Registered number: 08610030
TRUESTART LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors P A Cocker

M A Truman R D Mergler W J Pearson

Registered number 08610030

Registered office True House

29 Buckingham Gate

London

United Kingdom SW1E 6NF

Independent auditors Donald Reid Limited

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Prince Albert House 20 King Street Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 1DT

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 2
Directors' report	3 - 4
Independent auditors' report	5 - 8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Analysis of net debt	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 24

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

Business review

TrueStart Limited ("TrueStart") is a retail and consumer innovation services provider.

The financial year-ended March 2022 represented another significant year of progress for the company, despite continued unprecedented macro turmoil caused by the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, outbreak of war in Ukraine, Brexit fall-out and rising inflationary pressures. The company successfully added to its list of Innovation partners with agreements with Kantar and Walmart, and ensured key renewals of existing partners, further strengthening our global proposition. Such agreements help further differentiate our group proposition and evidence the strength of our sector specialist network that can be used for the benefit of all our investment portfolio companies.

Having exited our previous property in December 2020, we were delighted to execute on a lease during the year for our new home, True House in Victoria. As well as True's office, True House acts as a meeting point for businesses within our ecosystem providing a dynamic environment for the exchange of ideas and resources.

Impact of Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has continued to spread across the globe causing major disruption to daily life for individuals and businesses, and continues up to the date of this report. Overall, the ongoing pandemic has had no material adverse impact on the company. In preparation of this report, the directors have considered the impact of Covid-19 on the presentation of the financial statements contained herein. Based on the facts available as at the date of this report the general partner believes that the impact of Covid-19 has appropriately been treated in relation to the preparation of the financial statements as at 31 March 2022 and, as a result, no adjustment in respect of Covid-19 has been made to the presentation of the performance of the partnership in the year to 31 March 2022 or of its financial position at 31 March 2022. In addition, and particularly due to the liquidity position of the company given the level of cash and robust income streams, the directors believe that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.

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 business risks and uncertainties affecting the business are considered to relate to the competition from other private equity firms, employee retention, the on-going impact of Covid-19, outbreak of war in Ukraine and the performance of the UK economy. As sector specialist investors we monitor the potential impact of all the above risks on an ongoing basis and are confident that our differentiated strategy positions us well to mitigate the challenges these risks could pose.

Financial key performance indicators

The directors consider that the key performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole; these being turnover and more broadly, the company's corporate partnerships. With company turnover remaining broadly flat at £2,482,357, the accounts demonstrate strong performance for the company in what are challenging macro trading conditions.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

This report was approved by the board on 28 July 2022 and signed on its behalf.
P A Cocker
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK 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 to 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 and other information included in Directors' reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

P A Cocker M A Truman R D Mergler

W J Pearson

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

The Directors consider that they have acted in good faith to promote the success of the company for the benefits of its members, whilst performing their duties in accordance with s172(1) Companies Act 2006. Our relationships with our employees, suppliers, customers and other stakeholders are essential to achieving our Strategic Objectives outlined in this report. We regularly engage with new and existing stakeholders to improve business relationships for the benefit of customer value and service. We aim to work to advance the business and provide employees with fulfilling opportunities and personal growth.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Donald Reid Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 28 July 2022 and signed on its behalf.

	•••
P A Cocker	
Director	

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRUESTART LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Truestart Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRUESTART LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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 set out on page 3, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRUESTART LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 an Auditors' 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:

- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation claims;
- · performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual results that may indicate risks of material

misstatement due to fraud;

- reading minutes of meetings;
- assessing any management override of controls by testing journal entries and other adjustments and reviewing accounting estimates for indications of potential bias;
- · evaluating any transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business; and
- maintaining alert to any fraud risks throughout the audit.

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 that compliance with a 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. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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 Auditors' 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 we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRUESTART LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Daniel Reid (FCA) (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of **Donald Reid Limited**

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Prince Albert House 20 King Street Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 1DT

28 July 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 €	2021 £
Turnover		2,482,357	2,499,334
Gross profit		2,482,357	2,499,334
Administrative expenses		(2,422,190)	(2,335,363)
Fair value movements		43,502	-
Operating profit	4	103,669	163,971
Interest receivable and similar income	7	4	21
Profit before tax		103,673	163,992
Tax on profit	8	(44,135)	(34,964)
Profit for the financial year		59,538	129,028
Total comprehensive income for the year		59,538	129,028

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

TRUESTART LIMITED **REGISTERED NUMBER: 08610030**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		1,987,759		29,201
Investments	11		-		6,082
		•	1,987,759	_	35, 283
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one					
year	12	424,614		-	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	1,247,695		491,147	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	153,103		339,043	
		1,825,412	_	830,190	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(3,179,439)		(622,849)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(1,3 54,027)		207,341
Total assets less current liabilities			633,732	_	242,624
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(327,765)		-
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	17	(303,805)		-	
			(3 03,805)		-
Net assets			2,162	_	242,624
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		19		19
Profit and loss account	19		2,143		242,605
			2,162	-	242,624

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 July 2022.

