

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07812885**

**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 October 2022**

**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Strategic report	<b>1</b>
Directors' report	<b>3</b>
Independent auditor's report to the members	<b>5</b>
Statement of comprehensive income	<b>11</b>
Statement of financial position	<b>12</b>
Statement of changes in equity	<b>14</b>
Statement of cash flows	<b>15</b>
Notes to the financial statements	<b>17</b>

# **S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT**

### **YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**A) Fair Review of the Company's Business** The main activity of the company continued to be the supply of services to its customers across various industry sectors. This includes the engagement and supply of operatives to ensure the company is able to meet its contractual obligations with its customers. We had a significant increase in sales for the period (increase of 31% from 2021), which reflects the growth of the business. We have also significantly surpassed sales achieved in the period prior to Coronavirus due to new contract wins and growth in the existing business. Given the strong financial performance, we have invested in the business during the period by taking on more members of staff. This increase in staff numbers will allow us to act for more clients whilst ensuring we maintain our high levels of service into our loyal customer base. The business has continued to build strong relationships with customers, suppliers and employees.

**B) Principal Risks and Uncertainties** The principal threat to the business is the impending recession. This may add financial pressure on the company's customers ability to pay for our services. To mitigate this risk, we are continuing discussions with our customers on a regular basis to ensure we can identify any potential risks early and in addition, where a risk is identified, the company, where possible, obtains debt insurance. Other risks that are considered and managed effectively are below: Revenue Risk - Internal and external audits are routinely carried out and cut off testing performed during the quarterly management accounts. IT risk - The company have investment in protecting against cyber-crime and back up of IT systems. Credit risk - The company has strong relationships with its customers and the directors are happy that bad debts have historically been low. New customers are credit checked and robust credit control systems are carried out for existing business relationships. Liquidity and cashflow risk - The company regularly reviews the cash flow position of the business to ensure its financial obligations can be met.

**C) Key Performance Indicators** The main key performance indicators monitored by the business are the company turnover and gross profit. These KPI's are monitored through concise quarterly management accounts issued to the directors and senior management team. The company report financial performance against their annual budget each month and reforecast each quarter. There is comprehensive internal control in place to ensure the projections for the year ahead are on target. For the year ended 30th October 2022 underlying profit before tax was £1,214,473 which was an increase when compared with 2021 (2021: £1,096,644). This is in line with the board's expectations and is due to the growth in sales and improvements in efficiencies as outlined above. Turnover increased from £113,131,955 to £148,273,084. Gross profit margin decreased slightly from 2.5% in 2021 to 2.0% in 2022, this is due to the increase in sales requiring the company to seek additional services from its suppliers to streamline its processes which has increased the company's costs. Overheads increased to £1,775,392 (2021: £1,747,423) due to investment in the business as outlined above. We are continually investing in our staff to ensure the quality of the service we provide remains at an excellent standard. These investments have helped us to enhance our customer relationships and create new opportunities.

**D) Outlook** The business remains in a strong position to continue its growth into FY23.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 5 April 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S G Hill

Director

Registered office:

Onega House

112 Main Road

Sidcup

Kent

United Kingdom

DA14 6NE

# **S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### **YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

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

### **DIRECTORS**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr S G Hill

Mrs J Brookfield (Appointed 31 October 2022)

### **DIVIDENDS**

Particulars of recommended dividends are detailed in note 13 to the financial statements.

### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. AUDITOR

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 5 April 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S G Hill

Director

Registered office:

Onega House

112 Main Road

Sidcup

Kent

United Kingdom

DA14 6NE

**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**  
**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF S & S CONSULTING**  
**SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**

**YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**OPINION**

We have audited the financial statements of S & S Consulting Services (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2022 which comprise the 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, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). In our opinion the financial statements: - give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## **MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the 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 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 directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting 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. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below: We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we 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 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included: - Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud; - Reviewed minutes of meetings with those charged with governance; - Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection; - Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with the applicable laws and regulations; - Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indication of potential bias. Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more the compliance with the law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. 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. 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 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.

Nicola Thirlwall

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Dyer & Co Services Limited

Chartered Accountants & statutory auditor

Onega House

112 Main Road

Sidcup

Kent

DA14 6NE

5 April 2023

**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

		<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>Note</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>TURNOVER</b>	<b>4</b>	148,273,084	113,131,955
Cost of sales		145,278,950	110,292,343
		-----	-----
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		2,994,134	2,839,612
Distribution costs		500	19,264
Administrative expenses		1,774,892	1,728,159
Other operating income	<b>5</b>	—	4,582
		-----	-----
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>	<b>6</b>	1,218,742	1,096,771
Other interest receivable and similar income	<b>10</b>	311	298
Interest payable and similar expenses	<b>11</b>	4,580	425
		-----	-----
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>		1,214,473	1,096,644
Tax on profit	<b>12</b>	236,254	207,110
		-----	-----
<b>PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		978,219	889,534
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****31 October 2022**

		<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>Note</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	<b>14</b>	8,647	12,590
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors	<b>15</b>	14,049,117	9,359,307
Cash at bank and in hand		2,544,546	3,637,386
		<u>16,593,663</u>	<u>12,996,693</u>
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>16</b>	15,396,491	12,106,933
		<u>1,197,172</u>	<u>889,760</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
		<u>1,205,819</u>	<u>902,350</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>17</b>	3,716	4,726
		<u>1,202,103</u>	<u>897,624</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			

**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** *(continued)*

**31 October 2022**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>£</b>	2021 £
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital	<b>21</b>	102	102
Profit and loss account		1,202,001	897,522
		-----	-----
<b>SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>		1,202,103	897,624
		-----	-----

