Company registration number 13336126 (England and Wales)	
AANCO GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr BJ Gaunt (Appointed 15 April 2021)

Mr AR Gaunt (Appointed 15 April 2021)
Mr AR Gaunt (Appointed 15 April 2021)
Mr CS Wann (Appointed 13 July 2021)
Mr DT Jones (Appointed 1 April 2022)

Company number 13336126

Registered office Wellington House

Wynyard Avenue Wynyard Billingham

TS22 5TB

Auditor Davies Tracey

Swan House Westpoint Road Teesdale Business Park Stockton on Tees TS17 6BP

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 31 December 2021.

Fair review of the business

The company is a non-trading holding company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has no significant direct risks and uncertainties. Indirectly, it may be impacted by the risks and uncertainties faced by its subsidiary undertaking, Aanco (UK) Limited. Aanco (UK) Limited continues to generate profits and positive cash flows and is expected to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

On behalf of the board

Mr BJ Gaunt **Director**

17 August 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2021.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 6.

A Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £95,910. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

 Mr BJ Gaunt
 (Appointed 15 April 2021)

 Mr AR Gaunt
 (Appointed 15 April 2021)

 Mr AR Gaunt
 (Appointed 15 April 2021)

 Mr CS Wann
 (Appointed 13 July 2021)

 Mr DT Jones
 (Appointed 1 April 2022)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr BJ Gaunt Director

17 August 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF AANCO GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aanco Group Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the period 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 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 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF AANCO GROUP LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the 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 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 the extent to which an audit conducted under ISAs (UK) is capable of detecting irregularity, including fraud. Our procedures include:

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company, such as the Companies Act 2006:
- obtaining an understanding of how the company complies with the applicable legal and regulatory frameworks;
- assessing the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, with audi: procedures including reviewing internal controls, testing supporting documentation, enquiring of company management and obtaining written confirmation.

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. We are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations and cannot be expected to detect all fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF AANCO GROUP LIMITED

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.

Christopher Neasham (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Davies Tracey
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Swan House
Westpoint Road
Teesdale Business Park
Stockton on Tees
TS17 6BP

17 August 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	Period ended 31 December 2021 £
Interest receivable and similar income	3	95,910
Profit before taxation		95,910
Tax on profit	4	-
Profit for the financial period		95,910

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021	
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	6		20,000
Current assets			
Debtors	8	750	
Net current assets			750
Net assets			20,750
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9		20,000
Share premium account			750
Total equity			20,750
• •			

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 August 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr BJ Gaunt **Director**

Company Registration No. 13336126

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital Share		e capital Shar € rofit and loss		Total
			premium account	reserves	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 15 April 2021		-	-	-	-
Period ended 31 December 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period					
		-	=	95,910	95,910
Issue of share capital	9	20,000	750	-	20,750
Dividends	5	-	-	(95,910)	(95,910)
Balance at 31 December 2021		20,000	750	-	20,750

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Aanco Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wellington House, Wynyard Avenue, Wynyard, Billingham, TS22 5TB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

 Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Aanco Group Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aanco Holdings Limited and the results of Aanco Group Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Aanco Holdings Limited which are available from Companies House.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, not of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

	202
	Numbe
Total	
	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3	Interest receivable and similar income		2021 £
	Income from fixed asset investments Income from shares in group undertakings		95,910
4	Taxation		
	The actual charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	period based on t	he profit or
			2021 £
	Profit before taxation		95,910 ———
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit		18,223 (18,223
	Taxation charge for the period		
5	Dividends	2021	2021
	A Outlineau along	Per share £	Total £
	A Ordinary shares Interim paid	639.40	95,910
6	Fixed asset investments		
		Notes	2021 £
	Investments in subsidiaries	7	20,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments			Shares in subsidiaries £
	Cost or valuation At 15 April 2021			-
	Additions			20,000
	At 31 December 2021			20,000
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2021			20,000
7	Subsidiaries			
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2021 are as follows:			
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	Aanco (UK) Limited	Wellington House, Wynyard Avenue, Wynyard, Billingham, England, TS22 5TB	Ordinary	100.00
8	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2021 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			750 ———
9	Share capital			
			2021	2021
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		Number	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		20,000	20,000
	A Ordinary shares of 0.01p each		150	· -

The A Ordinary shares are non-voting and carry conditions and restrictions over their disposal and any return of capital. Different rates of dividend may be declared in respect of the different classes of share.

During the period 20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted, issued and fully paid. Consideration was by way of a share for share exchange. The company has taken advantage of the merger relief provisions included in the Companies Act 2006 and the related provisions of FRS 102. As such, the value of the consideration received is recorded at the nominal value of the shares issued.

Also during the period 150 A Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each were allotted, issued and fully paid. Consideration was cash of £5 per share.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Dividends paid

2021

Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company

95,910

11 Ultimate controlling party

The only group in which the results are consolidated is that headed by the company's immediate parent undertaking Aanco Holdings Limited, whose registered office is:

Wellington House Wynyard Avenue Billingham TS22 5TB

Consolidated financial statements are available to the public and can be obtained from Companies House.

Aanco Holdings Limited is controlled by Mr B Gaunt.

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.