

Company registration number 01096344 (England and Wales)

ELDAPOINT LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J J Collier L Kearns W R J Rawkins P G Smith
Company number	01096344
Registered office	Charleywood Road Knowsley Industrial Park North Liverpool Merseyside United Kingdom L33 7SG
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Alpha House 4 Greek Street Stockport United Kingdom SK3 8AB

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

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ELDAPOINT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Business review

Performance

Turnover for the year was 19.5% down against prior year at £12,440,226 (2024: £15,452,133).

The downturn in revenues was mainly attributable to the manufacturing division, where customer realignment of stock levels post-COVID-19 significantly impacted revenues.

The depot division demonstrated growth, achieving a 2% increase in revenue.

The operating loss for the year was £1,540,644 (2024: loss of £1,648,809).

This result reflects the decline in manufacturing revenues, as well as strategic investment in group-level roles aimed at enhancing operational efficiency and supporting future growth.

A key development during the year was the appointment of the Group Technical Manager role, responsible for driving product innovation and embedding a customer-centric approach to development and continuous improvement.

Balance Sheet

Fixed Assets

The company continued to invest in its infrastructure, with £210,000 allocated to Land and Buildings and £473,000 invested in Plant and Facilities upgrades.

Working capital remained a strategic focus. The leadership team implemented measures to reduce stock levels and maintain tight control over debtor and creditor days.

Stock

Stock levels reduced across work in progress, finished goods and raw materials. The total reduction compared to the prior year was £815k. £571k of the reduction was from work in progress and finished goods and £244k was raw materials. The depots need to hold stock levels for all lines in order to give a quick response to any repairs needed.

Debtors

Trade Debtors reduced from £3.5M to £1.99M in line with reduced revenues. Debtor days improved significantly from 82 days to 58 days, largely due to the appointment of a Group Credit Control Manager tasked with improving cash flow and reducing outstanding receivables.

Creditors

Trade Creditors also declined, falling from £1.9M to £1.6M. Recognising the importance of maintaining a strong supply chain the company expanded its procurement team with two new hires to 'additional people' – one was an internal promotion, building on the appointment of a Group Procurement Manager in FY24.

Cash

Cash management remained a priority, with year-end cash balances (net of invoice discounting) showing an improvement over the prior year.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company utilizes a range of financial instruments, including loans, cash and operational receivables and payables.

These instruments expose the business to several financial risks, which are actively managed by the Directors. The main risks arising are currency, liquidity, cashflow interest rate and credit risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

Currency and price risk

The Company makes 20.1% of sales to customers outside the UK, all invoiced in GBP.

While some purchases are made in USD, the low volume means these are managed at spot rates.

Liquidity risk

The Company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs. The Company policy throughout the year to ensure continuation of funding. Short term flexibility is achieved through the use of invoice discounting facilities.

The Groups' long term debt facility is provided by PGIM Capital. The terms of this facility include a number of financial covenants which are monitored by the Director's to ensure they are complied with.

Credit risk

Customers trading on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Those granted credit terms are credit insured under a group policy. Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and credit insurance reporting is conducted in line with policy requirements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group's long term debt facility is provided by PGIM Capital. The terms of this facility includes financial covenants based on EBITDA and Liquidity which are actively monitored by the Directors.

The external risks include;

Inflation, for both the short and mid-term continues to be a risk to the overall economy and increasing uncertainties arise through consumer sentiment through the cost-of-living crisis.

Continued delays in UK government infrastructure projects, particularly around the rail sector, have affected demand.

Increases in Employers National insurance and the National minimum wage have led to higher operating costs.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Financial key performance indicators

The Directors utilise a range of financial and performance indicators to monitor and assess the Company's performance against annual budgets and monthly forecasts.

These include, turnover, sales mix, gross, operating, EBITDA and net margin, together with working capital analysis including cashflow, debtor/creditor days and stock turnover.

Key Performance Indicators:

Turnover decreased by 19.5% compared 2024.

Gross margin increased to 15.6% 2024 (15.3%)

Operating loss of £1,540,644 (Margin -12.6%) compared to 2024 operating loss of £1,648,809 (Margin -10.7%).

