

Company registration number SC277511 (Scotland)

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Anthony Teasdale Brian Barclay Elizabeth Battersby Eddie Robertson Hugh McIntosh Donna McGill
Company number	SC277511
Registered office	Helen McGregor House 65 Pettigrew Street Glasgow United Kingdom G32 7XR
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Titanium 1 King's Inch Place Renfrew Renfrewshire United Kingdom PA4 8WF

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activities and core business of the company continued to be that of the provision of property maintenance and estate caretaker service. The seven core activities within this are property maintenance, close cleaning, window cleaning, graffiti removal, void clearances, environmental maintenance and void hygiene cleans.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Anthony Teasdale

Brian Barclay

Elizabeth Battersby

Eddie Robertson

Hugh McIntosh

(Appointed 31 October 2022)

Donna McGill

(Appointed 21 February 2023)

Sean Connor

(Resigned 4 October 2022)

Lesley Scoffield

(Resigned 18 June 2023)

Christine Thomson

(Resigned 18 June 2023)

Auditor

The appointed auditor, Azets Audit Services, have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

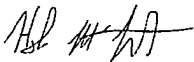
Statement of disclosure to the auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies' exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

On behalf of the board



Hugh McIntosh

Director

8 August 2023

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements, including 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 March 2023 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 *Auditor's 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 UK, including the FRC'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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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 where 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' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

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 of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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, as a body, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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.

Azets Audit Services

James McBride (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Date: 10 August 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Titanium 1
King's Inch Place
Renfrew
Renfrewshire
United Kingdom
PA4 8WF

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		2,433,083	2,826,813
Cost of sales		(2,104,404)	(2,285,689)
Gross profit		328,679	541,124
Administrative expenses		(213,044)	(234,610)
Other operating income		21,809	36,877
Operating profit		137,444	343,391
Interest payable and similar expenses		(2,702)	(1,826)
Profit before taxation		134,742	341,565
Tax on profit	4	(29,612)	(11,345)
Profit for the financial year		105,130	330,220

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

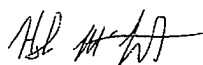
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		106,318		68,798
Current assets					
Stocks	6	61,803		45,788	
Debtors	7	157,173		168,335	
Cash at bank and in hand		327,712		585,844	
		<u>546,688</u>		<u>799,967</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(78,836)</u>		<u>(136,697)</u>	
Net current assets			467,852		663,270
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>574,170</u>		<u>732,068</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(18,648)		(14,989)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(48,887)</u>		<u>(15,574)</u>
Net assets			<u>506,635</u>		<u>701,505</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			506,634		701,504
Total equity			<u>506,635</u>		<u>701,505</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



Hugh McIntosh
Director

Company Registration No. SC277511

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2021		1	371,284	371,285
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	330,220	330,220
Balance at 31 March 2022		1	701,504	701,505
Year ended 31 March 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	105,130	105,130
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid		-	(300,000)	(300,000)
Balance at 31 March 2023		1	506,634	506,635

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Helen McGregor House, 65 Pettigrew Street, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G32 7XR.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors anticipate that a profit will be generated in the years ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2025 and for the foreseeable future and the directors are satisfied that there are sufficient resources in place to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparing the annual financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Equipment, fixtures and fittings	20-33% on cost
Computer equipment	33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 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.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

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.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Bad debt provision

A key accounting estimate is the bad debt provision which is estimated with reference to the payment history of the customer and expected future receipts.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	46	49

4 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	3,701
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(3,701)	-
Total current tax	(3,701)	3,701
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	33,313	7,644
Total tax charge	29,612	11,345

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	134,742	341,565
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	25,601	64,897
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(3,701)	-
Fixed asset differences	(7,710)	(290)
Tax effect of gift aid to be paid to parent	(17,460)	(57,000)
Deferred tax movement	33,313	3,738
Other movements	(431)	-
Taxation charge for the year	29,612	11,345