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 April 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S G Hill

Director

Company registration number: 07812885

**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

**YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

		Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	<b>Total</b>
		£	£	£
<b>AT 1 NOVEMBER 2020</b>		102	327,988	328,090
Profit for the year			889,534	889,534
		----	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		—	889,534	889,534
Dividends paid and payable	<b>13</b>	—	( 320,000)	( 320,000)
		----	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS BY AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO OWNERS</b>		—	( 320,000)	( 320,000)
<b>AT 31 OCTOBER 2021</b>		102	897,522	897,624
Profit for the year			978,219	978,219
		----	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		—	978,219	978,219
Dividends paid and payable	<b>13</b>	—	( 673,740)	( 673,740)
		----	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS BY AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO OWNERS</b>		—	( 673,740)	( 673,740)
		----	-----	-----
<b>AT 31 OCTOBER 2022</b>		102	1,202,001	1,202,103
		----	-----	-----



**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit for the financial year	978,219	889,534
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	6,106	5,564
Government grant income	—	( 3,451)
Other interest receivable and similar income	( 311)	( 298)
Interest payable and similar expenses	4,580	425
Tax on profit	236,254	207,110
Accrued income	( 896,704)	( 1,360,754)
<i>Changes in:</i>		
Trade and other debtors	( 3,775,592)	( 4,146,234)
Trade and other creditors	3,347,341	4,747,545
Cash generated from operations	( 100,107)	339,441
Interest paid	( 4,580)	( 425)
Interest received	311	298
Tax paid	( 206,905)	( 55,670)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	( 311,281)	283,644
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of tangible assets	( 2,163)	( 8,506)
Net cash used in investing activities	( 2,163)	( 8,506)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from borrowings	( 104,646)	105,534
Government grant income	—	3,451
Payments of finance lease liabilities	( 1,010)	( 1,010)
Dividends paid	( 673,740)	( 320,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	( 779,396)	( 212,025)

**S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS** *(continued)*

**YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Note</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>( 1,092,840)</b>	<b>63,113</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>3,637,386</b>	<b>3,574,273</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>2,544,546</b>	<b>3,637,386</b>

# **S & S CONSULTING SERVICES (UK) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Onega House, 112 Main Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA14 6NE, United Kingdom.

### **2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

**Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

**Depreciation**

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

Fixture and fittings	-	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Equipment	-	25% straight line

**Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

**Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

**Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

**Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

**Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. TURNOVER

Turnover arises from:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Rendering of services	148,273,084	113,131,955

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

#### 5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2022	2021
	£	£
Commission receivable	—	1,131
Government grant income	—	3,451
	—	4,582

#### 6. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit or loss is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	6,106	5,564
Impairment of trade debtors	21,517	5,612

#### 7. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	10,000	—

#### 8. STAFF COSTS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Production staff	19	16



The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Wages and salaries	19,037,825	21,144,828
Social security costs	61,896	38,221
Other pension costs	13,757	2,398
	<u>19,113,478</u>	<u>21,185,447</u>

## **9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION**

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Remuneration	80,832	49,781

## **10. OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	311	243
Other interest receivable and similar income	—	55
	<u>311</u>	<u>298</u>

## **11. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	162	—
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	421	421
Other interest payable and similar charges	3,997	4
	<u>4,580</u>	<u>425</u>

## **12. TAX ON PROFIT**

### **Major components of tax expense**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
<b>Current tax:</b>		
UK current tax expense	236,254	207,110
<b>Tax on profit</b>	<u>236,254</u>	<u>207,110</u>

## Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2021: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19 % (2021: 19 %).

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,214,473	1,096,644
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	230,750	208,363
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,234	1,057
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	( 729)	( 2,310)
Tax on profit	236,255	207,110

## 13. DIVIDENDS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year )	673,740	320,000

## 14. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 November 2021	2,455	9,220	24,251	35,926
Additions	—	—	2,163	2,163
<b>At 31 October 2022</b>	2,455	9,220	26,414	38,089
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 November 2021	1,282	4,610	17,444	23,336
Charge for the year	426	2,305	3,375	6,106
<b>At 31 October 2022</b>	1,708	6,915	20,819	29,442
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 October 2022</b>	747	2,305	5,595	8,647
At 31 October 2021	1,173	4,610	6,807	12,590

## Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Motor vehicles
	£
<b>At 31 October 2022</b>	2,305
At 31 October 2021	4,610



## 15. DEBTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	10,278,544	6,382,090
Prepayments and accrued income	3,603,682	2,714,949
Other debtors	166,891	262,268
	<u>14,049,117</u>	<u>9,359,307</u>

## 16. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	43,130	54,917
Accruals and deferred income	22,734	5,220
Corporation tax	236,254	206,905
Social security and other taxes	12,571,337	9,593,319
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,010	1,010
Director loan accounts	961	105,607
Other creditors	2,521,065	2,139,955
	<u>15,396,491</u>	<u>12,106,933</u>

## 17. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,716	4,726

## 18. FINANCE LEASES AND HIRE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

The total future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,010	1,010
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,716	4,726
	<u>4,726</u>	<u>5,736</u>

## 19. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

### Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £ 7,657 (2021: £Nil).

## 20. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	—	3,451
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## 21. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	102	102	102	102
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## 22. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT

	At 1 Nov 2021	Cash flows	At 31 Oct 2022
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	3,637,386	(1,092,840)	2,544,546
Debt due within one year	(106,617)	104,646	(1,971)
Debt due after one year	(4,726)	1,010	(3,716)
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	3,526,043	( 987,184)	2,538,859
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## 23. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

During the year the director did not enter into any advances, credits or guarantees with 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.