P A Cocker

Director

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

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

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 April 2020	19	287,861	(174,284)	113,596
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	129,028	129,028
Reduction in share premium			287,861	287,861
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	-	(287,861)	-	(287,861)
At 1 April 2021	19		242,605	242,624
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	59,538	59,538
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
At 31 March 2022	19		2,143	2,162

ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	At 1 April 2021 £	Cash flows £	At 31 March 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	339,043	(185,940)	153,103
	339,043	(185,940)	153,103

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

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

1. General information

Truestart Limited (the "Company") is a is a private company limited by shares. The company was incorporared in the United Kingdom and is registered in England and Wales. The registered office and trading address of the Company is True House, 29 Buckingham Gate, London, United Kingdom, SW1E 6NF.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of True Capital Limited as at 31 March 2022 and these financial statements may be obtained from True House, 29 Buckingham Gate, London, United Kingdom, SW1E 6NF.

2.3 Going concern

The Company has prepared forecasts covering the period to 31 March 2026. The forecast assumptions show profit before tax and net income increasing year on year which will help improve the reserves position of the Company. As the Company will continue to be supported by its immediate parent company, True Capital Limited, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.5 Revenue

Revenue comprises amounts derived from the provision of innovation services to our corporate partners and the provision of desk space in True's Victoria Hub.

Included in revenue is facilities and services fee income which is recognised on an accruals basis, net of Value Added Tax.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings -10%, 17%, 25% straight line, 33% straight line

Computer equipment - 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Depreciation costs are areas which require judgement. The applicable accounting policies detailing this area are shown in the notes above. Specifically, the main area where judgement has been applied is the useful life of intangible and tangible assets.

4. Operating profit

5.

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	91,336	51,485
Exchange differences	(1,701)	4,374
Other operating lease rentals	477,358	161,256
Auditors' remuneration	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	8,475	4,000

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent Company.

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

6.

8.

Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

Employees

	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as fo	llows:	
		2022 No.	2021 No.
	Directors		4
	During the period there were no staff other than directors, who were not remunerated via this	company.	
7.	Interest receivable		
7.	interest receivable	2022	2021
		£	£
	Other interest receivable	4	21

Other interest receivable	4	21
	4	21
Taxation		
	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	(260,200)	41,256
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	163
	(260,200)	41,419
Total current tax	(260,200)	41,419
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	242,638	(6,455)
Changes to tax rates	61,697	-
Total deferred tax	304,335	(6,455)

34,964

44,135

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

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	103,673	163,992
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	19,698	31,158
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	19,773	3,806
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	4,664	-
Total tax charge for the year	44,135	34,964

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 3 March 2021 the UK government announced that the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK would change from 19% to 25% from 2023.

9. Dividends

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary A	300,000	-
	300,000	

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

10.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2021	-	51,581	51,581
	Additions	1,857,906	192,929	2,050,835
	Disposals	-	(1,221)	(1,221)
	At 31 March 2022	1,857,906	243,289	2,101,195
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2021		22,380	22,380
	Charge for the year on owned assets	61,556	29,780	91,336
	Disposals	-	(280)	(280)
	At 31 March 2022	61,556	51,880	113,436
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2022	1,796,350	191,409	1,987,759
	At 31 March 2021		29,201	29,201
11.	Fixed asset investments			
				Unlisted
				investments £
	At 1 April 2021			6,082
	Disposals			(6,082)
	At 31 March 2022			

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

		Debtors
2021	2022	
£	£	Due offer many them are used
		Due after more than one year
	424,614	Other debtors
	424,614	
2021	2022	
£	£	D Miles
		Due within one year
287,930	975,000	Trade debtors
115,141	407.000	Amounts owed by group undertakings
81,087	187,909 84,786	Other debtors
6,459 530	04,700	Prepayments and accrued income Deferred taxation
		Deletted taxation
491,147	1,247,695	
		Cash and cash equivalents
2021	2022	
£	£	
339,043	153,103	Cash at bank and in hand
339,043	153,103	
		Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year
2021	2022	
	£	
£		Trade creditors
	98,324	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
£ 11,527 -	98,324 1,598,310	Amounts owed to group undertakings
11,527 -		Amounts owed to group undertakings
11,527 - 41,256	1,598,310 -	Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax

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

15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Accruals and deferred income	327,765	-
		327,765	
16.	Financial instruments		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Financial assets		
	Trade debtors	975,000	287,930
	Intercompany loans	•	115,141
	Other debtors	187,909	81,087
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,162,909	484,158
	Financial liabilities		
	Trade creditors	98,324	11,527
	Intercompany loans	1,598,310	-
	Other creditors	8,666	4,740
	Accruals	459,498	178,409
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		194,676

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

17. Deferred taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
At beginning of year	530	(5,925)
Charged to profit or loss	(304,335)	6,455
At end of year	(303,805)	530
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Decelerated/(accelerated) capital allowances	(303,805)	530
	(303,805)	530
Share capital		
	2022	2021
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	19	19
1.907 (2021 - 1,907) Ordinary A shares of £0.01 each		

19. Reserves

18.

Profit and loss account

The profit & loss account includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses made by the group.

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

20. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	640,154	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,560,616	-
Later than 5 years	2,774,000	-
	5,974,770	

21. Related party transactions

At the year end, included in amounts owed to group undertakings is the amount of £1,598,310 (2021: £115,141 owed by group undertakings) owed by the compay to True Capital Ltd, the parent company.

22. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is True Capital Ltd due to it owning 100% of the ordinary issued share capital. The registered office address of True Capital Ltd is True House, 29 Buckingham Gate, London, United Kingdom, SW1E 6NF.

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.