REGISTERED NUMBER: 05723485 (England and Wales)

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022 FOR

HARNHAM SEARCH AND SELECTION LIMITED

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HARNHAM SEARCH AND SELECTION LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATIONFOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

DIRECTORS:

S J Clarke D Farmer S Lawrence

REGISTERED OFFICE:

3rd Floor, Melbury House 51 Wimbledon Hill Road

Wimbledon

London SW19 7QW

REGISTERED NUMBER:

05723485 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Hartley Fowler LLP Statutory Auditors Chartered Accountants 4th Floor Tuition House 27-37 St George's Road

Wimbledon London SW19 4EU

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 November 2022.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The directors are pleased to report the Company's consolidated performance for the year.

Harnham Search & Selection is a provider of recruitment services and operates in the UK market. It specialises in providing permanent and contract staffing solutions for the data and AI sector.

Gross profit increased by 67% to £13,668,899 (2021 - £8,175,675). Profit before taxation was £3,431,542 a strong increase from 2021 (£2,374,499) with particularly strong demand in the first half year as the requirement for data professionals grew and there was high levels of movement between jobs in the data sector.

Employees increased to an average of 111 headcount from 79 in 2021 as the Company acted to expand in reaction to the increased demand.

Turnover increased by £10m to £31m. Revenue from contract staffing solutions increased by 41% to £20m; permanent staffing solutions grew by 73% to £10.5m.

The global impact of inflation, exacerbated by the conflict in the Ukraine impacted the company's markets from the last quarter of 2022. This has led to a reduction in trading through the first half of 2023 and the company has taken action to reduce costs in line.

Over the year the company invested in developing its headquarters in Wimbledon (£1.2m). To spread the cash impact, the company took a £2.5m 3-year term loan from HSBC.

The company's operations have a minimal impact on the environment and local communities given it is a services business with a mix of home-based and office-based employees. The company supports and take part in initiatives to reduce any such impact and takes an active role in the local communities.

Key performance indicators

The company uses a number of key performance indicators to monitor the company's performance.

	2022	2021
Gross Profit	13,668,899	8,175,675
EBITDA	3,821,020	2,528,601
Total assets less current liabilities	8,271,875	5,548,453

The board considers:

- i) Gross Profit as a measure of growth in the business. This year the business grew rapidly (67% gross profit improvement) building on the growth in the second half of the prior year.
- ii) Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortisation (EBITDA) as a measure of the underlying profitability. The growth in EBITDA is despite investing in growth in its sales teams and supporting infrastructure.
- iii) Total assets less current liabilities (TALCL) represents the underlying assets of the business excluding any longer-term funding. It increased by £2.7m through the investment in the expanded Wimbledon office and an increase in working capital due to revenue growth.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key risks and associated mitigating factors are laid out below.

Business and Operational risk

The Company's business operates in a dynamic competitive environment; risk mitigation is through execution of robust business plans and continuous monitoring of performance.

The risk of disruption to operations is mitigated by ensuring appropriate disaster recovery plans are in place. These plans are regularly reviewed by the senior management team.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to economic downturns generally and more specifically to the markets it trades in. This is mitigated by international diversification and that the growth of the data and analytics market insulates it from general economic fluctuations.

The directors note that the global downturn driven by inflation is impacting the business and that this may extend. They also are aware of the significant growth of artificial intelligence (AI) and that this could be a risk as well as an opportunity, however given the company operated in this sector it is well placed to react appropriately.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk stems primarily from trade debtors. Dedicated credit control resource is focused on continued review and active management to mitigate such risk. The Company's clients tend to be "blue chip" with strong credit ratings and there is no significant level of bad debt.

Financial risk

The Company is exposed to financial risks such as liquidity and currency fluctuations. Risk is mitigated through regular forecasting and continuous monitoring of performance against expectations. The company has an ability to borrow up to £4m through its invoice discounting facilities with HSBC. The Company looks to reduce its currency exposure by reducing non-Sterling balances and natural hedges of costs in the same currency.

