

Financial Statements

South Essex Commercial Services Ltd

For the year ended 31 July 2025

Company Registration Number: 04786472

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Company Information

The Board of Directors

Jayne Sheehan
Zohayb Mohammed (appointed 27th February 2025)
Richard Brian Olver (appointed 24th November 2025)

Registered Office

Luker Road
Southend on Sea
Essex
SS1 1ND

Auditor

MHA
6th Floor
2 London Wall
Place
London
EC27 5AU

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their Report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the operation of a car park, retail and conferencing activities.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £25,831 (2024 – £1,745 *Profit*). The Directors do not recommend a dividend be paid for the year (2024: *Nil*).

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The Company made no political or charitable donations during the year (2024: *Nil*).

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year were:

Jayne Sheehan
Zohayb Mohammed

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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting 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 a 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.

GOING CONCERN

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £41,947 (2024 £67,778) at the balance sheet date, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons;

The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking into account reasonable downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its ultimate parent company South Essex College to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. The company is wholly owned by South Essex Colleges Group who are confident that revenue from the car parks and catering function will continue to be profitable and continue to review expenditure on a monthly basis.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

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

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

AUDITORS

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, MHA will be deemed to have been reappointed as Auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to Members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the Registrar, whichever is earlier.

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.

This Report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.



Zohayb Mohammed

Director

Date: 09/12/25

Independent auditor's report to the members of South Essex Commercial Services Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of South Essex Commercial Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2025 which comprise statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the company's financial statements 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 July 2025 and of the Company's 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 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 ethical responsibilities in accordance with those 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 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.

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

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 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 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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- Enquiry of those in management functions around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Enquiry of those in management functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management 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;
- Reviewing accounting estimates for bias;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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 financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: 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.



Stuart McKay BSc FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

MHA

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

Date: 12/12/2025

MHA is the trading name of MHA Audit Services LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC455542).

Statement of income and retained earnings for the year ended 31 July 2025

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Turnover | 182,313 | 201,010 |
| Cost of Sales | <u>(52,875)</u> | <u>(15,467)</u> |
| Gross Profit | 129,438 | 185,543 |
| Administrative Expenses | <u>(80,886)</u> | <u>(183,798)</u> |
| Operating profit | 48,552 | 1,745 |
| Profit before tax: | 48,552 | 1,745 |
| Tax Charge Adjustment (Note 10) | (22,721) | - |
| Profit for the financial year | <u>25,831</u> | <u>1,745</u> |
| Reserves brought forward | <u>(67,778)</u> | <u>(69,116)</u> |
| Impairment of Interentity | - | (407) |
| Reserves carried forward | (41,947) | (67,778) |

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet for the Year ended 31 July 2025

| | Notes | 2025 £ | 2024 £ |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible fixed assets | 5 | 622,612 | 658,399 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | 6 | 947 | 1,903 |
| Debtors | 7 | 43,249 | 63,374 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 48,435 | 50,447 |
| Total current assets | | 92,631 | 115,724 |
| Creditors due within one year | 8 | <u>(757,189)</u> | <u>(841,900)</u> |
| Total net liabilities | | <u>(41,946)</u> | <u>(67,777)</u> |
| Capital and reserves | 9 | | |
| Called up share capital | | 1 | 1 |
| Profit and loss account | | (41,947) | (67,778) |
| | | <u>(41,946)</u> | <u>(67,777)</u> |

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions in applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The report was approved by the board of directors on 9th December 2025.

And signed on its behalf by:



Zohayb Mohammed
 Director
 Date: 09/12/2025

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year ended 31 July 2025

1. General information

South Essex Commercial Services Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The company's registered office is South Essex College, Luker Road, Southend on Sea, Essex SS1 1ND.

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 Company's parent undertaking, South Essex College, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements.

In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 Section 1A in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statements and related notes.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, even though the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets, as the Directors are of the opinion that the Company will be able to continue trading and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The financial performance is forecast to improve in future periods.

The activities of the company, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and performance are set out in the Directors Report. The financial position of the company, liquidity and borrowings are described in the Financial Statements and accompanying Notes.

