Universal Pallet Services Limited Filleted Financial Statements 30 June 2023



EDWARDS VEEDER (UK) LIMITED

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
4 Broadgate
Broadway Business Park
Chadderton
Oldham
OL9 9XA

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2023

		30 Jun 23		11 Nov 22
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		199,534	160,868
Current assets Stocks		93,639		123,679
Debtors	6	304,335		393,526
Cash at bank and in hand		715,632		579,697
		1,113,606		1,096,902
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	396,004		503,403
Net current assets			717,602	593,499
Total assets less current liabilities			917,136	754,367
Provisions			10.010	0.4.750
Taxation including deferred tax			48,840	34,756
Net assets			868,296	719,611

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 June 2023

		30 Jun 23		
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			1,002	1,002
Share premium account			34,312	34,312
Profit and loss account			832,982	684,297
Shareholders funds			868,296	719,611

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 1 December 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr B R Williams Director

Company registration number: 01334669

Mr R Williams Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 12 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Pallet Yard, Preston Street, West Gorton, Manchester, M18 8DB.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 12 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Land and buildings Plant and machinery Motor vehicles 15% reducing balance 15% reducing balance 15% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 12 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 12 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution plans (continued)

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 12 (2022: 17).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and	Plant and	Motor	•
	buildings	machinery	vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 12 November 2022	27,627	108,470	141,330	277,427
Additions	_	94	56,471	56,565
Disposals	_	_	(3,500)	(3,500)
At 30 June 2023	27,627	108,564	194,301	330,492
Depreciation		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
At 12 November 2022	6,026	54,739	55,794	116,559
Charge for the period	2,160	5,379	9,361	16,900
Disposals	_	_	(2,501)	(2,501)
At 30 June 2023	8,186	60,118	62,654	130,958
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2023	19,441	48,446	1 <u>31,647</u>	199,534
At 11 November 2022	21,601	53,731	85,536	160,868

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 12 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

5. Tangible assets (continued)

Tangible assets held at valuation

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the aggregate cost, depreciation and comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

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	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
At 30 June 2023				
Aggregate cost	27,627	108,564	194,301	330,492
Aggregate depreciation	(8,186)	(60,118)	(62,654)	(130,958)
Carrying value	19,441	48,446	131,647	199,534
At 11 November 2022				
Aggregate cost	27,627	108,470	141,330	277,427
Aggregate depreciation	(6,026)	(54,739)	(55,794)	(116,559)
Carrying value	21,601	53,731	85,536	160,868
Debtors				
			30 Jun 23 £	11 Nov 22 £
Trade debtors			274,510	366,068
Other debtors			29,825	27,458
			304,335	393,526
Creditors: amounts falling due within	one year			
			30 Jun 23	11 Nov 22
			£	£
Trade creditors			216,093 72,310	249,400 59,422
Corporation tax Social security and other taxes			72,310 42,312	88,398
Other creditors			65,289	106,183
			200.004	500,400

8. Operating leases

6.

7.

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

30 Jun 23 11 Nov 22

396,004

503,403

	30 Juli 23	111107 22
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	52,500	52,500
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	30,733	83,233
	83,233	135,733

9. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report dated 1 December 2023 was unqualified.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Period from 12 November 2022 to 30 June 2023

9. Summary audit opinion (continued)

The senior statutory auditor was Esmond B Edwards, for and on behalf of Edwards Veeder (UK) Limited.

10. Controlling party

Up to 11 November 2022 the company was under the control of Mrs R Hardcastle, since that date the company has been under the control of Mr B Williams who is the managing director of the new parent company A & B Containers Limited.