Covid 19

The company, and the Data and Analytics sector has proved robust in its ability to weather the impact of the global pandemic caused by Covid 19. The company no longer sees any impact from Covid 19. It has a robust and tested disaster recovery plan with all employees being able to work from home and the company intends to maintain this capability to ensure business continuity and the safety of its employees.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT

The Board acknowledges Section 172(1) of the UK Companies Act 2006, and its duty to promote the success of the Company.

A directer of a company must act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so has regard (amongst other matters) to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term
- the interests of the company's employees
- fostering business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- the impact on the community and environment
- the reputation for high standards of business conduct
- the need to act fairly between members of the company

Our outlook

The Directors understand the business and the evolving environment in which we operate. The strategy set by the Board is based on these key priorities - expand reach in core markets, achieve better outcomes for our clients, and nurture and grow our people.

Our clients

Our clients and the work we do for them is the bedrock of our business and the reason we can attract and retain our people. The relationships and trust our teams build with our clients, combined with the knowledge of our client's businesses, culture and skill requirements guarantees we have a high success rate on our placements.

Our people

Our people and their development are intrinsically linked to the success of our clients and achieving our strategic goals. We engage with our people regularly throughout the year and through a variety of means. We feel that it is important to bring our people together in person and have frequent events. It is important for the business that our people are listened to, their views are responded to, and everyone's achievements are celebrated.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company, due to market conditions, has restricted its growth in the first half of 2023. The board are focused on preserving the company's reserves and maintaining the ability to grow again when the market improves.

The board are confident of the company's abilities to further exploit the opportunities within the data and AI sector.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S J Clarke - Director

26 June 2023

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 November 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of recruitment services.

DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 30 November 2022 will be £2,055,091.

DIDECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 December 2021 to the date of this report.

S J Clarke

D Farmer

S Lawrence

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Hartley Fowler LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S J Clarke - Director

26 June 2023

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF HARNHAM SEARCH AND SELECTION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Harnham Search And Selection Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 November 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, 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 30 November 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.

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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and 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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF HARNHAM SEARCH AND SELECTION LIMITED

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 Strategic Report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors

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

We identify and assess 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.

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;
- 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's documentation of their policies and procedures;
- identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- 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 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 HARNHAM SEARCH AND SELECTION LIMITED

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud. In common with all audits 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 framework that the company operates in. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and 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.

As a result of performing the above, we did not identify any key matters related to the potential risk of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provision 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:
- reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal reports and reviewing correspondence with HMRC; 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 for 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 and remained alert to any indication of fraud or non-compliance 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.

Jonathan Askew (Senior Statutor) Auditor for and on behalf of Hartley Fewler LLP

Statutory Auditors Chartered Accountants 4th Floor Tuition House 27-37 St George's Road Wimbledon

London SW19 4EU

26 June 2023

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER	3	30,634,010	20,378,770
Cost of sales		16,965,111	12,203,095
GROSS PROFIT		13,668,899	8,175,675
Administrative expenses		12,480,185	7,382,837
		1,188,714	792,838
Other operating income	4	2,278,714	1,580,703
OPERATING PROFIT	6	3,467,428	2,373,541
Interest receivable and similar income		-	958
		3,467,428	2,374,499
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	35,886	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		3,431,542	2,374,499
Tax on profit	8	249,636	207,655
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		3,181,906	2,166,844

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

Notes	2022 £	2021 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	3,181,906	2,166,844
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		•
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	3,181,906	2,166,844

BALANCE SHEET 30 NOVEMBER 2022

		202	22	202	2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
FIXED ASSETS	10		27.040		2.640	
Intangible assets	10 11		37,849		2,649	
Tangible assets	11		1,181,015		288,593	
			1,218,864		291,242	
CURRENT ASSETS						
Debtors	12	13,796,989		9,087,254		
Cash at bank and in hand		677,236		1,221,135		
CREDITARS		14,474,225		10,308,389		
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	13	7,421,214		5,051,178		
NET CURRENT ASSETS			7,053,011		5,257,211	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		•	8,271,875		5,548,453	
CREDITORS						
Amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(1,351,882)		-	
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	18		(283,823)		(39,098)	
NET ASSETS			6,636,170		5,509,355	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES						
Called up share capital	19		13		13	
Share premium			19,884		19,884	
Retained earnings			6,616,273		5,489,458	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			6,636,170		5,509,355	