Working capital management remained a key a key area of focus and was effectively controlled during the year.

Future developments

The Directors continue to prioritise the development and implementation of group-wide systems and policies.

Led by the group management team in collaboration with subsidiary site leadership, this initiative aims to achieve the standardisation of processes and practices across operations, finance and administration, while reducing the administrative burden on operating sites.

Since the year end, the Group has appointed a Chief Commercial Officer, a newly created role designed to enhance commercial strategy, brand and marketing oversight and strengthen customer relationships

S172(1) Statement

In accordance with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors confirm that they have acted in good faith to promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its members as a whole.

The Directors are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and ethical conduct, and they actively consider the interests of key stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, and the wider community.

Stakeholder engagement during the year included:

- Regular communication with shareholders through monthly board meetings and reporting
- Consideration of employee welfare, including health screening initiatives, employee surveys, and the implementation of a healthcare benefits programme
- Oversight of customer and supplier relationships at subsidiary level, supported by a Group-wide commercial survey to assess service quality, support, and innovation
- Consideration of the environmental impact of operations in strategic decision-making

On behalf of the board

P G Smith
Director

24 October 2025

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of storage of shipping containers, container repairs, specialised conversions and manufacturing facilities for the production of bespoke portable welfare and accommodation units.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J J Collier

L Kearns

W R J Rawkins

P G Smith

C S Chidley

(Resigned 14 February 2025)

Auditor

Azets Audit Services were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 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 of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

On behalf of the board

P G Smith
Director

24 October 2025

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELDAPOINT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eldapoint Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 March 2025 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.

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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ELDAPOINT LIMITED

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 directors' 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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 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.

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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF ELDAPOINT LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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 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.

Helen Davies
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

27 October 2025

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Alpha House
4 Greek Street
Stockport
United Kingdom
SK3 8AB

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	3	12,440,266	15,452,133
Cost of sales		(10,502,943)	(13,095,713)
Gross profit		<u>1,937,323</u>	<u>2,356,420</u>
Administrative expenses		(3,072,833)	(3,583,321)
Exceptional item	4	(405,134)	(421,908)
Operating loss	5	<u>(1,540,644)</u>	<u>(1,648,809)</u>
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(301,588)	(195,264)
Loss before taxation		<u>(1,842,232)</u>	<u>(1,844,073)</u>
Tax on loss	10	399,380	229,652
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(1,442,852)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,614,421)</u></u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		374,246		130,611
Tangible assets	12		2,221,624		2,480,215
Investments	13		2		-
			<u>2,595,872</u>		<u>2,610,826</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	15	1,572,514		2,388,400	
Debtors	16	14,616,421		15,302,710	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,132		407,185	
		<u>16,244,067</u>		<u>18,098,295</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(11,250,158)</u>		<u>(12,384,836)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>4,993,909</u>		<u>5,713,459</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>7,589,781</u>		<u>8,324,285</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		<u>(1,272,192)</u>		<u>(347,905)</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	20	-		225,599	
		<u>-</u>		<u>225,599</u>	
Net assets			<u>6,317,589</u>		<u>7,750,781</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		8,000		8,000
Capital redemption reserve	24		2,000		2,000
Capital contribution reserve	24		60,377		50,717
Profit and loss reserves	24		6,247,212		7,690,064
Total equity			<u>6,317,589</u>		<u>7,750,781</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 October 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

P G Smith
Director

Company Registration No. 01096344

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2023	8,000	2,000	28,176	9,304,485	9,342,661
Year ended 31 March 2024:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,614,421)	(1,614,421)
Share based payments	-	-	22,541	-	22,541
Balance at 31 March 2024	8,000	2,000	50,717	7,690,064	7,750,781
Year ended 31 March 2025:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,442,852)	(1,442,852)
Share based payments	-	-	9,660	-	9,660
Balance at 31 March 2025	8,000	2,000	60,377	6,247,212	6,317,589

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Eldapoint Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Charleywood Road, Knowsley Industrial Park North, Liverpool, Merseyside, United Kingdom, L33 7SG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Eldapoint Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eldapoint Industries Limited and the results of Eldapoint Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Eldapoint Industries Limited which are available from Charleywood Road, Knowsley Industrial Park North, Liverpool, Merseyside, England, L33 7SG.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

The company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors consider appropriate for the following reasons:

The group manages its treasury on a group wide basis, and the company is reliant on the continued financial support of its parent company.

