Registered number: 06584936

ACS TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

ACS Technology Group Ltd Directors' Report and Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

Contents

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	3-4
Independent Auditor's Report	5—7
Income Statement	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Financial Position	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Statement of Cash Flows	12
Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14-24

ACS Technology Group Ltd Company Information For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

Directors Mrs Sacha Jones

Mr Robert Stevenson Mrs Martine Box Mr Mukhtar Hussain

Company Number 06584936

Registered Office Kismet Buildings

Otley Road Baildon

West Yorkshire BD17 7HB

Auditors McKelvie & Co LLP

82 Wandsworth Bridge Road

London SW6 2TF

ACS Technology Group Ltd Strategic Report For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022 .

Review of the Business

The challenges from the Covid-19 pandemic are still being felt within the industry in general primarily due to a slow return of office workers to the workplace. During the year the company experienced an increase in sales as it secured new contracts, albeit this was offset by the costs of investing in developing new revenue streams with the company core business focussed as a technology business.

The company has slightly improved its Balance Sheet position as the directors continued to pursue the business restructure plan to provide strong and longer term returns.

The company has adequate facilities in place to take advantage of business opportunities as they arise and consider the state of affairs to be satisfactory to enable it to continue its business strategy.

The company faces a number of risks and uncertainties and the directors believe that the key business risks are in respect of the recovery of the economy as it moves out of the effects caused by the subsequent turbulence from the pandemic. In view of these risks and uncertainties, the directors are aware that the development of the company may be affected by factors outside their control

The directors anticipate the business environment will be competitive but believe that the company is in a good financial position and they remain confident that the company will continue to improve profitability.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The company faces a number of business risks and uncertainties due to competition and economic climate, which has been increased in the post pandemic period. In view of this, the directors continue to look at both existing and potential new markets to mitigate the risks.

Future Developments

The company has progressed developments to improve the performance of its trading activities and to improve margins and profitability. Whilst trading conditions continue to be challenging the directors feel there have been improvements to take advantage of opportunities as they arise.

Financial Instruments

The company continues to have a normal level of exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risks arising from trading activities which are only conducted in sterling. The company does not enter into any hedging transactions.

On behalf of the board

Mr Mukhtar Hussain

Director

29th September 2023

ACS Technology Group Ltd Company No. 06584936 Directors' Report For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 .

Principal Activity

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of the distribution and sale of Information Technology equipment, office products and services.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mrs Sacha Jones

Mr Robert Stevenson

Mrs Martine Box

Mr Mukhtar Hussain

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

Disclosures required under s416(4) of the Companies Act 2006 are commented upon in the Strategic Report as the directors consider them to be of strategic importance to the business.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' 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, comprising FRS102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', 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 the financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS102, 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of Disclosure of Information to Auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ACS Technology Group Ltd Directors' Report (continued) For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

Independent Auditors

The auditors,	McKelvie & Co LLI	, have indicated	their t	willingness	to continue in	office and	a resolution	concerning	their
re-appointme	nt will be propose	d at the Annual	Gener	al Meeting.					

On behalf of the board

.....

Mr Mukhtar Hussain

Director

29th September 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of ACS Technology Group Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ACS Technology Group Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 surplus/(deficit) for the
 vear 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 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 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. 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued) to the Members of ACS Technology Group Ltd

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 Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 or 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3—4, 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 unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website 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 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 that we are required to state to them 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued) to the Members of ACS Technology Group Ltd

Allan W McKelvie (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of McKelvie & Co LLP , Statutory Auditor

29th September 2023

McKelvie & Co LLP 82 Wandsworth Bridge Road London SW6 2TF

ACS Technology Group Ltd Income Statement For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER	3	34,743,033	26,286,799
Cost of sales		(27,909,293)	(20,230,539)
GROSS PROFIT		6,833,740	6,056,260
Administrative expenses		(6,791,199)	(6,290,399)
Other operating income		33,688	444,242
OPERATING PROFIT	5	76,229	210,103
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(17,553)	(39,667)
Other interest receivable and similar income	10	-	382
Interest payable and similar charges	11	(37,382)	(25,235)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		21,294	145,583
Tax on Profit	12	(3,883)	(40,400)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION BEING PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		17,411	105,183

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

ACS Technology Group Ltd Statement of Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	17,411	105,183
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	17,411	105,183