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26 June 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

S J Clarke - Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
13	3,722,614	19,884	3,742,511
<u>-</u>	2,166,844 (400,000)	<u>-</u>	2,166,844 (400,000)
13	5,489,458	19,884	5,509,355
<u>.</u>	3,181,906 (2,055,091)	<u>-</u>	3,181,906 (2,055,091)
13	6,616,273	19,884	6,636,170
	share capital £ 13	share capital earnings £ 13 3,722,614 - 2,166,844 - (400,000) 13 5,489,458 - 3,181,906 - (2,055,091)	share capital earnings Retained earnings Share premium £ £ £ £ 13 3,722,614 19,884 - 2,166,844 - (400,000) - - (400,000) - 13 5,489,458 19,884 - 3,181,906 - (2,055,091) -

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities	votes	£	٤
Cash generated from operations	1	2,444,112	1,219,300
Interest paid Tax paid		(35,886) (541,342)	- (140,781)
Net cash from operating activities		1,866,884	1,078,519
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(41,435)	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received		(1,220,132)	(163,420) 958
Net cash from investing activities		(1,261,567)	(162,462)
Cash flows from financing activities			
New loans in year		2,500,000	-
Loan repayments in year		(329,468)	-
Intercompany loan movements		(1,264,657)	(815,139)
Capital repayments in year Equity dividends paid		- (2,055,091)	(88,584) (400,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(1,149,216)	(1,303,723)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning		(543,899)	(387,666)
of year	2	1,221,135	1,608,801
Cash and cash equivalents at end of			
year	2	677,236	1,221,135

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

•	RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	. o Gaon Generolie	2022	2021
	Profit before taxation		£ 3,431,542	£ 2,374,499
	Depreciation charges		336,272	150,655
	Finance costs		35,886	130,033
	Finance income		-	(958)
			3,803,700	2,524,196
	Increase in trade and other debtors		(1,257,396)	(3,510,799)
	(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors		(102,192)	2,205,903
	Cash generated from operations		2,444,112	1,219,300
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in these Balance Sheet amounts:	respect of cash and ca	ash equivalents	are in respect
	Year ended 30 November 2022			
	real chaca by Norelline. 2022		30/11/22	1/12/21
			£	£
	Cash and cash equivalents		<u>677,236</u>	1,221,135
	Year ended 30 November 2021			
			30/11/21	1/12/20
	Cash and cash equivalents		£ 1,221,135	£ 1,608,801
	cash and cash equivalence			=======================================
	ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS/(DEBT)			
		At 1/12/21	Cash flow	At 30/11/22
		£	£	£
	Net cash Cash at bank and in hand	1,221,135	(543,899)	677,236
		1,221,135	<u>(543,899)</u>	677,236
	Debt			
	Finance leases	(3,634)	3,634	(010.650)
	Debts falling due within 1 year Debts falling due after 1 year	-	(818,650)	(818,650)
	Debts family due after 1 year		(1,351,882)	(1,351,882)
		(3,634)	(2,166,898)	(2,170,532)
	Total	1,217,501	(2,710,797)	(1,493,296)
	i otai	1,217,301	(2,/10,/3/)	(1,733,230)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Harnham Search And Selection 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

Compliance with accounting standards

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. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have reviewed the group's business plan, post year end performance and future forecast, and have confidence that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Related party exemption

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.