The directors have prepared a integrated group forecasts including profit and loss, balance sheet and cashflow projections extended to 31st March 2027, well beyond the twelve month period from the date of approval of the financial statements. These forecasts incorporate reasonable assumptions regarding trading performance, working capital and available financing.

The group continues to have access to invoice discounting facilities and an undrawn shareholder loan facility of £700,000.

Sensitised forecasts, which reflect potential downside scenarios, demonstrate that the group will have sufficient funds to continue operating throughout the forecasted period and is expected to remain compliant with financial covenants set by PGIM Private Capital ("PGIM").

As anticipated, the PGIM loan, which was classified as a current liability in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 financial statements due to a technicality, has been reclassified as a long term liability in the year ending 31 March 2025, reflecting the long term nature of the facility.

PGIM remain supportive of the groups strategic plan, which includes continued investment in people, processes and infrastructure that will help drive operational efficiencies, margin improvement initiatives and revenue growth.

Based on the above the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group will have sufficient funds to enable it to operate within its available facilities and settle its liabilities as they fall due for at least the next twelve months.

Therefore, it is appropriate to adopt a going concern basis of preparation for the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit 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.

As the company doesn't deliver manufactured goods, it is common for customers to arrange for collection using third party hauliers. Once this collection release has been confirmed, the customer invoices are raised and accepted by the customer. It is not unusual for collection to be delayed, and this doesn't impact on the revenue recognition criteria.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from a contract to provide a service is recognised in the period in which the services are provided, in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract, only when the stage of completion is measurable. For revenue to be recognised, the amount of revenue and costs associated with the transaction must be reliably measurable, and it must be probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Development costs	5 years
Software	15% reducing balance

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	3 to 10 years straight line
Plant and equipment	2 to 15 years straight line
Motor vehicles	5 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Work in progress includes labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

The company operate share incentive schemes for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is computed based on their most recent post money valuations. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied. Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the group or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and is designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

Modifications

Equity settled share-based payments that have been modified during the year resulting in a change in their classification to cash settled share-based payments are accounted for as cash settled sharebased payments from the date of the modification. The share-based payment reserve on the equity settled share-based payments that have been modified is derecognised and taken to the profit and loss reserve.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.17 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are unusual or non-recurring in nature and are recognised as incurred.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Stock

The carrying value of WIP and finished goods stock is calculated by the directors by estimating the stage of completion and allocating materials and labour costs on this basis. An estimated overhead rate is applied to actual hours based on the estimated stage of completion.

3 Turnover

	2025	2024
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Rendering of services	7,894,361	7,643,616
Sale of goods	4,545,905	7,808,517
	<u>12,440,266</u>	<u>15,452,133</u>
	2025	2024
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	9,792,081	13,161,344
Rest of Europe	2,283,285	1,970,050
Rest of the world	364,900	320,739
	<u>12,440,266</u>	<u>15,452,133</u>

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

4	Exceptional item		
		2025	2024
		£	£
	Expenditure		
	Professional fees	405,134	421,908
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The current period exceptional costs relate to professional fees and restructuring costs. The prior year costs relate to the reorganisation and integration of the group companies following the creation of the group in October 2022.

All exceptional costs are expected to be non-recurring.

5	Operating loss		
		2025	2024
		£	£
	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange losses/(gains)	387	(4,356)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	659,263	501,394
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	171,092	191,940
	Impairment of owned tangible fixed assets	-	26,363
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	24,345
	Amortisation of intangible assets	67,599	6,078
	Share-based payments	9,660	22,541
	Operating lease charges	1,169,256	1,163,552
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6	Auditor's remuneration		
		2025	2024
		£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	30,000	39,400
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	5,000	6,000
	Accounts preparation	2,500	4,300
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		7,500	10,300
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

7 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Production	74	74
Office and management	33	33
Total	107	107

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	4,806,254	4,815,907
Social security costs	503,192	501,019
Pension costs	136,988	90,376
	5,446,434	5,407,302

8 Directors' remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	772,224	783,113
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	51,478	49,087
	823,702	832,200

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2024: 3).

