

Universal Leasing Limited

Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Registered No. 5389929

Directors

M. Hughes

J. Frost

Company Secretary

J. Frost

Vistra Company Secretaries Limited

Auditors

PM+M Solutions for Business LLP

New Century House

Greenbank Technology Park

Challenge Way

Blackburn

BB1 5QB

Banker

National Westminster Bank

City of London Office

PO Box 12258

1 Princess Street

London

EC2R 8PA

Office

Admiral Leasing & Loans

Ram Mill

Gordon Street

Chadderton

Oldham

OL9 9RH

Registered Office

Suite 1, 7th Floor,

50, Broadway

London

SW1H 0BL

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year to 31 December 2024. The directors have taken advantage of the small company's exemption in not preparing a strategic report.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102").

Principal activity

The principal activity of Universal Leasing Limited ("the Company") during the year was the provision of financing services. The Company offers a range of lease and loan types including finance leases, loans and rental agreements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were as follows:

M Hughes
J Frost

Going concern

Cashflow forecasts have been prepared for the next 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements, which have been reviewed by the directors. These indicate that there will be sufficient funds available for the Company to continue trading for the foreseeable future and the financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Disclosure of information to the auditors

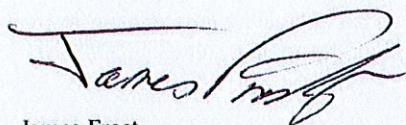
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Re-appointment of auditors

The auditor, PM+M Solutions for Business LLP, is deemed to be re-appointed as auditor to the Company under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

On behalf of the Board



James Frost
Finance Director
29th April 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF UNIVERSAL LEASING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Universal Leasing Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes 1 to 25, 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 FRS 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 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 below. 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.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the 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 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
- 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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.

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, 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.

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we have considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the Company's remuneration policies, key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
- identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team including significant component audit teams and involving relevant specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: timing of recognition of commercial income, posting of unusual journals and complex transactions and manipulating the Company's performance profit measures and other key performance indicators to meet remuneration targets and externally communicated targets. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included UK Companies Act, employment law, health and safety, pensions legislation and tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

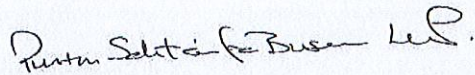
- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC; and
- in addressing the identified risks of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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.

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 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Johnson" followed by a stylized flourish.

*Christopher Johnson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PM+M Solutions for Business LLP, Statutory Auditor, Blackburn*

30 April 2025

Universal Leasing Limited
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year ended 31 December 2024

		2024 £	2023 £
Turnover		8,392,124	6,408,094
Cost of sales		<u>(3,811,643)</u>	<u>(2,622,471)</u>
Gross Profit		4,580,481	3,785,623
Personnel expenses	16	(1,628,077)	(1,375,141)
Other operating expenses		<u>(645,668)</u>	<u>(394,102)</u>
Profit before tax		2,306,736	2,016,380
Tax	9	<u>87,000</u>	<u>542,000</u>
Profit for the year		2,393,736	2,558,380
Retained earnings brought forward		6,977,986	5,115,106
Ordinary dividends paid		(975,000)	(650,000)
Preference dividends paid		<u>(69,292)</u>	<u>(45,500)</u>
Retained earnings carried forward		<u>8,327,430</u>	<u>6,977,986</u>

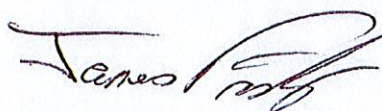
Universal Leasing Limited
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

Company Registration No. 5389929 (England and Wales)

		2024	2023
		£	£
	Notes		
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	17	77,925	40,351
Intangible assets – software	18	<u>119,382</u>	<u>36,415</u>
		197,307	76,766
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	32,649,017	29,678,208
Current assets			
Debtors: amount falling due within one year	20	20,998,765	16,733,407
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>454,028</u>	<u>579,783</u>
		21,452,793	17,313,190
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	<u>(18,993,368)</u>	<u>(14,571,592)</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,459,425</u>	<u>2,741,598</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		35,305,749	32,496,572
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	22	<u>(26,128,319)</u>	<u>(24,768,586)</u>
Net assets		<u>9,177,430</u>	<u>7,727,986</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	850,000	750,000
Profit and loss account		<u>8,327,430</u>	<u>6,977,986</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>9,177,430</u>	<u>7,727,986</u>

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 authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29th April 2025 and were signed on their behalf by



James Frost
Finance Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Principal accounting policies

The accounting policies which have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1) Corporate Information

Universal Leasing Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The Registered Office is Suite 1, 7th Floor, 50 Broadway, London SW1H 0BL.

2) Basis of preparation

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 true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in pounds sterling; all values are rounded to the nearest pound except when otherwise stipulated.

3) Turnover

Turnover consists of a number of different income categories. The income recognition methods applied are as follows:

- i) Portfolio interest income is recognised on an actuarial before tax method at the inherent rate of interest for each contract;
- ii) Secondary income arises from continuation rentals on leases after the end of primary period. Income is recognised on receipt;
- iii) Fee income covers different types of fees arising from the inception and management of the lease and loan portfolio. Income is recognised on receipt;
- iv) End of lease income arises from the termination of leases and related sale of assets. Income is recognised on receipt;
- v) Interest income is recognised on receipt;
- vi) Other income consists of a range of other miscellaneous items, most of which is recognised on receipt.

4) Leasing expenses

Leasing expenses comprise the cost of assets leased to customers under finance leases and hire purchase agreements.

5) Finance leases

Finance leases

Where the Company leases out equipment and there is a transfer of substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the lease is accounted for as a finance lease and the net investment is included in interest-bearing leasing and hire purchase receivables.

Income from finance leases is credited to the Income Statement. Finance lease income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Obligations under lease agreements

The lease payments relating to assets leased under operating leases are taken as an expense to the Income Statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6) **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment	Straight line over 2-7 years
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7) **Intangible assets**

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Software	Straight line over 1-5 years
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8) **Financial Instruments**

Financial assets

Loans and receivables

The Company classifies its financial assets in the category of loans and receivables. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company's loans and receivables cover the balance sheet items 'Interest-bearing leasing, hire-purchase and loan receivables', 'Cash and cash equivalents', 'Trade and other receivables', 'Receivables from affiliated companies' and 'Other non-current receivables'.

Amounts included in the balance sheet under loans and receivables that represent amounts due from lessees under finance lease and hire purchase agreements are recognised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy on leases (see Note 5).

Loans and receivables are carried at acquisition cost or continued acquisition cost, less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date.

For finance leases, hire purchase agreements and other loans and receivables, the allowance for impairment losses is determined on an individual basis by reference to past default experience and other recoverability information relating to the specific loan or other receivable. Recoverable amounts are assessed with reference to the expected future cash flows on the loan arrangements.

Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The Company's financial liabilities at amortised cost cover the balance sheet items 'Liabilities due to financial institutions', 'Trade and other payables' and 'Other non-current liabilities'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9) Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statement with the following exception:

- deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised; and
- deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

10) Interest income and expense

All interest income and expense is recognised on an accruals basis so as to match costs incurred with revenues earned, irrespective of when payments are made or received.

11) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

12) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

13) Capital Management

The aim of capital management is to ensure that the Company maintains a good debt to equity ratio to maintain value. This assists in providing access to funding providers and to the capital markets.

14) Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amount payable by the Company to this fund in respect of the year.

15) Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statement.

All contracts in the lease and loan portfolio where receivable instalments are in arrears are regularly reviewed and assessment is made of the recoverability of these contracts. Provisions for impairment are taken based on the results of the assessments – see note 12.

16) Personnel expenses

The average monthly number of people employed by the Company (including directors) during the period was 27 (2023: 24).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17) Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 January 2024	123,709
Additions	71,644
Disposals	(21,459)
At 31 December 2024	<u>173,894</u>
<i>Depreciation</i>	
At 1 January 2024	83,358
Charge for the period	29,884
Disposals	(17,273)
At 31 December 2024	<u>95,969</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2024	<u>77,925</u>
At 1 January 2024	<u>40,351</u>

18) Intangible assets

	Software £
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 January 2024	168,594
Additions	113,870
At 31 December 2024	<u>282,464</u>
<i>Amortisation and Impairment</i>	
At 1 January 2024	132,179
Charge for the period	30,903
At 31 December 2024	<u>163,082</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2024	<u>119,382</u>
At 1 January 2024	<u>36,415</u>

19) Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Interest bearing receivables	31,439,017	28,528,208
Deferred Tax	1,210,000	1,150,000
	<u>32,649,017</u>	<u>29,678,208</u>
Due between 1 and 5 years	32,410,222	29,402,486
Due after more than 5 years	238,795	275,722
	<u>32,649,017</u>	<u>29,678,208</u>

The interest bearing receivables represent net investment in financial receivables, consisting of leases, loans and hire purchase receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20) Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest bearing receivables	19,529,900	15,367,988
Trade receivables	752,855	429,551
Prepayments	121,457	154,800
VAT and other taxes recoverable	645	51,187
Deferred tax	531,000	504,000
Other assets	62,908	225,881
	<u>20,998,765</u>	<u>16,733,407</u>

The interest bearing receivables represent net investment in financial receivables, consisting of leases, loans and hire purchase receivables.

21) Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Liabilities due to financial institutions	18,423,928	14,010,937
Trade payables	66,311	104,424
Accruals	299,008	286,393
VAT and other taxes payable	109,590	23,910
Other liabilities	94,531	145,928
	<u>18,993,368</u>	<u>14,571,592</u>

22) Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Liabilities due to financial institutions	26,128,319	24,768,586
	<u>26,128,319</u>	<u>24,768,586</u>

£40,302,470 (2023: £34,636,313) of the total liabilities due to financial institutions shown in notes 21 and 22 are secured against £46,658,234 (2023: £39,941,365) of the interest bearing receivables shown in notes 19 and 20.

£3,506,351 (2023: £2,805,301) of the total liabilities due to financial institutions shown in notes 21 and 22 are secured against a fixed and floating charge covering all property and undertakings of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23) Called up share capital

	2024 £	2023 £
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000
Preference shares of £1 each	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<u>3,500,000</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
Preference shares of £1 each	750,000	650,000
	<u>850,000</u>	<u>750,000</u>

All authorised shares are shares of £1 each. There are no preferences or restrictions attaching to ordinary shares.

24) Operating lease commitments

The Company entered into commercial leases on office premises based in Oldham and in Witney in years prior to 2023.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Future minimum rentals payable	<u>319,278</u>	<u>133,849</u>

25) Related party disclosures

During the year, there were no transactions, assets or liabilities relating to related parties.