

Registration number: 07852072

City of York Trading Limited

Filleted Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

HPH
Chartered Accountants
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YORK
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City of York Trading Limited

Contents

Balance Sheet	<u>1</u>
Statement of Changes in Equity	<u>2</u>
Notes to the Financial Statements	<u>3 to 13</u>

City of York Trading Limited
(Registration number: 07852072)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	2,917	32,083
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	-	647
		<u>2,917</u>	<u>32,730</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>6</u>	627,172	515,944
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,225,652</u>	<u>1,453,807</u>
		1,852,824	1,969,751
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	<u>(480,166)</u>	<u>(587,944)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,372,658</u>	<u>1,381,807</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1,375,575	1,414,537
Provisions for liabilities		-	67
Net assets		<u>1,375,575</u>	<u>1,414,604</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>8</u>	1	1
Retained earnings		<u>1,375,574</u>	<u>1,414,603</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>1,375,575</u>	<u>1,414,604</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

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K Bull
Director

City of York Trading Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2024	1	1,414,603	1,414,604
Loss for the year	-	(60,029)	(60,029)
Other comprehensive income	-	21,000	21,000
	-	(39,029)	(39,029)
Total comprehensive income	-	(39,029)	(39,029)
At 31 March 2025	1	1,375,574	1,375,575

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2023	1	1,671,958	1,671,959
Profit for the year	-	22,645	22,645
Other comprehensive income	-	20,000	20,000
	-	42,645	42,645
Total comprehensive income	-	42,645	42,645
Dividends	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
At 31 March 2024	1	1,414,603	1,414,604

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

West Offices
Station Rise
YORK
YO1 6GA

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 28 November 2025.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies 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.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Audit report

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 11 December 2025 was Sarah Wearing, who signed for and on behalf of HPH.

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Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% Straight line
Computer equipment	50% Straight line

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Other intangible assets	50% straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Defined benefit pension obligation

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date minus the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is measured using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future payments by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 19 (2024 - 25).

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Other intangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2024	32,405	35,000	67,405
At 31 March 2025	32,405	35,000	67,405
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2024	32,405	2,917	35,322
Amortisation charge	-	29,166	29,166
At 31 March 2025	32,405	32,083	64,488
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	-	2,917	2,917
At 31 March 2024	-	32,083	32,083

5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2024	68,816	68,816
Disposals	(4,723)	(4,723)
At 31 March 2025	64,093	64,093
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2024	68,169	68,169
Charge for the year	647	647
Eliminated on disposal	(4,723)	(4,723)
At 31 March 2025	64,093	64,093
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2025	-	-
At 31 March 2024	647	647

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

6 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Current		
Trade debtors	5,906	1,011
Prepayments	14,953	10,056
Other debtors	606,313	504,877
	<u>627,172</u>	<u>515,944</u>

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	36,618	104,627
Taxation and social security	281,347	337,789
Accruals and deferred income	54,852	72,572
Other creditors	107,349	72,956
	<u>480,166</u>	<u>587,944</u>

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2025		2024	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9 Reserves

The changes to each component of equity resulting from items of other comprehensive income for the current year were as follows:

	Retained earnings £	Total £
Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit pension schemes	<u>21,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

The changes to each component of equity resulting from items of other comprehensive income for the prior year were as follows:

	Retained earnings £	Total £
Remeasurement gain/loss on defined benefit pension schemes	20,000	20,000

10 Related party transactions

The company was controlled by The City of York Council ("CYC") who owned 100% of the share capital throughout the period.

During the year the company made sales to, and purchases from CYC, the sole shareholder of the company. The sales to CYC in the year totalled £3,604,016 (2024: £5,174,685) with purchases of £101,243 (2024: £121,123). At 31 March 2025 there is a balance owed to CYC of £10,396 (2024: £771) and the balance due from CYC of £444,077 (2024: £421,473).

During the year dividends of £nil (2024: £300,000) were paid to CYC.

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

11 Loss/profit before tax

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2025 £	2024 £
Depreciation expense	647	3,884
Amortisation expense	17,500	2,917
Impairment loss	11,667	-

12 Auditors' remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Audit of the financial statements	10,690	7,500
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	1,630	1,550

13 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £57,303 (2024 - £71,252).

Contributions totalling £5,610 (2024 - £4,220) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

Defined benefit pension schemes

North Yorkshire Pension Fund

The company operates a defined benefits scheme for qualifying employees, administered by North Yorkshire Council. The local government pension scheme is a defined benefit scheme based on final pensionable salary.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out on 31 March 2025 by Aon. The present value of the benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method.

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities to assets and liabilities recognised

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Fair value of scheme assets	724,000	681,000
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(558,000)	(593,000)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Defined benefit pension scheme surplus	<u>166,000</u>	<u>88,000</u>

Defined benefit obligation

Changes in the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2025
	£
Present value at start of year	593,000
Current service cost	43,000
Interest cost	29,000
Actuarial gains and losses	(110,000)
Benefits paid	(4,000)
Contributions by scheme participants	7,000
	<hr/>
Present value at end of year	<u>558,000</u>

Fair value of scheme assets

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:

	2025
	£
Fair value at start of year	681,000
Interest income	33,000
Actuarial gains and losses	(15,000)
Employer contributions	22,000
Contributions by scheme participants	7,000
Benefits paid	(4,000)
	<hr/>
Fair value at end of year	<u>724,000</u>

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Analysis of assets

The major categories of scheme assets are as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	11,000	29,000
Equity instruments	439,000	327,000
Debt instruments	162,000	134,000
Property	43,000	38,000
Asset-backed securities	38,000	35,000
Other	31,000	118,000
	<u>724,000</u>	<u>681,000</u>

Return on scheme assets

	2025	2024
	£	£
Return on scheme assets	<u>18,000</u>	<u>63,000</u>

The pension scheme has not invested in any of the company's own financial instruments or in properties or other assets used by the company.

Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	2025	2024
	%	%
Pension accounts revaluation rate	2.50	2.60
Discount rate	5.80	4.80
Salary increases	3.75	3.85
Pension increases	2.50	2.60
CPI Inflation	<u>2.50</u>	<u>2.60</u>

City of York Trading Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Post retirement mortality assumptions

	2025 Years	2024 Years
Current UK pensioners at retirement age - male	21.90	22.10
Current UK pensioners at retirement age - female	24.50	24.60
Future UK pensioners at retirement age - male	22.50	23.00
Future UK pensioners at retirement age - female	25.20	25.60

14 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 April 2024	(67)	(67)
Additional provisions	67	67
At 31 March 2025	-	-

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.