The company does not currently have any loans outstanding with bankers. Forecasts and financial projections indicate that the company will be cash positive for the foreseeable future. The parent company, South Essex College, is not seeking immediate repayment of the loan.

Therefore, the company has a reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and for this reason will continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of its Financial Statements.

2.3 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

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

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

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Plant and machinery | 5 or 10 years straight line |
| Office equipment | 3 years straight line |
| Gas Pipe work | 20 years straight line |

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings

2.5 Stock

Stock has been valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value estimated selling price less costs to sell.

2.6 Financial Instruments

Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost. Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and thereafter at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.8 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.10 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 income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Timing differences which are not provided are differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2.12 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, management have made the following judgements:

- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.
- Tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

3 Employees

| | Year ended 31 July 2025 No. | Year ended 31 July 2024 No. |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| The average monthly number of employees during the period were: | 1.5 | 1.5 |

4 Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

| | 2025 £ | 2024 £ |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging: | | |
| Auditors' remuneration: audit work | 9,825 | 1,500 |
| Depreciation | 35,787 | 35,407 |
| Operating Leases – equipment | - | - |
| Total | 45,612 | 36 907 |

5 Tangible Assets

| | Land & Buildings £ | Plant & Machinery £ | Fixtures & Fittings £ | Office Equipment £ | Motor Vehicles £ | Total £ |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Cost | | | | | | |
| At 1 August 2024 | 693,285 | 166,855 | | | | 860,140 |
| Additions | | | | | | |
| Revaluations | | | | | | |
| Reclassifications | 46,345 | (46,345) | | | | - |
| At 31 July 2025 | 739,630 | 120,510 | | | | 860,140 |
| | | | | | | |
| Depreciation | | | | | | |
| At 1 August 2024 | 66,569 | 135,173 | | | | 201,742 |
| Charge for the year | 35,602 | 184 | | | | 35,786 |
| Revaluations | | | | | | |
| Reclassifications | 17,493 | (17,493) | | | | - |
| At 31 July 2025 | 119,664 | 117,864 | | | | 237,528 |
| | | | | | | |
| Net Book Value at 31 July 2025 | 619,966 | 2,646 | | | | 622,612 |
| Net Book Value at 31 July 2024 | 626,716 | 31,682 | | | | 658,398 |

6 Stocks

| | 2025 £ | 2024 £ |
|--------|------------|--------------|
| Stocks | 947 | 1,903 |
| | 947 | 1,903 |

7 Debtors

| | 2025 £ | 2024 £ |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Trade debtors | 35,480 | 2,506 |
| Deferred Tax Asset | - | 22,721 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 7,767 | 38,147 |
| | 43,247 | 63,374 |

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2025 £ | 2024 £ |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trade creditors | 2,693 | 660 |
| VAT Output | - | - |
| Amount owed to parent undertaking | 738,476 | 829,448 |
| Accruals | 16,020 | 11,762 |
| | 757,189 | 841,870 |

9 Equity share capital

| | 2025 £ | 2024 £ |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Authorised | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | 1,000 | 1,000 |

| | 2025 £ | 2024 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Allotted, called up and fully paid: | | |
| Ordinary share of £1 each | 1 | 1 |

10 Taxation

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Profit (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation | 25,831 | 580 |
| Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard rate of 25% (2023: 21%) | - | 351 |
| Reversal of timing differences | 22,721 | - |
| Group relief claimed in respect of previous periods | - | (40,936) |
| Tax asset in relation to losses carried forward | (10,926) | 10,575 |
| Total taxation | 11,795 | (30,010) |

11 Ultimate parent undertaking

The results of the company have been incorporated in the group financial statements of South Essex College. The directors regard South Essex College to be the ultimate parent undertaking.

The consolidated financial statements of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from: Clerk to the Governing Body South Essex College Southend Campus Luker Road Southend on Sea Essex, SS1 1ND

12 Contingent Liabilities

The company is part of a group VAT registration and therefore is potentially liable for VAT liabilities of its parent. As of 31 July 2025, its parent company, South Essex College, had an asset relating to value added tax of £5,766 (2024 – asset of £11,736).

13 Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions