

Company Registration No. 04214713 (England and Wales)

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A N Collis Mr M Finlay Mr E J B Reeves Mrs J K Swash Mr M A Williams	(Appointed 1 March 2022)
Company number	04214713	
Registered office	20-22 Wenlock Road London N1 7GU	
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP One City Place Chester CH1 3BQ	

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Balance sheet	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 12

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing online solutions to start-up and small business communities, such as company formations, virtual offices, website creation and a co-working space in central London.

Directors

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

Mr A N Collis	(Appointed 1 March 2022)
Mr M Finlay	
Mr E J B Reeves	
Mrs J K Swash	
Mr M A Williams	

Directors' insurance

The company maintains insurance policies on behalf of all the directors against liability arising from negligence, breach of duty and breach of trust in relation to the company.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

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.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Andrew Collis

Mr A N Collis
Director

4 May 2023

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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.

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6	120,722		-	
Tangible assets	7	149,219		300,065	
			269,941		300,065
Current assets					
Debtors	8	278,263		455,490	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,725,814		3,697,917	
		6,004,077		4,153,407	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,186,591)		(1,217,658)	
Net current assets			4,817,486		2,935,749
Total assets less current liabilities			5,087,427		3,235,814
Provisions for liabilities	10		(122,169)		(330,849)
Net assets			4,965,258		2,904,965
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Share premium account	11		40,630		40,630
Profit and loss reserves	11		4,914,628		2,854,335
Total equity			4,965,258		2,904,965

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 May 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Collis

Mr A N Collis
Director

Company Registration No. 04214713

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Made Simple Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 20-22 Wenlock Road, London, N1 7GU. The Company's principal activity is disclosed in the Director's report.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 £.

Made Simple Group Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Simphold Limited and the results of Made Simple Group Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of TDKP Topco Limited which are available from Registrar of Companies, Companies Registration Office, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.

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

1.2 Going concern

The Board regularly reviews revenue, profitability and cash flow forecasts across the short, medium and longer term. A number of downside sensitised scenarios are modelled and considered to create a wide range of possible outcomes, the assumptions behind which are robustly challenged. The Board compares actual performance against budgets and forecasts and reviews variances to continually refine and improve forecasting ability from which to make effective decisions.

The company is part of the TDKP Topco Limited Group ("Group"). The projections of the Company and Group for 2023 and 2024 are based on a prudent growth profile and demonstrate that the Company and Group will readily be able to pay its debts as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing these accounts.

The wider Group has net liabilities of £77.2 million due to amounts falling due after more than one year of £195.1 million. The Group has net current assets of £20.6 million, which includes cash at bank and in hand of £22.5 million.

Since year-end, the Company and Group has performed in line with forecasts and the Directors are, therefore, satisfied that the financial statements should be prepared on the going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contracted obligations to the customer.

Commissions received is recognised in the period in which the right to the consideration has been established.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	over 5 years straight line basis
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1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Over the period of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance
Computers	20% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

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

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 Taxation

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

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Onerous lease provisions are made against operating leases where the unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual lease obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors do not believe any accounting estimates to be critical.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Onerous lease

Provision has been made in respect of leasehold properties for part of a building that are no longer required. The amount provided is based on the future rental obligations together with other fixed outgoings. In determining the provision, the cash flows have been discounted on a pre-tax basis using a risk free rate of return.

Operating leases

In determining the lease term, Directors consider all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension or termination option. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment. During the current financial year, there was no material financial effect of revising lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising extension or termination options.

3 Exceptional item

	2022	2021
	£	£
Expenditure		
Onerous lease	(12,917)	143,849

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Continued)

3 Exceptional item

The Company previously determined that part of its current leased premises were no longer fully required and has recognised the future costs as an onerous lease.

4 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	27	24

5 Directors' remuneration

The director's receive remuneration from another group company in the current year and are employed by that company.

6 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	-
Additions	125,451
At 31 December 2022	125,451
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	-
Amortisation charged for the year	4,729
At 31 December 2022	4,729
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	120,722
At 31 December 2021	-

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	301,730	331,073	632,803
Additions	540	36	576
Disposals	(122,000)	(14,708)	(136,708)
At 31 December 2022	180,270	316,401	496,671
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	132,534	200,204	332,738
Depreciation charged in the year	9,632	14,112	23,744
Impairment losses	-	4,012	4,012
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(13,042)	(13,042)
At 31 December 2022	142,166	205,286	347,452
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	38,104	111,115	149,219
At 31 December 2021	169,196	130,869	300,065

8 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	138,012	213,554
Other debtors	140,251	239,239
	278,263	452,793
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	-	2,697
Total debtors	278,263	455,490

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	146,227	187,820
Amounts owed to group undertakings	384,068	178,553
Corporation tax	26,894	296,120
Other taxation and social security	266,923	252,662
Other creditors	362,479	302,503
	<u>1,186,591</u>	<u>1,217,658</u>

10 Provisions for liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Onerous lease and dilapidations	105,280	330,849
Deferred tax liabilities	16,889	-
	<u>122,169</u>	<u>330,849</u>

Movements on provisions apart from deferred tax liabilities:

	Onerous lease and dilapidations £
At 1 January 2022	330,849
Reversal of provision	(137,932)
Utilisation of provision	(90,652)
Unwinding of discount	3,015
At 31 December 2022	<u>105,280</u>

11 Reserves

Share premium

Consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value.

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owner.

MADE SIMPLE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Jonathan Lowe and the auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.

13 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The bank loans and loan notes in the wider Group are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the Group. As at 31 December 2022, the Group had secured bank loans of £51,982,976 (2021: £51,015,810) and loan notes of £9,835,868 (2021: £9,835,868) and accrued interest of £4,780,780 (2021: £3,451,992) outstanding at the year end. Each company of the Group has provided a guarantee over the loan notes in the wider Group to pay any amount due as if it was the principal obligor. The liability across the Group as at 31 December 2022 was £14,616,648 (2021: £13,287,860).

14 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
2,219	1,215,000
<u>2,219</u>	<u>1,215,000</u>

15 Events after the reporting date

The company entered into a new ten year lease for its existing premises at a cost of £150,000 per annum on 4 January 2023.

16 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Simphold Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent is TDKP Topco Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

TDKP Topco Limited is owned by a number of private shareholders and companies with no one person with significant control. Accordingly, there is no ultimate controlling party.

The parent of the largest and smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is TDKP Topco Limited. These financial statements may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies Registration Office, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.