

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended

30 June 2020

for

Ace Container Services Limited

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for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

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Ace Container Services Limited (Registered number: 03696676)

Balance Sheet
30 June 2020

| | Notes | 2020 £ | £ | 2019 £ | £ |
|--|-------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| FIXED ASSETS | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | 434,507 | | 420,726 |
| Investments | 5 | | <u>2,022,639</u> | | <u>2,022,639</u> |
| | | | 2,457,146 | | 2,443,365 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | | |
| Stocks | | - | | 4,439 | |
| Debtors | 6 | 366,358 | | 526,682 | |
| Cash in hand | | <u>1,150</u> | | <u>634</u> | |
| | | 367,508 | | 531,755 | |
| CREDITORS | | | | | |
| Amounts falling due within one year | 7 | <u>2,665,578</u> | | <u>2,838,319</u> | |
| NET CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | <u>(2,298,070)</u> | | <u>(2,306,564)</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | 159,076 | | 136,801 |
| CREDITORS | | | | | |
| Amounts falling due after more than one year | 8 | | (6,541) | | (43,041) |
| PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES | | | <u>(72,151)</u> | | <u>(51,832)</u> |
| NET ASSETS | | | <u>80,384</u> | | <u>41,928</u> |
| CAPITAL AND RESERVES | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 10 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Retained earnings | | | <u>80,284</u> | | <u>41,828</u> |
| SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS | | | <u>80,384</u> | | <u>41,928</u> |

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Balance Sheet - continued
30 June 2020

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 15 March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

S Birdsall - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Ace Container Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Registered number: | 03696676 |
| Registered office: | Haigh Park Road Stourton Leeds West Yorkshire LS10 1RT |

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to give a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic will have an impact on all businesses globally and the company and its trading subsidiary will be no exception. What this impact will be is difficult to determine at this stage and we will monitor the situation as it progresses.

Despite the uncertainty surrounding the impact of COVID-19 the director considers that, with the continued government support and the availability of additional finance if needed from companies under common control, the company is in a strong position to overcome the challenges that may arise over the coming months. As a result, the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised on delivery. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at purchase cost together with any incidental expenses of acquisition, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Improvements to property | - 5% on reducing balance |
| Plant and machinery | - 15% on reducing balance and 5% on reducing balance |
| Fixtures and fittings | - 25% reducing balance |
| Motor vehicles | - 25% reducing balance |
| Computer equipment | - 33% on cost |

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already at an age and in the condition expected at the end of its estimated useful life.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost is calculated on material purchase price using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme and that of directors' personal pension schemes are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

The following assets and liabilities are classified as basic financial instruments - trade debtors, other debtors, cash and bank balances, trade creditors, other creditors, bank loans and inter-company balances.

Trade debtors, other debtors, cash and bank balances, trade creditors, other creditors and inter-company balances (being repayable on demand) are measured at the amortised cost equivalent to the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Bank loans are initially measured at the present value of future payments, discounted at a market rate of interest and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of assets

Assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss as described below.

Non financial assets

An asset is impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had impairment not been recognised.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an Annual General Meeting.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 8 (2019 - 9) .

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

| | Plant and machinery etc £ |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| COST | |
| At 1 July 2019 | 569,028 |
| Additions | 39,752 |
| Disposals | (715) |
| At 30 June 2020 | <u>608,065</u> |
| DEPRECIATION | |
| At 1 July 2019 | 148,302 |
| Charge for year | 25,456 |
| Eliminated on disposal | (200) |
| At 30 June 2020 | <u>173,558</u> |
| NET BOOK VALUE | |
| At 30 June 2020 | <u>434,507</u> |
| At 30 June 2019 | <u>420,726</u> |

The net book value of tangible fixed assets included £13,158 (2019 - £nil) in respect of assets held under hire purchase agreements.

5. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

| | Shares in group undertakings £ |
|------------------------------------|---|
| COST | |
| At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 | <u>2,022,639</u> |
| NET BOOK VALUE | |
| At 30 June 2020 | <u>2,022,639</u> |
| At 30 June 2019 | <u>2,022,639</u> |

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade debtors | 210,729 | 392,820 |
| Other debtors | <u>155,629</u> | <u>133,862</u> |
| | <u>366,358</u> | <u>526,682</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans and overdrafts | 48,105 | 477,552 |
| Hire purchase contracts | 4,617 | - |
| Trade creditors | 512,945 | 787,313 |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings | 1,799,514 | 1,336,801 |
| Taxation and social security | 107,482 | 40,536 |
| Other creditors | 192,915 | 196,117 |
| | <u>2,665,578</u> | <u>2,838,319</u> |

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans | - | 43,041 |
| Hire purchase contracts | 6,541 | - |
| | <u>6,541</u> | <u>43,041</u> |

9. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank overdrafts | 5,917 | 377,829 |
| Bank loans | 42,188 | 142,764 |
| Hire purchase contracts | 11,158 | - |
| Invoice discounting | 20,458 | 31,699 |
| | <u>79,721</u> | <u>552,292</u> |

Assets purchased via finance and hire purchase leases are secured on the assets to which the lease relates.

The Royal Bank of Scotland hold a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets in relation to the Invoice Discounting liability.

Natwest Bank plc hold a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets in relation to the bank loans and overdrafts.

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

| Number: | Class: | Nominal value: | 2020 | 2019 |
|---------|----------|----------------|------------|------------|
| | | | £ | £ |
| 100 | Ordinary | £1 | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |

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