

Company registration number 00191194 (England and Wales)

KEPSTON LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

KEPSTON LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr B D Millage Mrs A S Taylor Mr A T P Smith Mr C P Marsh	(Appointed 7 July 2021) (Appointed 7 July 2021)
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Secretary	Mrs A S Taylor
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Company number	00191194
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Registered office	Units 13-15 Western Way Wednesbury West Midlands WS10 7BW
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Auditor	Edwards 34 High Street Aldridge Walsall West Midlands WS9 8LZ
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KEPSTON LIMITED

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KEPSTON LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Fair review of the business

The principal and continuing activities of the company are furnace brazing and heat treatment.

The company is pleased to report a significant increase in gross profit following the closure of the Jig grinding business on the 30th June 2021. The total turnover was also maintained at the previous years' level.

At 30 June 2022 the company had shareholders' funds of £5,233,872, distributable reserves of £5,152,873 and current assets in excess of its current liabilities by £3,222,784. The directors therefore believe the company's position at the year end to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have assessed the main risk facing the company to be continued competitive pressure on volumes and margins. The directors remain committed to mitigating this risk and developing business further through continued investment in people, the efficiency of company operations and by consistently developing innovative customer focused solutions. The policy of the company will continue to be that of providing the very highest standards and best possible service to its customers to develop business in line with that required to support the range of products it provides.

Key performance indicators

Key performance indicators are used to measure and evaluate company performance against targets and monitor various activities throughout the company. The main key performance indicators employed in the company are:

- Turnover levels (by product and market)
- Profit/(loss) levels (contribution, gross margin and net margin)
- Debtor days

The board monitor these on a monthly basis against budgets.

On behalf of the board

Mr B D Millage

Director

15 December 2022

KEPSTON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

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:

Mr B D Millage

Mrs A S Taylor

Mr A T P Smith

Mr C P Marsh

(Appointed 7 July 2021)

(Appointed 7 July 2021)

Auditor

The auditor, Edwards, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Energy and carbon report

As the company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

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.

Other matters

On the 11th of March 2020, the World Health Organisation officially declared COVID-19, the disease caused by novel coronavirus, a pandemic. The company previously took advantage of various government schemes in order to minimise any lasting impact and to ensure the going concern status of the company. Management continue to closely monitor the long term effects of this pandemic, including how it may affect the company, the economy and the general population further into the future. The threat from the pandemic is now dwindling, however we currently have an appropriate response plan in place, and we will continue to monitor and assess the future effects and respond accordingly.

On behalf of the board

Mr B D Millage

Director

15 December 2022

KEPSTON LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

KEPSTON LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KEPSTON LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kepston Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet 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 30 June 2022 and of its profit 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.

KEPSTON LIMITED

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

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.

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 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the Company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006, Taxation legislation and Health & Safety compliance.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be in the override of controls by management, inappropriate treatment of non-routine transactions and areas of estimation uncertainty. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, review and discussion of non-routine transactions, sample testing on the posting of journals and income transactions and review of accounting estimates for biases.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

KEPSTON LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF KEPSTON LIMITED

These inherent limitations are particularly significant in the case of misstatement resulting from fraud as this may involve sophisticated schemes designed to avoid detection, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or the provision of intentional misrepresentations.

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.

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.

David Webb FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Edwards

15 December 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

34 High Street
Aldridge
Walsall
West Midlands
WS9 8LZ

KEPSTON LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	5,435,324	5,297,170
Cost of sales		(3,094,535)	(3,259,162)
Gross profit		2,340,789	2,038,008
Distribution costs		(210,120)	(183,119)
Administrative expenses		(1,562,485)	(2,013,168)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	568,184	(158,279)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	1,447	453
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(25,354)	(34,284)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		544,277	(192,110)
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	(141,332)	32,301
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		402,945	(159,809)
Retained earnings brought forward		4,749,928	4,909,737
Retained earnings carried forward		5,152,873	4,749,928

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

KEPSTON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		2,682,113		3,096,904
Current assets					
Debtors	12	2,456,841		1,993,617	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,910,899		1,644,410	
		<u>4,367,740</u>		<u>3,638,027</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(1,144,956)</u>		<u>(1,148,755)</u>	
Net current assets			3,222,784		2,489,272
Total assets less current liabilities			5,904,897		5,586,176
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(141,025)		(300,249)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	16	530,000		455,000	
		<u>(530,000)</u>		<u>(455,000)</u>	
Net assets			<u>5,233,872</u>		<u>4,830,927</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		39,784		39,784
Capital redemption reserve			41,215		41,215
Profit and loss reserves			<u>5,152,873</u>		<u>4,749,928</u>
Total equity			<u>5,233,872</u>		<u>4,830,927</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B D Millage
Director

Company Registration No. 00191194

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Kepston Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Units 13-15, Western Way, Wednesbury, West Midlands, WS10 7BW.

