

LIGHT BUREAU LIMITED
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Murphy Salisbury Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Celixir House
Stratford Business and Technology Park
Stratford-upon-Avon
Warwickshire
CV37 7GZ

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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LIGHT BUREAU LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

DIRECTORS: P Traynor
M Keegan

SECRETARY: C A Mason

REGISTERED OFFICE: 7f Hewlett House
Havelock Terrace
London
SW8 4AS

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05333484 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Murphy Salisbury Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Celixir House
Stratford Business and Technology Park
Stratford-upon-Avon
Warwickshire
CV37 7GZ

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

DIVIDENDS

An interim dividend was not paid during the year. The directors do not recommend a final dividend.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2021 was £250,000.

DIRECTORS

P Traynor has held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

K Djarf - resigned 30 June 2022

M Keegan - appointed 1 July 2022

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS

On 1st June 2022, the company transferred its business and assets to AFRY Solutions UK Limited, a fellow AFRY company, as part of a corporate structure simplification exercise. Following this transfer, the company is expected to become dormant.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M Keegan - Director

27 September 2023

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
LIGHT BUREAU LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Light Bureau Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 December 2022 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 Auditors' 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 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.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements which explains that the directors intend to cease trade through the company and therefore do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in Note 2. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors 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 Report of the Directors.

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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
LIGHT BUREAU LIMITED

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

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

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

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
LIGHT BUREAU LIMITED

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in relation to revenue recognition. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

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

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included compliance with GDPR regulation and compliance with local legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified the posting of management override as a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

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

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Mark Bullock FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Murphy Salisbury Limited
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Celixir House
Stratford Business and Technology Park
Stratford-upon-Avon
Warwickshire
CV37 7GZ

27 September 2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER	3	371,140	818,540
Cost of sales		<u>69,271</u>	<u>114,615</u>
GROSS PROFIT		301,869	703,925
Administrative expenses		<u>404,609</u>	<u>1,031,320</u>
		(102,740)	(327,395)
Other operating income		<u>143,071</u>	<u>186,307</u>
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	5	40,331	(141,088)
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>4,334</u>	<u>4,015</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		44,665	(137,073)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6	<u>2,998</u>	<u>6,405</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		41,667	(143,478)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>41,667</u>	<u>(143,478)</u>

LIGHT BUREAU LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05333484)

BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	10	284,955	339,044
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	11	454	95,737
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>284,501</u>	<u>243,307</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		284,501	243,307
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	13	-	473
NET ASSETS		<u>284,501</u>	<u>242,834</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	14	100	100
Retained earnings	15	<u>284,401</u>	<u>242,734</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>284,501</u>	<u>242,834</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

M Keegan - Director

LIGHT BUREAU LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05333484)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	100	636,212	636,312
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(250,000)	(250,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	(143,478)	(143,478)
Balance at 31 December 2021	100	242,734	242,834
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	41,667	41,667
Balance at 31 December 2022	100	284,401	284,501

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Light Bureau 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" and the Companies Act 2006.

During the year of the accounts, the company transferred its business and assets to AFRY Solutions UK Limited, a fellow AFRY group company, as part of a corporate streamlining process. Accordingly, these accounts have been prepared on a basis other than that of the going concern basis. This basis includes, where applicable, writing down the company's assets to net realisable value. No provisions have been made for the future costs of terminating the business unless such costs were committed at the reporting date along with recognising any non-current costs as current.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c).

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Light Bureau Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 399(2A) of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Significant judgements and estimates

Goodwill

The determination of whether goodwill should be impaired requires the estimation of future cash flows, based on management's judgement and expectations.

Investments

The company assesses the carrying values of investments annually or more frequently if warranted by a change in circumstances. If it is determined that the carrying values of investments cannot be recovered, the unrecoverable amounts are charged to the profit and loss. Recoverability is dependent upon assumptions and judgements regarding discount rates, future cash flows and profit margins. A material change in assumptions may significantly impact the potential impairment of these assets.

Operating lease commitments

As a lessee, the company obtains the use of property, plant and equipment. The classification of such leases as operating or finance lease requires the company to determine, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangement, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the statement of financial position.

Useful economic life of non-current assets

Management estimate the useful economic life of non-current assets based on the period over which the asset is expected to be used and provide for depreciation accordingly. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation.

Deferred tax

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax asset that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

Accrued and deferred income

In recognising accrued income in the financial statements, management estimate work completed but not billed to the client. In recognising deferred income in the financial statements management estimate work billed to the client but not completed. These estimates are based on project contracts, project knowledge and professional judgement.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2008, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of twenty years and assessment of impairment.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 25% - 33.33% straight line

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

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.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

3. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit (2021 - loss) before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Consultancy and design	371,140	818,540
	<u>371,140</u>	<u>818,540</u>

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
United Kingdom	280,816	438,240
Europe	64,451	376,303
ROW	25,873	3,997
	<u>371,140</u>	<u>818,540</u>

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	216,215	544,789
Social security costs	24,169	60,757
Other pension costs	4,487	10,923
	<u>244,871</u>	<u>616,469</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
Professional	3	10
Admin	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

	2022	2021
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	62,500	150,000
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	<u>711</u>	<u>1,711</u>

5. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The operating profit (2021 - operating loss) is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	707	707
Goodwill amortisation	-	27,500
Auditors' remuneration	7,500	9,000
Foreign exchange differences	1,032	294
Goodwill impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>144,376</u>

6. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	7,508	5,142
Tax refund in relation to overseas investments	<u>(4,983)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	2,525	5,142
Origination and reversal of timing differences	473	1,263
Tax on profit/(loss)	<u>2,998</u>	<u>6,405</u>

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% .

7. DIVIDENDS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	<u>-</u>	<u>250,000</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £	Development costs £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2022	550,000	1	550,001
Disposals	(550,000)	(1)	(550,001)
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-
AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2022	550,000	1	550,001
Eliminated on disposal	(550,000)	(1)	(550,001)
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	-	-	-

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £
COST	
At 1 January 2022	61,476
Disposals	(61,476)
At 31 December 2022	-
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2022	61,476
Eliminated on disposal	(61,476)
At 31 December 2022	-
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	-
At 31 December 2021	-

10. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	-	129,428
Amounts owed by group undertakings	284,955	153,501
Other debtors	-	49,875
Prepayments and accrued income	-	6,240
	<u>284,955</u>	<u>339,044</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	8,281
Amounts owed to group undertakings	454	13,256
Taxation	-	(180)
Social security and other taxes	-	16,610
VAT	-	9,483
Other creditors	-	3,271
Accruals and deferred income	-	45,016
	<u>454</u>	<u>95,737</u>

12. LEASING AGREEMENTS

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>55,781</u>

13. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>473</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 January 2022		473
Utilised during year		<u>(473)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022		<u>-</u>

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2022	2021
			£	£
100	Ordinary	£1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

15. RESERVES

	Retained earnings
	£
At 1 January 2022	242,734
Profit for the year	<u>41,667</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>284,401</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

16. PENSION COMMITMENTS

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.

17. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

18. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is AFRY AB (Incorporated in Sweden).

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.