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2025 £	2024 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	239,090	238,450
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	16,762	16,761

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025	2024
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	272,958	159,436
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	28,630	35,828
	<u>301,588</u>	<u>195,264</u>

10 Taxation

	2025	2024
	£	£
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(285,377)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(285,377)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(335,225)	23,225
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(64,155)	32,500
	<u>(399,380)</u>	<u>55,725</u>
Total deferred tax	(399,380)	55,725
	<u>(399,380)</u>	<u>(229,652)</u>
Total tax credit	(399,380)	(229,652)
	<u>(399,380)</u>	<u>(229,652)</u>

The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(1,842,232)	(1,844,073)
	<u>(1,842,232)</u>	<u>(1,844,073)</u>
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2024: 25.00%)	(460,558)	(461,018)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	11,377	125,276
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	85,533
Group relief	133,131	-
Other permanent differences	113	48
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(64,155)	32,499
Additional deduction for land remediation expenditure	-	(125)
Fixed asset differences	12,501	(11,865)
Other	(31,789)	-
	<u>(399,380)</u>	<u>(229,652)</u>
Taxation credit for the year	(399,380)	(229,652)
	<u>(399,380)</u>	<u>(229,652)</u>

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Development costs	Software	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	136,689	-	136,689
Additions	57,666	141,709	199,375
Transfers	-	189,681	189,681
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2025	194,355	331,390	525,745
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 April 2024	6,078	-	6,078
Amortisation charged for the year	34,903	32,696	67,599
Transfers	-	77,822	77,822
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2025	40,981	110,518	151,499
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	153,374	220,872	374,246
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2024	130,611	-	130,611
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

During the year, certain assets were reclassified from tangible fixed assets (Plant & Machinery) to intangible assets (Software). This reclassification relates to software assets that were previously included as plant & machinery.

This reclassification has been made to better reflect the nature and use of the assets in accordance with FRS 102 Sections 17 & 18. There was no impact on the total net book value of fixed assets or on the profit and loss account for the year as a result of this reclassification.

The prior year comparatives have not been restated, as the effect is not considered material.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	2,149,524	4,605,786	277,085	7,032,395
Additions	210,290	473,333	-	683,623
Transfers	-	(189,681)	-	(189,681)
At 31 March 2025	2,359,814	4,889,438	277,085	7,526,337
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2024	603,097	3,874,506	74,577	4,552,180
Depreciation charged in the year	382,484	395,031	52,840	830,355
Transfers	-	(77,822)	-	(77,822)
At 31 March 2025	985,581	4,191,715	127,417	5,304,713
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2025	1,374,233	697,723	149,668	2,221,624
At 31 March 2024	1,546,427	731,280	202,508	2,480,215

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2025 £	2024 £
Plant and equipment	218,275	296,805
Motor vehicles	131,691	179,225
Leasehold land and buildings	85,169	130,198
	435,135	606,228

There is a debenture including fixed charge over the property of the company.

During the year, certain assets were reclassified from tangible fixed assets (Plant & Machinery) to intangible assets (Software). This reclassification relates to software assets that were previously included as plant & machinery.

This reclassification has been made to better reflect the nature and use of the assets in accordance with FRS 102 Sections 17 & 18. There was no impact on the total net book value of fixed assets or on the profit and loss account for the year as a result of this reclassification.

The prior year comparatives have not been restated, as the effect is not considered material.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

13 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Investments in subsidiaries	14	2	-

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2024	-
Additions	2
At 31 March 2025	2
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	2
At 31 March 2024	-

14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Eldapoint Properties Limited	Charleywood Road, Knowsley Industrial Park North, Liverpool, Merseyside, England, L33 7SG	Ordinary	100.00

15 Stocks

	2025 £	2024 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,347,519	1,591,549
Work in progress	84,313	670,088
Finished goods and goods for resale	140,682	126,763
	1,572,514	2,388,400

There is a debenture including first floating charge over all assets of the company.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

