

Registered number: 05117913

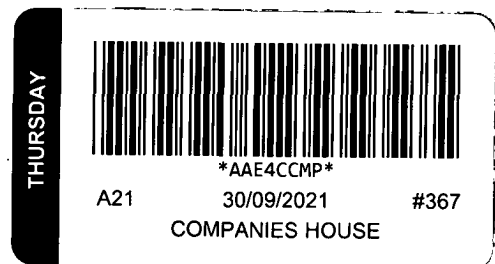
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**UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED**

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**



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**UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**Directors**

D Turner  
A Beavis  
N Earley  
R Empson

**Registered number**

05117913

**Registered office**

Unit 5, Haslemere Way  
Tramway Industrial Estate  
Banbury  
Oxon  
OX16 5TY

**Independent auditors**

Barnes Roffe LLP  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors  
3 Brook Business Centre  
Cowley Mill Road  
Uxbridge  
Middlesex  
UB8 2FX

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## UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

#### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D Turner  
A Beavis  
N Earley  
R Empson

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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This report was approved by the board on *30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021* and signed on its behalf.



**N Earley**  
Director

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## UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Uniform Express Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of 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 31 December 2020 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

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## UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has 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 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

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## UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 1, 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.

#### **Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with law and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussion with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the healthcare sector;
- The specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, are as follows:
  - Companies Act 2006.
  - FRS102.
  - Health and Safety legislation.
  - Employment legislation
  - Tax legislation
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management, reviewing board minutes and inspecting legal correspondence;
- Laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team at the planning meeting, and during the audit as any further laws and regulation were identified. The audit team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit; and

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**UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED  
(CONTINUED)**

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We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur by:

- Making enquires of management as to where they consider there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud;
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing the financial statements and testing the disclosures against supporting documentation;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected trends or anomalies;
- Inspecting and testing journal entries to identify unusual or unexpected transactions;
- Assessing whether judgement and assumptions made in determining significant accounting estimates, including stock provisions, were indicative of management bias; and
- Investigating the rationale behind significant transactions, or transactions that are unusual or outside the company's usual course of business.

The areas that we identified as being susceptible to misstatement through fraud were:

- Management bias in the estimates and judgements made;
- Management override of controls; and
- Posting of unusual journals or transactions.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

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UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED  
(CONTINUED)

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**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 Auditors' 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.



Mark Hancock FCA (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of

**Barnes Roffe LLP**

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors  
3 Brook Business Centre  
Cowley Mill Road  
Uxbridge  
Middlesex  
UB8 2FX

Date: *30 September 2021*

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**UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED**

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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	6,658,991	5,978,248
Cost of sales	(4,548,481)	(3,975,652)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>2,110,510</b>	<b>2,002,596</b>
Administrative expenses	(1,586,348)	(1,816,217)
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>524,162</b>	<b>186,379</b>
Income from shares in group undertakings	-	9,999
Amounts written off investments	-	1
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>524,162</b>	<b>196,379</b>
Tax on profit	(99,655)	(38,754)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>	<b>424,507</b>	<b>157,625</b>
Fair value adjustments	(50,000)	100,000
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>374,507</b>	<b>257,625</b>

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

**UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 05117913**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	5		-		-
Tangible assets	6		152,932		141,456
			<u>152,932</u>		<u>141,456</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	7	2,614,511		1,680,508	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,605,169		1,390,397	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	880,801		652,316	
			<u>5,100,481</u>	<u>3,723,221</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(1,377,059)		(731,078)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>3,723,422</u>		<u>2,992,143</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>					
			<u>3,876,354</u>		<u>3,133,599</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(2,298,457)		(1,932,457)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax	12		(23,646)		(21,398)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,554,251</u>		<u>1,179,744</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	13		200		200
Other reserves			200,000		250,000
Profit and loss account			1,354,051		929,544
			<u>1,554,251</u>		<u>1,179,744</u>

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UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED  
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05117913

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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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 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

*30th September, 2021*



**N Earley**  
Director

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

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UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	200	250,000	929,544	1,179,744
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	424,507	424,507
Fair value adjustments	-	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	(50,000)	424,507	374,507
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>1,354,051</b>	<b>1,554,251</b>

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements:

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UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	200	150,000	771,919	922,119
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	157,625	157,625
Fair value adjustments	-	100,000	-	100,000
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	100,000	-	100,000
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	100,000	157,625	257,625
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>929,544</b>	<b>1,179,744</b>

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

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**UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**1. General information**

Uniform Express Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 5, Haslemere Way, Tranway Industrial Estate, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX16 5TY.

