# ELITE SECURITY PRODUCTS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors

Mr G C Mordue

Mr N Baldwin Mr S Taylor

Secretary

Mr J Rogers

Company number

02769392

Registered office

Unit 7

Target Park Shawbank Road, Lakeside

Redditch Worcestershire B98 8YN

**Auditor** 

Jerroms GCN Limited

West Point, Second Floor

Mucklow Office Park

Mucklow Hill Halesowen B62 8DY

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the distribution of safety and security products to electrical wholesalers

#### Directors

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

Mr G C Mordue Mr N Baldwin Mr S Taylor

#### 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

Mr G C Mordue **Director** 

6 January 2023

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 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.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF ELITE SECURITY PRODUCTS LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Elite Security Products Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 30 April 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 *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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ELITE SECURITY PRODUCTS 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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

The key procedures we undertook to detect irregularities including fraud during the course of the audit included:

- Identifying and testing journal entries and the overall accounting records, in particular those that were significant and unusual.
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and determining whether accounting policies have been appropriately applied.
- Reviewing and challenging the assumptions and judgements used by management in their significant accounting estimates
- Assessing the extent of compliance, or lack of, with the relevant laws and regulations.
- Testing key income lines, in particular cut-off, for evidence of management bias.
- · Obtaining third-party confirmation of material bank and loan balances.
- Documenting and verifying all significant related party and inter group balances and transactions.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ELITE SECURITY PRODUCTS LIMITED

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

Martin Bradley FCCA

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Jerroms GCN Limited

6 January 2023

**Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

West Point, Second Floor Mucklow Office Park Mucklow Hill Halesowen B62 8DY

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

Notes	2022 £	2021 £
3	8,136,526	7,994,255
	(5,448,134)	(5,500,658)
	2,688,392	2,493,597
	(2,472,577)	(1,932,258)
	4,018	72,494
4	219,833	633,833
8	-	298
9	(6,270)	(4,689)
	213,563	629,442
10	(45,671)	(119,833)
	167,892	509,609
	3 4 8 9	Notes  8,136,526 (5,448,134)  2,688,392  (2,472,577) 4,018  219,833  8 9 (6,270)  213,563  10 (45,671)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

and the second s	٠	2022 202		21	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		857,813		867,069
Current assets					,
Stocks	14	4,989,258		3,292,022	
Debtors	15	3,096,403		2,896,056	
Cash at bank and in hand		125,042		1,004,424	
		8,210,703		7,192,502	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(4,430,784)		(3,563,797)	
Net current assets			3,779,919		3,628,705
Total assets less current liabilities			4,637,732		4,495,774
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(111,724)		(137,658)
Net assets			4,526,008		4,358,116
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			4,525,008		4,357,116
Total equity			4,526,008		4,358,116
			<del></del>		

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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 6 January 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G C Mordue

Director

Company Registration No. 02769392

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2020	1,000	3,847,507	3,848,507
Year ended 30 April 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		509,609	509,609
Balance at 30 April 2021	1,000	4,357,116	4,358,116
Year ended 30 April 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		167,892	167,892
Balance at 30 April 2022	1,000	4,525,008	4,526,008 ======

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

		20	22	20	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	23		(1,354,717)		2,484,014
Interest paid			(6,270)		(4,688)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)			10,393		(27,844)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating			<del></del>		<del></del>
activities			(1,350,594)		2,451,482
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received		(52,811)		(22,423) 298	
Net cash used in investing activities			(52,811)		(22,125)
Financing activities					
Repayment of bank loans		(75,977)		-	
Proceeds from loans from group undertaking	S	600,000		(1,670,000)	
Government grant income				72,494 ————	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			524,023		(1,597,506)
iniancing activities					
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(879,382)		831,851
oquiraicilo			(010,002)		001,001
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of ye	ear		1,004,424		172,573
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			125,042		1,004,424
					===

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Elite Security Products Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 7, Target Park Shawbank Road, Lakeside, Redditch, Worcestershire, B98 8YN.

#### 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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 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 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

#### 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 land and buildings

2% straight line & 10% straight line

Plant and equipment

15% reducing balance, written off over 4 months & 20%

straight line

Fixtures and fittings

15% straight line

Computers

33% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

#### 1.9 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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, 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.

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Taxation

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

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 1.12 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.

### 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.

### 1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

### 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.

2024

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover analysed by class of business	L	E.
Sale of goods	8,136,526	7,994,255
·	=====	======
	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	7,228,617	7,011,852
Overseas	907,909	982,403
	8,136,526	7,994,255
	====	
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other revenue	_	_
Interest income	-	298
Commissions received	4,018	-
Grants received	-	72,494
		======

Turnover for the prior year has been amended from the accounts previously filed at Companies House to reflect the correct presentation of rebates. This has had no impact on the gross profit of the company.