Critical accounting 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.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows:

a) Revenue recognition

The main area of judgement in revenue recognition relates to cut-off as revenue is recognised for permanent placements on the day a candidate starts work and temporary placement income over the duration of the placement.

b) Bad debt provisions

The directors assess individual debtor balances on a case by case basis at each year end and use judgement in determining an appropriate level of provision against irrecoverable debts.

c) Depreciation and amortisation

The directors are required to estimate the useful economic lives and residual values of tangible and intangible assets in order to determine an appropriate basis and method of depreciation and amortisation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents revenue earned under a wide variety of contracts to provide professional services. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the firm obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding value added tax. Revenue not billed to clients is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

Turnover arising from the placement of permanent candidates is recognised at the time that the candidate commences full-time employment. Where a permanent candidate starts employment but does not work for the contractual period, a provision is made in respect of the required refund or credit note due to the client.

Turnover arising from temporary placements is recognised over the period that temporary workers are provided.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of three years.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Short leasehold - over the lease term
Plant and machinery - 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings - 25% on cost
Motor vehicles - 33% on cost
Computer equipment - 33% on cost

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 only 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 no a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which included debtors and cash at 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.

Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

Leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under financial leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability. The minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Share options

The group operates an EMI share option scheme, engaging in equity settled share based payment transactions in respect of services received. Details of the options within this scheme are set out in the Share Based Payment Transactions note.

It is the policy of the company to grant share options that have an exercise price representing fair market value at the date of grant. Fair market values have been determined using the Black Scholes model, which takes into account the the exercise price of the option, the current share price, the risk free interest rate, the expected volatility of the share price over the life of the option and other relevant factors. This is in accordance with FRS102 'Share-based payment.'

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

3.	TURNOVER				
	The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.				
	An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:				
		2022 £	2021 £		
	United Kingdom	29,670,374	19,908,075		
	Europe United States of America	608,665 294,521	272,485 198,210		
	ROW	60,450	190,210		
	- -	30,634,010	20,378,770		
4.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	2022	2024		
		2022 £	2021 £		
	Management recharge	2,278,714	1,580,703		
5.	EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS				
э.	EMPLOTEES AND DIRECTORS	2022 £	2021 £		
	Wages and salaries	7,836,577	5,056,051		
	Social security costs	971,484	589,132		
	Other pension costs	149,293	104,460		
	·	8,957,354	5,749,643		
	The average number of employees during the year was as follows:				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2022	2021		
	Directors	3	3		
	Employees	111	79		
		114	82		
		2022	2021		
	Directors' remuneration	£ 697,747	£ 586,950		
	Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	24,000	19,278		
	The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follow	vs:			
	Money purchase schemes	3	3		
	Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:	2022	2021		
	Emoluments etc	£ 215,000	£ 195,650		
	Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	8,000	6,426		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