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment, fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	140,004	11,375	195,804	347,183
Additions	4,973	4,139	82,665	91,777
Disposals	(2,677)	-	(29,259)	(31,936)
At 31 March 2023	142,300	15,514	249,210	407,024
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2022	133,457	9,669	135,259	278,385
Depreciation charged in the year	3,606	1,944	44,684	50,234
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(27,913)	(27,913)
At 31 March 2023	137,063	11,613	152,030	300,706
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	5,237	3,901	97,180	106,318
At 31 March 2022	6,547	1,706	60,545	68,798

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6	Stocks	2023 £	2022 £
	Work in progress	34,973	16,411
	Finished goods and goods for resale	26,830	29,377
		<u>61,803</u>	<u>45,788</u>
7	Debtors	2023 £	2022 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	3,989	6,293
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	140,422	150,154
	Prepayments and accrued income	12,762	11,888
		<u>157,173</u>	<u>168,335</u>
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023 £	2022 £
	Obligations under finance leases	14,420	10,101
	Trade creditors	53,010	80,922
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,345	-
	Corporation tax	-	3,701
	Other taxation and social security	-	17,665
	Other creditors	82	13,155
	Accruals and deferred income	9,979	11,153
		<u>78,836</u>	<u>136,697</u>
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023 £	2022 £
		Notes	
	Obligations under finance leases	18,648	14,989

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

10 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Balances:		
Fixed asset timing differences	25,933	16,161
Short term timing differences	22,954	(587)
	<u>48,887</u>	<u>15,574</u>
		2023
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 April 2022		15,574
Charge to profit or loss		33,313
		<u>48,887</u>
Liability at 31 March 2023		<u>48,887</u>

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

11 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023 £	2022 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	32,562	32,293
	<u>32,562</u>	<u>32,293</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Land and buildings < 1 year	10,250	10,250
	<u>10,250</u>	<u>10,250</u>

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Shettleston Housing Association Limited

Shettleston Housing Association Limited, a company registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, owns 1 ordinary £1 share in Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited. This represents a 100% shareholding in Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited. Shettleston Housing Association Limited is therefore its ultimate parent company.

Shettleston Housing Association Limited charged Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited £32,302 (2022: £10,248) for the rental of a commercial office property and the use of a yard. Shettleston Housing Association Limited also charged a management charge of £82,382 (2022: £115,235) to Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited. There were other expenses throughout the year totalling £80,016 paid to Shettleston Housing Association Limited relating to various admin expenses.

Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited provided services of £2,316,770 (2022: £2,673,479) in the year to Shettleston Housing Association Limited. These services included close and backcourt cleaning, void property clearance, reactive repairs and environmental works.

The balance due from the Association to Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited at 31 March 2023 was £140,193 (2022: £149,731) and is included within debtors.

The amount owed to the Association from Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited at 31 March 2023 was £1,345 (2022: £nil) and is included within creditors.

The company made a gift aid payment to its parent, Shettleston Housing Association Limited, of £300,000 during the year.

The company will make a gift aid payment to its parent, Shettleston Housing Association Limited, of £91,896 within 9 months of the 31 March 2023.

East End Housing Developments Company Limited

Shettleston Housing Association is also the parent of East End Housing Development Company Limited as it owns 100% of the issued share capital.

There were sales of £16,094 (2022: £56,392) to East End Housing Development Company Limited from Upkeep Shettleston Community Enterprises Limited in the year.

The total amount owed from East End Housing Development Company Limited at the year end was £229 (2022: £423) and is included within debtors.

UPKEEP SHETTLESTON COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

14 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Shettleston Housing Association Limited, a Co-operative and Community Benefit Society registered in the United Kingdom and established under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Society Act 2014. The registered office of Shettleston Housing Association Limited is Helen McGregor House, 65 Pettigrew Street, Glasgow, G32 7XR.

There is no ultimate controlling party.