ACS Technology Group Ltd Statement of Financial Position As At 31 December 2022

		2022		2022		202	2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£			
FIXED ASSETS								
Tangible Assets	13		924,067		933,017			
Investments	14		319		318			
			924,386		933,335			
CURRENT ASSETS								
Stocks	15	504,568		384,431				
Debtors	16	6,546,035		4,538,647				
Cash at bank and in hand		119,746		143,626				
		7,170,349		5,066,704				
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	17	(6,215,167)		(3,911,789)				
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			955,182		1,154,915			
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,879,568		2,088,250			
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	18		(521,454)		(731,203)			
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		•						
Deferred Taxation	21		(110,765)		(127,109)			
NET ASSETS			1,247,349		1,229,938			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		:	<u></u>	•	<u></u>			
Called up share capital	23		1,000		1,000			
Income Statement			1,246,349		1,228,938			
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,247,349		1,229,938			

On behalf of the board

Mr Mukhtar Hussain

Director

29th September 2023

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

ACS Technology Group Ltd Statement of Changes in Equity For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Share Capital	Income Statement	Total
	£	£	£
As at 1 January 2021	1,000	1,143,755	1,144,755
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		105,183	105,183
Dividends paid		(20,000)	(20,000)
As at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	1,000	1,228,938	1,229,938
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		17,411	17,411
As at 31 December 2022	1,000	1,246,349	1,247,349

ACS Technology Group Ltd Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash used in operations	1	(756,531)	(1,992,180)
Interest paid		(37,382)	(25,235)
Tax paid		(29,037)	(162,871)
Net cash used in operating activities		(822,950)	(2,180,286)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets		(212,821)	(93,245)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets		1,299	3,920
Purchase of investment in subsidiary undertaking		(1)	-
Interest received		-	382
Net cash used in investing activities		(211,523)	(88,943)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		-	(20,000)
Proceeds from new bank borrowings		1,033,902	301,001
Repayment of finance leases		(23,309)	(23,309)
Net cash generated from financing activities		1,010,593	257,692
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(23,880)	(2,011,537)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	143,626	2,155,163
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	119,746	143,626
·			

ACS Technology Group Ltd Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. Reconciliation of profit for the financial year to cash used in operations

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	17,411	105,183
Adjustments for:		
Tax on profit	3,883	40,400
Interest expense	37,382	25,235
Interest income	-	(382)
Depreciation of tangible assets	202,918	197,929
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	17,553	39,667
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	(120,137)	97,046
Increase in trade and other debtors	(2,007,388)	(216,706)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	1,091,847	(2,280,552)
Net cash used in operations	(756,531)	(1,992,180)

2. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, as stated in the Statement of Cash Flows, relates to the following items in the Balance Sheet:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	119,746	143,626

3. Analysis of changes in net debt

	As at 1 January 2022	Cash flows	As at 31 December 2022
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	143,626	(23,880)	119,746
Finance leases	(128,678)	23,309	(105,369)
Debts falling due within one year	(789,449)	(1,220,341)	(2,009,790)
Debts falling due after more than one year	(625,834)	186,440	(439,394)
	(1,400,335)	(1,034,472)	(2,434,807)

1. General Information

ACS Technology Group Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 06584936. The registered office is Kismet Buildings, Otley Road, Baildon, West Yorkshire, BD17 7HB.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Exemption From Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 402 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts as the susidiary undertakings are non-trading entities or not materially trading entities and as such would not materially impact on the reported figures. Thereforethe accounts present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group

2.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer.

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Income from operating leases, where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor, is credited to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease on a straight line basis

2.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold Properties 10% Straight line
Plant & Machinery 25% reducing balance
Fixtures, Fittings, Tools and Equipment 15-25% reducing balance

2.5. Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

2.6. Leases

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to income statement as incurred.

2.7. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.Cost is determined using the first in first out method.

The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

2.8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts.

2.9. Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

2.10. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.11. Pensions

The company operates a defined pension contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2.12. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the income statement in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the income statement. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the income statement over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the income statement over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the income statement are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

2.13. Invoice discounting

The company has entered into an arrangement with its bankers to assign its entitlement to funds receivable from its invoices to its bankers for which the company receives advanced funds. The terms of the agreement are that the company retains the ultimate responsibility for the assigned debt and as such the assigned debtors are included gross as assets and advances received from the company's bankers are included as liabilities within creditors. Interest charged by the bank under this arrangement is accrued and charged to the profit and loss account as interest payable.

3. Turnover		
Analysis of turnover by geographical market is as follows:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
United Kingdom	34,739,797	26,275,636
Europe	3,236	11,163
	34,743,033	26,286,799
4. Other Operating Income		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other operating income	33,688	444,242
	33,688	444,242
5. Operating Profit		
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
The operating profit is stated after charging.	2022	2021
	2022 £	£
Bad debts	_	
Operating lease rentals	17,163 433,649	125,813 405,286
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	180,998	161,132
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - finance leases	21,920	36,797
6. Auditor's Remuneration		
Remuneration received by the company's auditors and their associates during the year was as	follows:	
	2022	2021
	£	£
Audit Services		
Audit of the company's financial statements	18,000	<u>18,000</u>
7 Chaff Coults		
7. Staff Costs		
Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	4,061,399	3,667,442
Social security costs	435,791	364,402
Other pension costs	292,767	273,436
	4,789,957 	4,305,280

8. Average Number of Employees		
Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:		
	2022	2021
Office and administration	49	44
Sales, marketing and distribution	76	71
	125	115
9. Directors' remuneration		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Emoluments	350,925	427,363
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	10,247	11,794
	361,172	439,157
The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:		
	2022	2021
Money purchase pension schemes	4	5
Information regarding the highest paid director was as follows:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Emoluments	123,946	94,530
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	4,680	3,360
	128,626	97,890
10. Interest Receivable and Similar Income		
10. Interest Receivable and Similar Income		
10. Interest Receivable and Similar Income	2022	2021
10. Interest Receivable and Similar Income	2022 £	2021 £
Bank interest receivable		
		£
		£ 382
		£ 382
Bank interest receivable	2022	£ 382
Bank interest receivable 11. Interest Payable and Similar Charges	£	382 382 2021 £
Bank interest receivable 11. Interest Payable and Similar Charges Bank loans and overdrafts	2022 £ 1,773	382 382 2021 £ 4,447
Bank interest receivable 11. Interest Payable and Similar Charges	£	382 382 2021 £

12. Tax on Profit

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

	Tax	Rate	2022	2021
	2022	2021	£	£
Current tax				
UK Corporation Tax	19.0%	19.0%	21,592	78,142
Prior period adjustment			(1,365)	(5,000)
			20,227	73,142
Deferred Tax				
Deferred taxation			(16,344)	(32,742)
Total tax charge for the period			3,883	40,400
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the on the surplus and the standard rate of corporation tax		e year based	2022	2021
			£	2021 £
Profit before tax			21,294	145,583
Tax on profit at 19% (UK standard rate)			4,046	27,661
Goodwill/depreciation not allowed for tax			41,889	45,143
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes			16,558	12,503
Capital allowances			(42,178)	(11,727)
Short term timing differences			1,277	4,563
Prior period adjustment			(1,365)	(5,000)
Total tax charge for the period			20,227	73,143

13. Tangible Assets

	Land & Property			
	Leasehold Properties	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures, Fittings, Tools and Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 January 2022	704,134	191,242	804,969	1,700,345
Additions	131,828	-	80,993	212,821
Disposals			(168,289)	(168,289)
As at 31 December 2022	835,962	191,242	717,673	1,744,877
Depreciation				_
As at 1 January 2022	185,639	64,479	517,210	767,328
Provided during the period	82,382	31,691	88,846	202,919
Disposals			(149,437)	(149,437)
As at 31 December 2022	<u>268,021</u>	96,170	456,619	820,810
Net Book Value				
As at 31 December 2022	567,941 	95,072	261,054	924,067
As at 1 January 2022	518,495	126,763	287,759	933,017

Included above are assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts with a net book value as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Plant & Machinery	65,760	107,128
	65,760	107,128

14. Investments

	Subsidiaries	Unlisted	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 January 2022	300	18	318
Additions	1		1
As at 31 December 2022	301	18	319
Provision			
As at 1 January 2022			
As at 31 December 2022		-	
Net Book Value			
As at 31 December 2022	301	18	319
As at 1 January 2022	300	18	318

Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered Office	Class of shares held	Direct holding	Indirect holding
ACS Business Supplies Ltd	82 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London SW6 2TF	Ordinary	100.00%	-
Amalgamated Computer Supplies Ltd	82 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London SW6 2TF	Ordinary	100.00%	-
PFS Managed Services Limited	82 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London SW6 2TF	Ordinary	100.00%	-
Scribble and Print Ltd	82 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London SW6 2TF	Ordinary	100.00%	-

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries listed above was as follows:

	Capital and Reserves	Profit/(loss)
	£	£
ACS Business Supplies Ltd	1	-
Amalgamated Computer Supplies Ltd	100	-
PFS Managed Services Limited	100	-
Scribble and Print Ltd	(4,978)	-
15. Stocks		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Finished goods	504,568	384,431
	504,568	384,431

16. Debtors		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	5,546,294	3,596,820
Prepayments and accrued income	384,736	372,065
Other debtors	564,042	561,887
	6,495,072	4,530,772
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	50,963	7,875
	50,963	7,875
	6,546,035	4,538,647
17. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases	23,309	23,309
Trade creditors	2,291,275	1,405,034
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,009,790	789,449
Other creditors	158,189	151,707
Corporation tax	69,332	78,142
Taxation and social security	451,261	334,836
Accruals and deferred income	1,212,011	1,129,312
	6,215,167	3,911,789
18. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Net obligations under finance leases	82,060	105,369
Bank loans	439,394	625,834
	521,454	731,203