### Comparison of the tax charge That acharge The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows: Current tax: UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021.		200.0	
Computer software amonts Computer software a	OPERATING PROFIT		
Other operating leases # 426,757 273,902 Depreciation - owned assets 322,287 81,854 Depreciation - assets on finance leases 5,423 63,201 Computer software amortisation 3,500 3,500 Auditors' remuneration 3,500 3,500 Taxation compliance services 6,150 5,320 Other non- audit services 15,000 9,851 Foreign exchange differences 114,899 46,219 INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES Bank loan interest 2022 2021 Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows: Current tax: 2022 2021 UK corporation tax 4,911 193,308 Deferred tax 244,725 14,347 Tax on profit 249,636 207,655 UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The di	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
Number of the properties of		2022	2021
Depreciation - owned assets 322,287 51,836 Capterior Cap		_	
Depreciation - assets on finance leases			
Computer software amortisation 6,235 5,600 Auditors' remuneration 3,500 3,500 Taxation compliance services 6,150 5,320 Other non- audit services 15,000 9,851 Foreign exchange differences 114,899 46,219 INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES Bank loan interest 2022 2021 E TAXATION Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows: E 2022 2021 E £ £ Current tax: UK corporation tax 4,911 193,308 Deferred tax 244,725 14,347 Tax on profit 249,636 207,655 UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. E E Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021	Depreciation - owned assets		
Auditors' remuneration 3,500 5,500 Taxation compliance services 6,1500 9,851 Other non- audit services 15,000 9,851 Foreign exchange differences 114,899 46,219 INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES 2022 2021 £ £ Bank loan interest 35,886	Depreciation - assets on finance leases Computer coffuses amortisation		
Taxation compliance services 6,150 5,320 Other non- audit services 15,000 9,851 Foreign exchange differences 114,899 46,219 INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES Bank loan interest 2022 2021 E E E 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 4,911 193,308 Deferred tax 244,725 14,347 Tax on profit 249,636 207,655 UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. X Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) 651,993 451,155 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 151,351 10,363 Capital allowances in excess of depreciation (115,881) 2,202			
Step 15,000 9,851			
Table Tabl	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Bank loan interest 35,886	Foreign exchange differences		
Bank loan interest 35,886 E			
### Bank loan interest ### 35,886 ### ### 35,886 ### ### ### ### ### ### ###	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES		
Sample S			
TAXATION Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows: Current tax:	Danis lana interest	_	£
### The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows: Current tax: UK corporation tax	bank loan interest	33,860	
Analysis of the tax charge The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows: 2022 f 2021 f Current tax: UK corporation tax 4,911 193,308 Deferred tax 244,725 14,347 Tax on profit 249,636 207,655 UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: 2022 £ £ 2,374,499 Profit before tax 3,431,542 2,374,499 2,374,499 Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) 651,993 451,155 451,155 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 151,351 10,363 10,363 Capital allowances in excess of depreciation of excess of capital allowances 151,351 10,363 2,202 Other tax adjustments (167,278) 10,363 - 2,202 Group relief (515,304) (279,412 Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347			
Current tax: UK corporation tax Line L	TAXATION		
Current tax: UK corporation tax 4,911 193,308			
Current tax: UK corporation tax 4,911 193,308 Deferred tax 244,725 14,347 Tax on profit 249,636 207,655 UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: 2022 2021 Profit before tax 3,431,542 2,374,499 Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) 651,993 451,155 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 151,351 10,363 Capital allowances in excess of depreciation (115,851) - Depreciation in excess of capital allowances - 2,202 Other tax adjustments (167,278) - Group relief (515,304) (270,412) Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347	The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:	2022	2021
Current tax: UK corporation tax 4,911 193,308 Deferred tax 244,725 14,347 Tax on profit 249,636 207,655 UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: 2022 2021 £ £ £ Profit before tax 3,431,542 2,374,499 Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) 651,993 451,155 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 151,351 10,363 Capital allowances in excess of depreciation (115,851) - Depreciation in excess of capital allowances - 2,202 Other tax adjustments (167,278) - Group relief (515,304) (270,412) Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347			
Deferred tax 244,725 14,347 Tax on profit 249,636 207,655 UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: Profit before tax 2022 £ £ £ £ Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) 651,993 451,155 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 151,351 10,363 Capital allowances in excess of depreciation (115,851) - Depreciation in excess of capital allowances - 2,202 Other tax adjustments (167,278) - Cy0,412) - 2,202 Group relief (515,304) (270,412) C91,4347 Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347	Current tax:	_	_
Tax on profit 249,636 207,655 UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: 2022 2021 £ £ £ 2,374,499 Profit before tax Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other tax adjustments (167,278) Group relief (515,304) Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347	UK corporation tax	4,911	193,308
Tax on profit UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: Profit before tax 2022 2021 £ £ £ £ Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other tax adjustments (167,278) Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347	Deferred tax	244,725	14,347
UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021. Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: 2022			
Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: 2022	Tax on profit	249,636	207,655 ======
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: 2022 2021	UK corporation tax was charged at 19% in 2021.		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference explained below: 2022 2021	Reconciliation of total tay charge included in profit and loss		
Profit before tax	The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation	on tax in the UK. T	he difference
Profit before tax 3,431,542 2,374,499 Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) 651,993 451,155 Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 151,351 10,363 Capital allowances in excess of depreciation (115,851) - Depreciation in excess of capital allowances - 2,202 Other tax adjustments (167,278) - Group relief (515,304) (270,412) Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347		2022	2021
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other tax adjustments Group relief Deferred tax movement Effects of: 151,351 10,363 (115,851) - 2,202 (167,278) - (167,278) - (270,412) Deferred tax movement			
(2021 - 19%) 651,993 451,155 Effects of:	Profit before tax	3,431,542 	2,374,499
(2021 - 19%) 651,993 451,155 Effects of:	Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other tax adjustments Group relief Deferred tax movement Expenses not deductible for tax purposes (115,851) - 2,202 - 2,202 - (167,278) - (270,412) - (270,412) - (270,412) - (244,725) - (14,347) - (14,347) - (15,304)		651,993	451,155
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other tax adjustments Group relief Deferred tax movement Capital allowances (115,851) - 2,202 (167,278) - (515,304) (270,412) 244,725 14,347			
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Other tax adjustments Group relief Deferred tax movement - 2,202 (167,278) - (270,412) 244,725 14,347			10,363
Other tax adjustments (167,278) - Group relief (515,304) (270,412) Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347		(115,851)	
Group relief (515,304) (270,412) Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347		(167 270)	2,202
Deferred tax movement 244,725 14,347		• • •	(270 412)
	,		
Total tax charge 249.636 207.655	Deletted was interestinglic		
	Total tax charge	249,636	207,655

