	
At 1 June 2019	26,090
At 31 May 2020	<u>26,090</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2019	3,313
Charge for the year on owned assets	<u>2,609</u>
At 31 May 2020	<u>5,922</u>
Net book value	
At 31 May 2020	<u><u>20,168</u></u>
<i>At 31 May 2019</i>	<u><u>22,777</u></u>

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**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2020**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property	Motor vehicles	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 June 2019	2,498	5,450	24,321	6,348	38,617
Additions	31,125	-	-	-	31,125
Disposals	(33,623)	-	-	-	(33,623)
At 31 May 2020	-	5,450	24,321	6,348	36,119
Depreciation					
At 1 June 2019	278	2,384	4,118	1,761	8,541
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,510	767	3,030	688	7,995
Disposals	(3,788)	-	-	-	(3,788)
At 31 May 2020	-	3,151	7,148	2,449	12,748
Net book value					
At 31 May 2020	-	2,299	17,173	3,899	23,371
<i>At 31 May 2019</i>	<i>2,220</i>	<i>3,066</i>	<i>20,203</i>	<i>4,586</i>	<i>30,075</i>

6. Stocks

	2020	2019
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	244,845	-
	<u>244,845</u>	<u>-</u>

HYDRO SOLUTIONS FYLDE LTD (Trading as Elite Competitions)

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 May 2020**

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,001,251	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,989	-
Other debtors	-	1,964
	<u>1,013,240</u>	<u>1,964</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	86,628	59,546
	<u>86,628</u>	<u>59,546</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	134,155	-
Corporation tax	259,346	24,333
Other taxation and social security	615	-
Other creditors	5,334	3,739
	<u>399,450</u>	<u>28,072</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.