

TRITON CONTAINER UK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 2025

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025**

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

TRITON CONTAINER UK LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

DIRECTORS:	J O'Callaghan M S Pearl
SECRETARY:	J O'Callaghan
REGISTERED OFFICE:	2nd Floor The Gate House, Buckingham Green 63 Buckingham Gate London SW1E 6AS
REGISTERED NUMBER:	02027720 (England and Wales)
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:	Alberto Di Lorenzo FCA
AUDITORS:	HW Bedford Limited First Floor, Woburn Court 2 Railton Road Woburn Rd Ind Est Kempston Bedfordshire MK42 7PN

TRITON CONTAINER UK LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 02027720)

**BALANCE SHEET
31ST DECEMBER 2025**

	Notes	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		55,180		41,792
Investments	5		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
			55,181		41,793
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	1,781,072		1,281,954	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,250,801</u>		<u>1,226,552</u>	
		3,031,873		2,508,506	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>1,794,263</u>		<u>1,333,027</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>1,237,610</u>		<u>1,175,479</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,292,791		1,217,272
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>2,909</u>		<u>2,909</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>1,289,882</u>		<u>1,214,363</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			2,000		2,000
Retained earnings			<u>1,287,882</u>		<u>1,212,363</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>1,289,882</u>		<u>1,214,363</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29th September 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

J O'Callaghan - Director

M S Pearl - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Triton Container UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the presentation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The Directors' Judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ, however, a conservative position is taken in all such estimates and judgements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services provided to the company's parent company, Triton Container International Limited. Revenue is recognised as a percentage markup on costs incurred.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Short leasehold	- straight line over lease term
Fixtures and fittings	- 33% on cost
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payable 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 payment is due within one period or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that 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 balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred tax on revalued non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the balance sheet date are translated using the closing rate.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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 risk of with insignificant change in value.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Investments

Investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 8 (2024 - 7) .

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST				
At 1st January 2025	387,041	123,499	358,604	869,144
Additions	<u>14,439</u>	<u>26,963</u>	<u>14,383</u>	<u>55,785</u>
At 31st December 2025	<u>401,480</u>	<u>150,462</u>	<u>372,987</u>	<u>924,929</u>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1st January 2025	356,929	121,463	348,960	827,352
Charge for year	<u>29,928</u>	<u>5,341</u>	<u>7,128</u>	<u>42,397</u>
At 31st December 2025	<u>386,857</u>	<u>126,804</u>	<u>356,088</u>	<u>869,749</u>
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31st December 2025	<u>14,623</u>	<u>23,658</u>	<u>16,899</u>	<u>55,180</u>
At 31st December 2024	<u>30,112</u>	<u>2,036</u>	<u>9,644</u>	<u>41,792</u>

5. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Interest in other participating interests £
COST	
At 1st January 2025 and 31st December 2025	<u>1</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st December 2025	<u>1</u>
At 31st December 2024	<u>1</u>

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025 £	2024 £
Other debtors	30,608	30,608
Owed by related companies	1,688,249	1,163,743
VAT	7,830	8,763
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>54,385</u>	<u>78,840</u>
	<u>1,781,072</u>	<u>1,281,954</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

7. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	8,629	18,346
Corporation tax	36,241	136,122
Social security and other taxes	50,000	45,168
Accruals & deferred income	<u>1,699,393</u>	<u>1,133,391</u>
	<u>1,794,263</u>	<u>1,333,027</u>

8. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Within one year	102,025	102,025
Between one and five years	306,075	306,075
In more than five years	<u>102,025</u>	<u>204,050</u>
	<u>510,125</u>	<u>612,150</u>

9. **DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Alberto Di Lorenzo FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of HW Bedford Limited

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.