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

9.	DIVIDENDS	2022 £	2021 £
	A Ordinary shares of 0.1p each Interim	2,055,091	400,000
10.	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
			Computer software £
	COST		_
	At 1 December 2021		49,602
	Additions		41,435
	At 30 November 2022		91,037
	AMORTISATION		
	At 1 December 2021		46,953
	Amortisation for year		6,235
	At 30 November 2022		53,188
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 30 November 2022		37,849
	At 30 November 2021		2,649

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

		Improvements	
	Short	to	Plant and
	leasehold	property	machinery
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 December 2021	-	197,715	6,999
Additions	108,388		
At 30 November 2022	108,388	197,715	6,999
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 December 2021	-	126,318	6,782
Charge for year	9,038	32,953	217
At 30 November 2022	9,038	159,271	6,999
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 November 2022	99,350	38,444	
At 30 November 2021	-	71,397	217

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

11.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued				
		Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
	COST At 1 December 2021 Additions	224,428 931,979	68,000 -	281,019 179,765	778,161 1,220,132
	At 30 November 2022	1,156,407	68,000	460,784	1,998,293
	DEPRECIATION At 1 December 2021 Charge for year	160,384	7,777	188,307	489,568
	Charge for year At 30 November 2022	192,673 	9,332	83,497 ————————————————————————————————————	327,710
	NET BOOK VALUE		17,109		
	At 30 November 2022	803,350	50,891	188,980	1,181,015
	At 30 November 2021	64,044	60,223	92,712	288,593
	Fixed assets, included in the above, which ar	e held under finance k Improvements to property £	eases are as fo Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
	COST At 1 December 2021	197,715	47,943	73,051	318,709
	Transfer to ownership	(197,715)	(47,943) ———	(73,051)	(318,709)
	At 30 November 2022	-			
	DEPRECIATION At 1 December 2021 Charge for year Transfer to ownership	126,318 1,431 (127,749)	45,945 1,998 (47,943)	70,007 1,994 (72,001)	242,270 5,423 (247,693)
	At 30 November 2022				
	NET BOOK VALUE At 30 November 2022	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	-	
	At 30 November 2021	71,397	1,998 ———	3,044	76,439 ———
12.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WIT	THIN ONE YEAR		2022	2021
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Accrued income Prepayments			£ 6,052,979 6,910,720 11,736 629,863 191,691	£ 5,208,329 3,458,381 13,258 237,425 169,861
				=	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
	Rank leans and everdrafts (see note 15)	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15) Finance leases (see note 16)	818,650 -	3,634
	Trade creditors	1,051,846	1,321,998
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,590,001	402,319
	Tax	(343,122) 438,816	193,309 516,713
	Social security and other taxes VAT	801,064	886,989
	Other creditors	42,451	73,559
	Deferred income	-	22,000
	Accrued expenses	2,021,508	1,630,657
		7,421,214	5,051,178
14.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2022	2021
	D 11 (145)	£	£
	Bank loans (see note 15)	1,351,882 ———	
15.	LOANS		
	An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:	010 650	
	Bank loans	818,650 =====	====
	Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
	Bank loans - 1-2 years	843,550	
	Accounts 6-100- due between two and 600		
	Amounts falling due between two and five years: Bank loans - 2-5 years	508,332	_
	Sam toute 10 years		
16.	LEASING AGREEMENTS		
	Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:		
		Finance	e leases
		2022	2021
	Gross obligations repayable:	£	£
	Within one year	-	3,705
	Finance charges repayable:		
	Within one year	-	71
	Net obligations repayable:		
	Within one year	-	3,634

