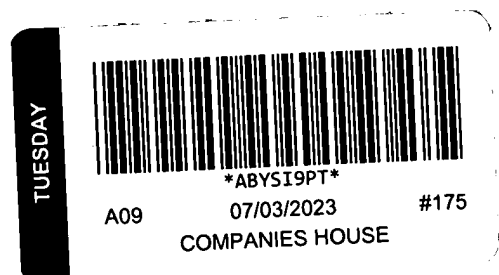


Company registration number 09188757 (England and Wales)

UKPC MANAGEMENT LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



UKPC MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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UKPC MANAGEMENT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

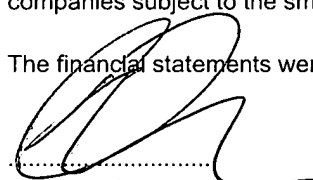
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	1,516		22,251	
Cash at bank and in hand		259,241		153,696	
		<u>260,757</u>		<u>175,947</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(243,543)</u>		<u>(160,916)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>17,214</u>		<u>15,031</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>17,213</u>		<u>15,030</u>
Total equity			<u>17,214</u>		<u>15,031</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 1/3/23


Rupert Williams
Director

Company Registration No. 09188757

UKPC MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

UKPC Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Union House, 111 New Union Street, Coventry, CV1 2NT.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements; the directors are satisfied the company has sufficient reserves and access to the financial support necessary to meet working capital requirements and enable the company to remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

UKPC MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Taxation

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

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.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	1

UKPC MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

3 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,038	22,115
Other debtors	478	136
	<u>1,516</u>	<u>22,251</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,620	1,220
Corporation tax	898	386
Other taxation and social security	37,641	63,302
Other creditors	201,384	96,008
	<u>243,543</u>	<u>160,916</u>

5 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Natalie Spalton
Statutory Auditor:	Dickinsons

6 Parent company

The parent company is UK Parking Control Ltd and its registered office is Union House, 111 New Union Street, Coventry, England, CV1 2NT.

UK Parking Control Limited prepares group accounts in which UKPC Management Limited is included and copies may be obtained by writing to the registered office.