16 Debtors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,994,224	3,479,488
Corporation tax recoverable	99,189	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,238,138	10,918,820
Other debtors	60,970	60,571
Prepayments and accrued income	1,050,119	843,831
	<u>14,442,640</u>	<u>15,302,710</u>
	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 20)	173,781	-
	<u>173,781</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debtors	<u>14,616,421</u>	<u>15,302,710</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
Notes	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	150,725	140,651
Invoice discounting facility	1,115,664	1,820,841
Trade creditors	1,647,272	1,902,929
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,582,591	7,133,224
Corporation tax	-	161,310
Other taxation and social security	182,428	388,720
Other creditors	147,923	511,432
Accruals and deferred income	423,555	325,729
	<u>11,250,158</u>	<u>12,384,836</u>

The invoice discounting loan is secured on the group's trade debtors.

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and payable on demand.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Obligations under finance leases	19	258,192	347,905
Other creditors		1,014,000	-
		<u>1,272,192</u>	<u>347,905</u>

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

19 Finance lease obligations

	2025 £	2024 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	150,725	140,651
In two to five years	258,192	347,905
	<u>408,917</u>	<u>488,556</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery and motor vehicles. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets to which they relate.

20 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2025 £	Liabilities 2024 £	Assets 2025 £	Assets 2024 £
Balances:				
Accelerated capital allowances	-	173,114	(24,843)	-
Tax losses	-	55,495	196,389	-
Short term differences	-	(3,010)	2,235	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>225,599</u>	<u>173,781</u>	<u>-</u>

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

20	Deferred taxation	(Continued)
		2025
	Movements in the year:	£
	Liability at 1 April 2024	225,599
	Credit to profit or loss	(399,380)
		<u> </u>
	Asset at 31 March 2025	(173,781)
		<u><u> </u></u>

21	Retirement benefit schemes	2025	2024
		£	£
	Defined contribution schemes		
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	136,988	90,376
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

22	Share capital	2025	2024	2025	2024
		Number	Number	£	£
	Ordinary share capital				
	Issued and fully paid				
	8,000 of £1 each	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

23	Share-based payment transactions
	The company adopted a C share award (the 'C Share scheme'), for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards for eligible participants who contribute to the success of the group's operations.

24	Reserves
	Called up share capital
	Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.
	Capital redemption reserve
	A non-distributable reserve, following the redemption or purchase of the company's own shares.
	Capital contribution reserve
	A non-distributable reserve, in relation to share based payments in the parent company which has been granted to the companies' employees.
	Profit and loss reserves
	Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

ELDAPOINT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

25 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

On 22 December 2020 a new charge was created as a result of the refinancing, being a debenture in favour of Close Brothers Limited over all assets.

On 5 October 2022 all assets debentures were granted by the company in favour of Charleywood Industrial Holdings Limited and PGIM Private Capital Fund (Ireland) ICAV.

26 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Within one year	1,187,738	1,266,513
Between two and five years	2,642,163	4,418,340
	<u>3,829,901</u>	<u>5,684,853</u>

27 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted under Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' paragraph 33.1A from disclosing transactions with the ultimate parent company, parent company and other 100% subsidiary companies.

Included in amounts owed to related parties (other creditors due after more than one year) is £714,000 (2024: £378,000) in the form of trade creditors and £300,000 (2024: £Nil) in the form of a loan. A2E Industries Limited is a related party due to common directorship.

Included in amounts owed from related parties is £53,500 (2024: £53,500) due from T F Jackson Properties Limited in the form of loans which is a related party due to common directorship.

During the year, Eldapoint Limited made purchases of £420,000 (2024: £420,000) from A2E Industries Limited.

During the year, Eldapoint Limited made purchases of £277,116 (2024: £671,723) from Charleywood Property LLP, who are a related party by common directorship.

28 Ultimate controlling party

As at year end the immediate parent undertaking of this company is Eldapoint Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking is Eldapoint Industries Limited.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Eldapoint Industries Limited. Copies of the consolidated accounts of Eldapoint Industries Limited are available from Charleywood Road, Knowsley Industrial Park North, Liverpool, United Kingdom, L33 7SG.

The ultimate controlling party is Said Amin Amiri.

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.