The principal activity of the company is the manufacturing and sale of corporate uniforms.

**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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The directors have taken consideration of the impact of COVID-19 on the business and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. However, the directors are mindful that conditions in the market are uncertain and at the date of this report, it is not possible to reliably determine the effects that these events will have on the company in the future. Nevertheless, the directors note that the company is trading adequately and if this continues, they will have sufficient working capital and other finance available to continue trading for a period of not less than 12 months from the Statement of financial position date. As such, the directors believe that there are no significant uncertainties in their assessment of whether the business is a going concern and therefore have prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

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## UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.3 Foreign currency translation

###### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

###### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

##### 2.4 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.

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UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.6 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.7 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 the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

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**UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

**2.9 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.10 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.

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**UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

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:

Other fixed assets	- 20% - 33% straight line
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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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

**2.11 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 weighted average basis.

At each reporting 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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

**2.12 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.

**2.13 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.14 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.

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UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

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UNIFORM EXPRESS LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Operations	28	26
Sales	6	6
Administrative	14	17
	<u>48</u>	<u>49</u>

The wages and salaries cost has been reduced by £171,332 (2019 - £Nil) as a result of government Covid-19 furlough grants received.

4. Directors' remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Directors' emoluments	149,400	149,400
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	2,739	1,829
	<u>152,139</u>	<u>151,229</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2019 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

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5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020	104,669
At 31 December 2020	<u>104,669</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	104,669
At 31 December 2020	<u>104,669</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	<u><u>-</u></u>
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>-</u></u>

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6. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020	563,878
Additions	81,019
At 31 December 2020	<u>644,897</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	422,422
Charge for the year on owned assets	69,543
At 31 December 2020	<u>491,965</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	<u>152,932</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>141,456</u>

7. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Goods for resale	2,614,511	1,680,508
	<u>2,614,511</u>	<u>1,680,508</u>

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8. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,079,800	1,182,299
Other debtors	481,116	171,194
Prepayments and accrued income	44,253	36,904
	<u>1,605,169</u>	<u>1,390,397</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	880,801	652,316
	<u>880,801</u>	<u>652,316</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	261,896	259,532
Corporation tax	97,407	27,331
Other taxation and social security	133,079	138,000
Other creditors	780,214	257,811
Accruals and deferred income	104,463	48,404
	<u>1,377,059</u>	<u>731,078</u>

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	2,298,457	1,932,457
	<u>2,298,457</u>	<u>1,932,457</u>

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**12. Deferred taxation**

	2020 £
At beginning of year	21,398
Charged to profit or loss	2,248
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>23,646</b>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	23,646	21,398
	<u>23,646</u>	<u>21,398</u>

**13. Share capital**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

**14. 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 £20,364 (2019 - £17,955). Contributions totaling £7,677 (2019 - £3,657) were outstanding at the year end.

**15. Commitments under operating leases**

At 31 December 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than 1 year	68,621	83,767
	<u>68,621</u>	<u>83,767</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**16. Transactions with directors**

Included within trade debtors is an amount of £49 (2019 - £173) due from David Turner, a director. No interest charges have been levied in respect of the outstanding balance. During the year, the company has granted further loans of £Nil (2019 - £128) and been repaid the amount of £124 (2019 - £Nil) by the director.

**17. Related party transactions**

During the year, the company made sales of £285,331 (2019 - £169,857) to related parties under common ownership. Included within debtors is a balance of £94,434 (2019 - £59,167) due from these related parties under common ownership.

During the year, the company also made purchases of £20,188 (2019 - £19,923) from related parties under common ownership. Included within creditors is a balance of £1,792 (2019 - £2,383) due to these related parties under common ownership.

During the year, the company had a net increase on the loan from a related party under common ownership of £316,000 (2019 - £166,000 net decrease). This loan was then transferred to another member of the same group as at the year end. Included within creditors is a balance on this loan of £Nil (2019 - £1,932,457), which is amortised down from its unpaid value of £Nil (2019 - £2,181,357).

During the year, the company received support from a related party under common ownership in the form of a loan. Included within creditors is a balance on this loan of £2,248,457 (2019 - £Nil), which is amortised down from its unpaid value of £2,498,457 (2019 - £Nil).

During the year, the company was charged £36,000 (2019 - £36,000) by a related party under common ownership.

**18. Controlling party**

The company was controlled throughout the year by the directors N Earley and R Empson, by virtue of their majority shareholding.