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 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- 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' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; 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 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Kepston Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Unit 13-15, Western Way, Wednesbury, West Midlands, WS10 7BW.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts.

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.

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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:

Land and buildings freehold	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	10% - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10% - 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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 receipts 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.

1.7 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 is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred by the balance sheet date with certain limited exceptions.

Deferred tax is calculated on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Relevant transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sales	5,435,324	5,297,170
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	5,429,634	5,279,927
Europe	5,690	17,243
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	5,435,324	5,297,170
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	1,447	453
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Operating profit/(loss)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	14,785	14,400
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	198,280	302,520
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	131,487	132,229
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(114,547)	394,108
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	617,219	628,876
Operating lease charges	112,966	171,244
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Production	44	49
Administration	17	19
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	61	68
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,959,934	2,033,191
Social security costs	167,005	161,232
Pension costs	174,433	97,297
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2,301,372	2,291,720
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

6 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	211,169	100,341
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	78,090	5,634
	<u>289,259</u>	<u>105,975</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2021 - 1).

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	66,140	67,787
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	20,778	5,634
	<u>86,918</u>	<u>73,421</u>

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	1,078	453
Other interest income	369	-
	<u>1,447</u>	<u>453</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	25,354	34,284
	<u>25,354</u>	<u>34,284</u>

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

9 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	95,034	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(28,702)	(2,301)
Total current tax	66,332	(2,301)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	75,000	(30,000)
Total tax charge/(credit)	141,332	(32,301)

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	544,277	(192,110)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	103,413	(36,501)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	866	500
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(44,600)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(28,702)	(2,301)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	116,650	-
Group relief	-	6,195
Tax effect of enhanced capital allowances	(6,295)	(194)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	141,332	(32,301)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In October 2022, the UK Government announced that the proposed increase in the UK Corporation Tax rate to 25% will go ahead as planned starting 1 April 2023. As such, the deferred tax has been recognised at future tax rates based on the estimated timing of reversal.

There were no other factors that may affect future tax charges.

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	211,766
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	211,766
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2022	-
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 30 June 2021	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings freehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2021	578,229	4,287,840	831,456	174,622	5,872,147
Additions	-	103,627	6,810	78,868	189,305
Disposals	-	(757,584)	-	(54,887)	(812,471)
At 30 June 2022	578,229	3,633,883	838,266	198,603	5,248,981
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2021	113,964	2,151,756	483,556	25,967	2,775,243
Depreciation charged in the year	8,503	245,912	35,689	39,663	329,767
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(525,131)	-	(13,011)	(538,142)
At 30 June 2022	122,467	1,872,537	519,245	52,619	2,566,868
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2022	455,762	1,761,346	319,021	145,984	2,682,113
At 30 June 2021	464,265	2,136,084	347,900	148,655	3,096,904

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Plant and machinery	701,400	795,630
Motor vehicles	140,571	138,597
	841,971	934,227
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	131,487	132,229

12 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,062,363	846,731
Corporation tax recoverable	-	2,315
Amounts owed by group undertakings	206,426	253,340
Amounts owed by related parties	1,011,290	705,353
Other debtors	14,739	19,741
Prepayments and accrued income	162,023	166,137
	2,456,841	1,993,617

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Obligations under finance leases	15	186,193	259,901
Trade creditors		478,743	486,244
Corporation tax		95,035	-
Other taxation and social security		108,940	187,087
Other creditors		106,583	12,563
Accruals and deferred income		169,462	202,960
		<u>1,144,956</u>	<u>1,148,755</u>

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Obligations under finance leases	15	141,025	300,249
		<u>141,025</u>	<u>300,249</u>

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

15 Finance lease obligations

	2022 £	2021 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	186,193	259,901
In two to five years	141,025	300,249
	<u>327,218</u>	<u>560,150</u>

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

16 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	530,000	455,000
Movements in the year:		2022 £
Liability at 1 July 2021		455,000
Credit to profit or loss		(41,650)
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss		116,650
Liability at 30 June 2022		530,000

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	174,433	97,297

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.

The unpaid contributions outstanding at 30 June 2022, included in other creditors are £11,579 (2021 - £12,538).

18 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	39,784	39,784	39,784	39,784

KEPSTON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

19 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:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	133,237	172,840
Between two and five years	117,848	351,380
In over five years	-	110,000
	<u>251,085</u>	<u>634,220</u>

20 Related party transactions

Mr B D Millage, director, is also a director of a number of related companies with which the company have traded with. During the year, the company was charged management charges of £330,585 (2021 - £81,579) by these related parties and advanced loans amounting to £305,937 (2021 - £274,905). The loans are interest free and have no set repayment date.

Included within debtors at 30 June 2022 are amounts of £1,217,716 (2021 - £958,693) owed by related companies.

21 Ultimate controlling party

Mr B D Millage is considered to be the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his controlling interest in the issued share capital of Kepston Holdings Limited, the immediate and ultimate controlling party.

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.