
UK Container Maintenance Limited

Unaudited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 30 September 2020

UK Container Maintenance Limited
Registered number: 03617405

Balance sheet
As at 30 September 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	814,700	815,864
Current assets			
Stocks		1,013,982	1,369,824
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	963,125	1,572,064
Cash at bank and in hand		783,971	570,074
		<u>2,761,078</u>	<u>3,511,962</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,182,775)	(2,912,405)
Net current assets		<u>578,303</u>	<u>599,557</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,393,003</u>	<u>1,415,421</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(445,750)	(177,793)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(45,570)	(71,116)
Net assets		<u><u>901,683</u></u>	<u><u>1,166,512</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		110	110
Profit and loss account		901,573	1,166,402
		<u><u>901,683</u></u>	<u><u>1,166,512</u></u>

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

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

UK Container Maintenance Limited
Registered number: 03617405

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 September 2020

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

E A Wolstenholme
Director
Date: 28 June 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

UK Container Maintenance Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020**

1. General information

UK Container Maintenance Limited is a company limited by members capital incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 17 King Street, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 6DW and principal place of business is 25 Road One, Winsford, Cheshire, CW7 3QP.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Covid-19 virus outbreak during the year has had a significant impact on the majority of UK businesses. UK Container Maintenance Limited was heading for a record year prior to the unfortunate events of the first lockdown. The pandemic hit the business in our strongest trading periods of Easter and Summer. During the lockdown period, the directors have carried out a variety of immediate actions, including furloughing of staff and the successful

application for the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme to ensure the company continues to be a going concern and is able to continue to trade profitably in future years, with the current year of 2020/21 showing a very strong position.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The following paragraphs set out the basis of which the directors have reached their conclusion.

The Company has Total assets less current liabilities of £1,393,003 (2019: £1,415,421), and net assets of £901,683 (2019: £1,166,512) at 30 September 2020.

The Company currently meets its working capital requirements through its cash balances and debt factoring. The directors believe they have sufficient facilities to trade through the next 12 month period. Therefore, the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the accounts to 30 September 2020 on a going concern basis and there will be no adverse effect on solvency for more than 12 months after the date of approval of the financial statements.

UK Container Maintenance Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.5 Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

UK Container Maintenance Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Government grants

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

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.7 Interest income

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

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.10 Holiday pay

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

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**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.11 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

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

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

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

2.12 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	10%	Straight Line
Leasehold improvements	-	10%	Straight Line
Plant and machinery	-	20%	Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	20%	Straight Line
Other fixed assets	-	20%	Straight Line

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

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

UK Container Maintenance Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Stocks

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

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

2.14 Debtors

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

2.15 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.16 Creditors

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

2.17 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments, like loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 60 (2019 - 86).

UK Container Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Other fixed assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2019	248,425	1,174,465	16,790	30,514	1,470,194
Additions	7,170	168,660	10,050	-	185,880
Disposals	-	-	(5,500)	-	(5,500)
At 30 September 2020	255,595	1,343,125	21,340	30,514	1,650,574
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2019	50,156	566,091	8,984	29,099	654,330
Charge for the year on owned assets	25,380	157,372	3,002	1,290	187,044
Disposals	-	-	(5,500)	-	(5,500)
At 30 September 2020	75,536	723,463	6,486	30,389	835,874
Net book value					
At 30 September 2020	<u>180,059</u>	<u>619,662</u>	<u>14,854</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>814,700</u>
At 30 September 2019	<u>198,269</u>	<u>608,374</u>	<u>7,806</u>	<u>1,415</u>	<u>815,864</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Plant and machinery	<u>253,041</u>	<u>302,512</u>
	<u>253,041</u>	<u>302,512</u>

UK Container Maintenance Limited

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020

5. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	838,032	1,429,953
Other debtors	5,234	5,234
Prepayments and accrued income	84,295	37,335
Tax recoverable	35,564	99,542
	<u>963,125</u>	<u>1,572,064</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other loans	53,907	55,760
Trade creditors	733,165	1,036,963
Other taxation and social security	338,683	271,297
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	131,554	136,985
Proceeds of factored debts	587,035	1,028,118
Other creditors	110,941	142,378
Accruals and deferred income	227,490	240,904
	<u>2,182,775</u>	<u>2,912,405</u>

Secured creditors

Proceeds of factored debts are secured over the company's trade debtors, in favour of Close Brothers Limited.
 Net obligations under hire purchase contracts of £131,554 (2019: £136,985) are secured against the assets to which they relate.

 UK Container Maintenance Limited

 Notes to the financial statements
 For the year ended 30 September 2020

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other loans	257,221	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	188,529	177,793
	<u>445,750</u>	<u>177,793</u>

Secured creditors

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts of £188,529 (2019: £177,792) are secured against the assets to which they relate.

8. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	53,907	55,760
	<u>53,907</u>	<u>55,760</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Other loans	69,299	-
	<u>69,299</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Other loans	187,922	-
	<u>187,922</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>311,128</u>	<u>55,760</u>

UK Container Maintenance Limited

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2020**

9. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	131,554	136,985
Between 1-5 years	188,529	177,793
	<u>320,083</u>	<u>314,778</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
At beginning of year	71,116
Charged to profit or loss	(25,546)
At end of year	<u><u>45,570</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	112,886	102,961
Tax losses carried forward	(67,316)	(31,845)
	<u>45,570</u>	<u>71,116</u>

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £42,320 (2019 : £40,530).

Contributions totalling £17,819 (2019: £59,963) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. Directors' personal guarantees

Included within other loans is £nil (2019: £6,093) which is secured by way of a personal guarantee from one of the directors.