## 4 Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2022 £	2021 £
Exchange gains	(2,814)	(35,095)
Research and development costs	4,252	-
Government grants	-	(72,494)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	62,067	54,019
Operating lease charges	140,591	132,933

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

5	Auditor's remuneration	2022	2021
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	7,725 ———	8,700
6	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by	the company during th	ne year was:
		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Production staff	12	11
	Administrative staff	14	13
	Management staff	7	7
	Total	33	31
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2022	2024
		2022 £	2021 £
	Wages and salaries	1,281,195	1,081,819
	Social security costs	179,223	113,957
	Pension costs	94,662	67,087
		1,555,080	1,262,863
7	Directors' remuneration		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	130,000	104,327
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	15,600	9,436
		145,600	113,763
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing un amounted to 1 (2021 - 1).	der defined contribution	on schemes
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2022	2021
	Interest income	£	£
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	-	298
	·		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	3,626	4,421
	Other interest	2,644	268
		6,270	4,689
		====	=====
	<b>→</b>		
10	Taxation	•	
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	45,671	119,833
		====	===
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	year based on	the profit or
		2022	2021
		£	£
		<del>-</del> .	_
	Profit before taxation	213,563	629,442
		====	====
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
	19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	40,577	119,594
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	6,194	6,364
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(58)	(9,511)
	Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(1,042)	3,386
	Taxation charge for the year	45,671	119,833
	Tanada and your	10,071	5,555

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

11	Tangible fixed assets	*					. <b>4</b>
11	iangible lixeu assets	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 May 2021 Additions	1,039,299 8,468	23,002 623	134,333 22,613	51,981 8,457		1,248,615 52,811
	At 30 April 2022	1,047,767	23,625	156,946	60,438	12,650	1,301,426
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 1 May 2021 Depreciation charged in the	250,954	14,391	82,472	33,729	-	381,546
	year	32,242	2,376	15,445 ———	9,105	2,899	62,067
	At 30 April 2022	283,196	16,767	97,917	42,834	2,899	443,613
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2022	764,571	6,858	59,029	17,604	9,751	857,813
	At 30 April 2021	788,345	8,611	51,861	18,252		867,069
	Details of the company's associated associated as the company's associated as the comp	gistered office			18	Class of shares held Ordinary	% Held Direct 50.00
13	Ltd Financial instruments	•	,	···,		,	
	· manolal most amento					2022 £	2021 £
	Carrying amount of financial Debt instruments measured at		st			2,890,407	3,746,589
	Carrying amount of financial Measured at amortised cost Loan commitments measured		npairment			(1,666,739) (1,647,506)	•
14	Stocks					2022 £	2021 £
	Finished goods and goods for	resale				4,989,258	3,292,022

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

	•		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		2,765,364	2,742,165
	Other debtors		224,446	59,761
	Prepayments and accrued income		106,593	94,130
			3,096,403	2,896,056
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2022	2024
		Notes	2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans		51,360	101,403
	Trade creditors		1,666,739	1,575,901
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		600,000	· · ·
	Corporation tax		176,329	120,265
	Other taxation and social security		52,971	72,607
	Other creditors		1,484,422	1,419,508
	Accruals and deferred income		398,963	274,113

Included within other creditors is an invoice discounting arrangement facility amounting to £1,484,422 (2021: £1,419,508). This creditor is secured by a charge dated 30 November 2011 upon the trade debtors of the company.

#### 17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		111,724	137,658

The bank loan amounting to £163,084 (2021: £239,061) is secured by a first legal charge dated 31 October 2014 over leasehold property together with a floating charge over the other assets of the company. The loan is repayable by October 2024 through monthly repayments and interest is charged at 1.75% over the base rate.

#### 18 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2022 £	2021 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	94,662	67,087

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

19	Share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			=====		

### 20 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	6,657	18,070
Between two and five years	32,331	-
	38,988	18,070

### 21 Related party transactions

# Transactions with related parties

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

	Sales 2022 £	Sales 2021 £	Purchases 2022 £	Purchases 2021 £	
Entities under the control of a common parent Other related parties	939,090 8,914 ———	1,044,910 . 10,930	2,579 10,880	1,026 2,895 ————	
Amounts due to related parties			2022 £	2021 £	
Entities under the control of a common parent Other related parties			90 199 ———	810	
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:					
Amounts due from related parties		·	2022 £	2021 £	
Entities under the control of a common parent Other related parties			244,730 348	260,022 1,311	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

#### 21 Related party transactions

(Continued)

#### Other information

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS102 relating to subsidiaries where 100% of the voting rights are controlled within the group not to disclose transactions between the company and fellow group undertakings.

The parent company is Scolmore (International) Limited. The company has an omnibus guarantee and set off agreements dated 14 September 2015 (Supplemented on 5 June 2017 and 10 January 2020) in favour of this groups banking arrangements, along with its fellow subsidiaries Ovia Limited and Unicrimp Limited.

### 22 Ultimate controlling party

The parent company is Scolmore (International) Limited. The consolidated accounts for Scolmore (International) Limited can be obtained from the registered office address - Scolmore House, Mariner, Lichfield Road Industrial Estate, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B79 7UL.

#### 23 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations

	(		2022 £	2021 £
	Profit for the year after tax		167,892	509,609
	Adjustments for:			
	Taxation charged		45,671	119,833
	Finance costs		6,270	4,689
	Investment income		-	(298)
	Government grant income		-	(72,494)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		62,067	54,019
	Movements in working capital:			
	(Increase)/decrease in stocks		(1,697,236)	116,138
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(200,347)	518,401
	Increase in creditors		260,966	1,234,117
	Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations		(1,354,717)	2,484,014
24	Analysis of changes in net funds/(debt)			
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 May 2021	Cash flows	30 April 2022
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,004,424	(879,382)	125,042
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(239,061)	75,977	(163,084)
		765,363	(803,405)	(38,042)
				====

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

## 25 Auditor's liability limitation agreement

The company has, by resolution, waived the need for approval of the auditors' limitation liability, which has been set at £2,000,000 within the letter of engagement. This approval has been confirmed in the letter of representation for the year.