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

16. LEASING AGREEMENTS - continued

		Non-cancellable operating leases		
	2022 £	2021 £		
Within one year	686,670	296,062		
Between one and five years	2,717,787	336,220		
In more than five years	2,808,233			
	6,212,690	632,282		

17. SECURED DEBTS

The company has a receivables finance agreement with their bankers to provide an invoice discounting facility. The agreement includes a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. At the balance sheet date the amount drawn down on the facility and owing to the bank was £nil (2021 - £nil).

18. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred tax Accelerated capital allowances	283,823	39,098
		Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 December 2021 Provided during year		39,098 244,725
Balance at 30 November 2022		283,823

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issu	ied and fully paid:			
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2022 £	2021 £
11,900	A Ordinary	0.1p	12	12
1,488	B Ordinary	0.1p	1	1
·	·	·		
			13	13
	•			

A Ordinary shares have voting rights with entitlement to dividend distributions.

B Ordinary shares have no voting rights or entitlement to dividend distributions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Harnham Search and Selection Limited performs head office functions on behalf of the members of the group and subsequently recharges certain administrative costs across the group through intercompany loan arrangements. The loans are not secured, have no repayments terms and do not bear interest.

	Movement	Balance	Movement	Balance	
	30 November 2022	30 November 2022	30 November 2021	30 November 2021	
	£	£	£	£	
Harnham Group Limited	12,416	500,285	(17,183)	487,869	
Harnham Europe Limited	(389,913)	867,716	635,059	1,257,629	
Harnham Inc	(2,187,682)	(2,590,001)	(1,370,754)	(402,319)	
Harnham GmbH	193,761	575,213	236,586	381,452	
Rockborne Limited	3,633,295	4,964,726	1,331,431	1,331,431	

No compensation was paid to key management personnel during the year. However during the year ended 30 November 2021 a total of key management personnel compensation of £606,228 was paid.

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

The parent company, Harnham Group Limited, operates an employee EMI share option scheme. This is in respect of employee services received by Harnham Search and Selection Limited, the share options being issued in the parent company.

The following share options are in issue at the year end:

	Brought forward	Non conditional	Conditional	Options exercised / lapsed	Carried forward	Exercise period (from date of grant)	Exercise price per ordinary share
EMI Employees	183			(183)		5 years	£83.19
Total	183		•	(183)	-		

In arriving at the fair value, each grant of an option is valued separately using Black Scholes Model and the resulting fair value charged to the profit and loss over the vesting period.

The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate for the effects on non-transferability, exercise restriction and behavioural considerations. The following table lists the assumptions used in the model:

Expected volatility 10%
Risk free interest rate 2.5%
Expected life of option (years) 5
Exercise price £83.19 and £0.001
Expected dividends None

22. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Harnham Group Limited is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company. Registered office and principal place of business: 3rd Floor Melbury House, 51 Wimbledon Hill Road, London, SW19