

Company Registration Number 10021398 (England and Wales)

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

DJH Audit Limited
Accountants and Statutory Auditors
St Georges House
Peter Street
Manchester
M2 3NQ

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A J Comyn Mr D Lowe Mr D Owen
Company number	10021398
Registered Office	Procurement House Units 23-25, Leslie House Way Salford M6 6AJ
Auditor	DJH Audit Limited St Georges House Peter Street Manchester M2 3NQ

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

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CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of consultancy and advisory services to the wider public sector.

Directors

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

Mr A J Comyn
Mr D Lowe
Mr D Owen

Auditor

DJH Audit Limited were appointed as auditors of the company under section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

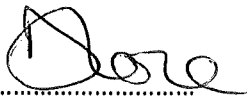
Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

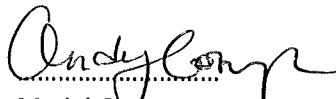
Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board



Mr D Lowe
Director



Mr A J Comyn
Director

Date: 10 DEC 2025

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit and 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 judgement and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- 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.

CRSECENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crescent Services (TPS) Limited, formerly Tenet Procurement Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRCs Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF THE CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF THE CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

unless the directors either intend to liquidate 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.

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.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our previous knowledge and experience of the client and businesses in similar sectors;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified through making enquiries of management and inspecting any available legal correspondence; and
- the audit team were in regular communication in relation to laws and regulations and potential instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the Internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias;
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions; and

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBER OF THE CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED**

- performed walkthrough tests on major transaction cycles. In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reviewing legal and professional expenses for potential ongoing litigation work; and
- review of board meeting minutes.

Despite appropriate planning and performing our work in accordance with International Auditing Standards, there are always inherent limitations that non-compliance is not detected. Non-compliance with laws and regulations is often further removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements and material misstatements due to fraud can be deliberately concealed from auditors, for example through misrepresentation, forgery or collusion.

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 member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DJH Audit Limited

.....
Chris Abbott FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of DJH Audit Limited
Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Date: 15/12/2025
.....

St Georges House
Peter Street
Manchester M2 3NQ

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

	2025	As restated 2024
	£	£
Turnover	153,194	110,219
Administrative expenses	(129,007)	(64,078)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit before taxation	24,187	46,141
	-	-
Tax on profit	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year	<u>24,187</u>	<u>46,141</u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2025**

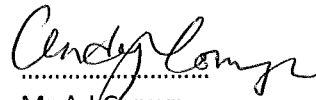
		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	71,733		16,788	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,069		33,411	
		96,802		50,199	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(51,066)		(11,278)	
Net current assets		45,736		38,921	
Net assets		45,736		38,921	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		10,000		10,000	
Profit and loss reserves		35,736		28,921	
Total equity		45,736		38,921	

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

The financial Statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for the issue on 10th December 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr D Lowe
Director



Mr A J Comyn
Director

Company Registration Number 10021398

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

		Profit and loss reserves £
Balance at 1 August 2023	Notes	21,549
Year ended 31 July 2024:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year (As restated in note 6)	6	46,141
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid (As restated in note 6)	6	(28,769)
Balance at 31 July 2024 (As restated)		38,921
Year ended 31 July 2025:		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		24,187
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid		(17,372)
Balance at 31 July 2025		45,736

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1. Accounting policies

Company information

Crescent Services (TPS) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Procurement House, Units 23-25 Leslie Hough Way, Salford, M6 6AJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

This company is a qualifying entity for the purpose of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for the key management personnel.

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1. Accounting policies

(Continued)

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Crescent Purchasing Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office at Procurement House, Units 23-25, Leslie Hough Way, Salford M6 6AJ.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business and is shown net of discounts and rebates allowed and value added taxes.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts.

Revenue from managed service placement contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by monthly staged invoicing for the duration of the contract. Revenue from on-demand tendering and consultancy services is recognised in two stages, at contract start and at contract completion. Revenue from the use of frameworks supplied by the parent company is recognised quarterly as a marketing premium payable by the framework supplier.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and equipment	33% straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1. Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

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

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

1. Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Sections 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the asset of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1. Accounting policies

(Continued)

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The company has no employees. Salary costs are recharged from the parent company within the Group as and when services are delivered.

1.10 Retirement benefits

The company has no employees.

1.11 Leases

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

1.12 Government grants

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

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

There have been no critical judgements or estimates made through the preparation of these financial statements.

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

3. Employees

There are no employees in the company. Employees are provided through the parent company and recharged for their direct contribution.

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

4. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	49,932	3,873
Amounts owed by group takings	5,986	-
Other debtors	<u>15,815</u>	<u>12,915</u>
	<u>71,733</u>	<u>16,788</u>

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	38,162	4,168
Taxation and social security	11,579	5,560
Other creditors	<u>1,325</u>	<u>1,550</u>
	<u>51,066</u>	<u>11,278</u>

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

6. Prior year adjustment

In the prior year, management disclosed distributions to the parent company under gift aid as an administrative expense in the profit and loss account rather than as a distribution in the statement of changes in equity. Management have restated the prior year profit and loss account and statement of changes in equity, the adjustments are set out below.

<u>Statement of changes in equity</u>	Per 2024	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2023	21,549		21,549
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	17,372	28,769	46,141
Distributions to parent charity under gift aid	-	(28,769)	(28,769)
Balance at 31 July 2024	<u>38,921</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,921</u>
Profit and loss account			
Administrative expenses	(92,847)	28,769	(64,078)
Profit for the financial year	<u>17,372</u>	<u>28,769</u>	<u>46,141</u>

7. Parent company

The parent company of Crescent Services (TPS) Limited is Crescent Purchasing Limited. Crescent Purchasing Limited is a private limited company whose registered office and principal place of business is Procurement House, Units 23-25 Leslie Hough Way, Salford, England, M6 6AJ.

Crescent Purchasing Limited is a registered charity and prepares consolidated financial statements which are publicly available.

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

		2025		As restated 2024
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Placements		38,342		38,000
Tenders and Consultancy		7,987		-
Marketing Premium		106,483		72,219
Interest Receivable		382		-
		<u>153,194</u>		<u>110,219</u>
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries (recharged)	79,511		46,082	
Internal Support Cost	25,754		-	
Accounting services	1,109		1,050	
Bank charges	121		62	
Marketing	16,020		16,884	
Insurance	6,492		-	
		<u>(129,007)</u>		<u>(64,078)</u>
Operating profit		<u>24,187</u>		<u>46,141</u>
Profit before taxation		<u>24,187</u>		<u>46,141</u>

Crescent Services (TPS) Limited was formerly known as Tenet Procurement Services and changed its name on 2nd August 2024. This was to incorporate its branding in line with its parent company, Crescent Purchasing Limited.

CRESCENT SERVICES (TPS) LIMITED

**SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

	2025	As restated
	£	2024 £
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries (recharged)	79,511	46,082
Internal Support Cost	25,754	-
Accounting services	1,109	1,050
Bank charges	121	62
Marketing	16,020	-
Insurance	6,492	16,884
	<hr/> 129,007 <hr/>	<hr/> 64,078 <hr/>