19. Loans

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

The company obtained Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan from Lloyds bank in 2020 which is repayable in 66 monthly installments and commenced December 2020. Interest rate on the loan is base rate plus 2.06% per annum.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank loans	2,009,790	789,449
	2,009,790	789,449
	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due between one and five years:		
Bank loans	439,394	625,834
	439,394	625,834

The bank facility is secured on the company's book debts and other assets. Also Rozy Futures Limited, where director M Hussain is a director and majority shareholder, provided a cross guarantee over the bank borrowings of the company. Bank interest was charged at 2.16% - 2.25% per annum. The £100,000 third party loan matured in October 2017 and is repayable on demand.

20. Obligations Under Finance Leases

	2022	2021
	£	£
The future minimum finance lease payments are as follows:		
Not later than one year	23,309	23,309
Later than one year and not later than five years	82,060	105,369
	105,369	128,678
	105,369	128,678

21. Deferred Taxation

The provision for deferred tax is made up as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other timing differences	110,765	127,109

22. Provisions for Liabilities

	Deletica lax	
	£	£
As at 1 January 2022	127,109	127,109
Reversals	(16,344)	(16,344)
Balance at 31 December 2022	110,765	110,765

Deferred Tax

Total

23. Share Capital

		2022	2021
Allotted, called up and fully paid		£	£
80,000 Ordinary A shares of £ 0.01	each	800	800
20,000 Ordinary B shares of £ 0.01	each	200	200
		1,000	1,000

24. Other Commitments

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as following:

	2022	2021	
	£	£	
Not later than one year	391,985	384,932	
Later than one year and not later than five years	861,229	983,786	
Later than five years	173,333	333,333	
	1,426,547	1,702,051	
	-		

The commitments above include property leases at the current annual rentals of £160,000 per annum that expires on 4th February 2029 and £106,500 on 3rd May 2024.

25. Pension Commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

During the year the charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £292,767 (2021: £273,436).

At the statement of financial position date contributions of £55,794 (2021: £49,074) were due to the fund and are included in creditors.

26. Directors Advances, Credits and Guarantees

Included within Debtors are the following loans to directors:

	As at 1 January 2022	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Amounts written off	As at 31 December 2022
	£	£	£	£	£
Mrs Sacha Jones	5,000	4,630	(4,293)	-	5,338
Mr Robert Stevenson	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Mrs Martine Box	-	2,536	(2,325)	-	211

The above loans are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

27. Dividends

	2022	2021
	£	£
On equity shares:		
Interim dividend paid		20,000
	-	20,000

28. Related Party Disclosures

The related party transactions during the year are:

Stacked Ltd

The company holds 10% interest in Stacked Limited registered in the Republic of Ireland.

The company holds 10% Interest in Sales andfees to the related party amounted to £3,236 (2021: £11,163) and purchases £48,678 (2021: £16,317). The balance due from Stacked Ltd as at 31 December 2022 was £Nil (2021: £303l).

Scribble and Print Limited

Wholly owned subsidiary

During the year the company has paid expenses on behalf of Scribble and Print Limited. The balance due from Scribble and Print Limited as at 31 December 2022 was £5,078(2021: £5,078)

Rozy Futures Limited

Mr Hussain, the company's director and shareholder has a significant interest in Rozy Futures Limited.

The company has rental lease agreement with Rozy Futures Limited for its premises and the rentcharged to the company during the period amounted to £115,310 (2021:£115,310). Rozy FuturesLimited has a loan balance with the company on an interest free and unsecured basis which isrepayable on demand. At the year end the balance owed to the company amounted to £168,328(2021: £168,328). Also during the period Rozy Futures Limited charged the company managementcharge of £Nil (2021: £162,963) and balance outstanding as at 31 December 2022 was £Nil(2021: £Nil)

Organon Pension SIPP re M Hussain

Mr M Hussain, the company's director and shareholder is a trustee and beneficiary of OrganonPension SIPP re M. Hussain.

The Pension Scheme and Rozy Futures Limited own the property andcharge rent jointly to the company under a lease agreement. Rent paid to the Pension Scheme in2022 amounted to £44,690 (2021: £44,690). There was no outstanding balance at the year end

JC Assets Ltd

Sohaib Hussain, a shareholder, has an interest in JC Assets Ltd

The company loaned £50,000 to JC Assets Ltd which was repaid with a £1,000 coupon after the end of the year. The balance outstanding as at 31 December 2022 was £50,000 (2021: £50,000).

29. Controlling Parties

The company's ultimate controlling party is Mr Mukhtar Hussain by virtue of their interest in the share capital of the company.

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.