COMPUTER CAB (ABERDEEN) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr Damian Rowbotham

Mr Rakesh Jattan

(Appointed 31 December 2022) (Appointed 31 December 2022)

Secretary Mr Rakesh Jattan

Company number SC083134

Registered office C/O Computer Cab (Aberdeen)

Centurion Court First Floor West North Esplanade West

Aberdeen United Kingdom AB11 5QH

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 an agent for taxi services.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 2.

As shown in the company's Income Statement on page 2, the company's turnover increased from prior year by £817,000 to £3,365,000.

The statement of financial position on page 3 of the financial statements shows that the company's net assets have decreased from prior year by £10,000 to £5,819,000.

The Directors are optimistic that with the low level of borrowing the company is in a robust financial position, and is well placed for future growth and expansion.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Mr Rudy Tan Lai Wah Mr Sean O'Shea Mr Damian Rowbotham Mr Rakesh Jattan (Resigned 31 December 2022)

(Resigned 31 December 2022)

(Appointed 31 December 2022)

(Appointed 31 December 2022)

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

On behalf of the board

Mr Rakesh Jattan

Director

Date: 25/9/2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

| | | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|-------|-------------|-------------|
| | Notes | £ | £ |
| Revenue | 3 | 3,364,544 | 2,547,382 |
| Cost of sales | | (2,173,789) | (1,677,963) |
| Gross profit | r. | 1,190,755 | 869,419 |
| Administrative expenses | | (1,154,781) | (1,002,387) |
| Other operating income | | 35,945 | 206,859 |
| Operating profit | 5 | 71,919 | 73,891 |
| Investment income | 6 | - | 17 |
| Finance costs | 7 | (6,156) | (6,156) |
| Profit before taxation | | 65,763 | 67,752 |
| Tax on profit | 8 | (76,429) | 29,094 |
| (Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income | | | |
| for the financial year | | (10,666) | 96,846 |

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

| | | 2022 | | 2021 | |
|--|-------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment | 9 | | 289,710 | | 184,533 |
| Current assets Trade and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents | 10 | 5,824,681 256,495 | | 6,068,678 246,388 | |
| Current liabilities | 11 | 6,081,176 (512,117) | | 6,315,066 (618,805) | |
| Net current assets | | | 5,569,059 | | 5,696,261 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | , | | 5,858,769 | | 5,880,794 |
| Non-current liabilities | 11 | | - | | (51,448) |
| Provisions for liabilities Deferred tax liabilities | 13 | | (40,089) | | - |
| Net assets | | | 5,818,680 | | 5,829,346 |
| Equity Called up share capital | 16 | | 1,200,000 | | 1,200,000 |
| Retained earnings | | | 4,618,680 | | 4,629,346 |
| Total equity | | | 5,818,680 | | 5,829,346 |

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25/21/23 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Rakesh Jattan

Director

Company registration number SC083134

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

| | Share capital £ | Retained earnings | Total £ |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | L | £ | T. |
| Balance at 1 January 2021 | 1,200,000 | 4,532,500 | 5,732,500 |
| Year ended 31 December 2021: | | | |
| Profit and total comprehensive income for the year | - | 96,846 | 96,846 |
| | | | |
| Balance at 31 December 2021 | 1,200,000 | 4,629,346 | 5,829,346 |
| | | | |
| Year ended 31 December 2022: | | | |
| Loss and total comprehensive income for the year | - | (10,666) | (10,666) |
| | - | | |
| Balance at 31 December 2022 | 1,200,000 | 4,618,680 | 5,818,680 |
| | | | |

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Computer Cab (Aberdeen) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is C/O Computer Cab (Aberdeen), Centurion Court, 1st Floor West, Nortth Esplanade West, Aberdeen, United Kingdom, AB11 5QH.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40 ,111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures; and
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of CityFleet Networks Limited. The group accounts of CityFleet Networks Limited are available to the public and can be obtained from Companies House.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, 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 Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes. Revenue is recognised when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The company concludes that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. Payment is typically due within 60 days. Contracts with customers do not contain a financing component or any element of variable consideration. The company does not offer an option to purchase a warranty.

Revenue for services is recognised in relation to the delivery of performance obligations specified. Other operating income which mainly comprises of vehicle rental is recognised in line with the contractual rental due date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year. Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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

Period of lease or 3-10 years

Plant and equipment

2-8 years

Motor vehicles

5 years

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 recognised in the income statement.

1.5 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting 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.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.7 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either ' financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ' or ' other financial liabilities '.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 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 income statement 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 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary 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 income statement, 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

The company applies IFRS 16 Leases. Accordingly leases are all accounted for in the same manner:

- A right-of-use asset and lease liability is recognised on the statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of future lease payments;
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The initial measurement of the right-of-use asset and lease liability takes into account the value of lease incentives such as rent free periods.

The cost of leases of low value items and those with a short term at inception are recognised as incurred.

1.12 Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at transaction price less any impairment unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction in which case the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at the prevailing market rate of interest. Loans are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

The company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The company assesses impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

1.14 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at their transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction in which case the transaction is measured at present value of future payments discounted at prevailing market rate of interest. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value net of their transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical judgements

Expected credit losses allowance

Trade receivables are considered and provided for where management do not expect to recover the amounts by reference to past default experience.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period to ensure that they appropriately reflect the consumption of the economic benefit of that property, plant and equipment.

Discount rate for leases

The company assesses the discount rate to be applied to the leases held on an annual basis. They ensure the discount rate is in line with the market rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

| 3 F | Revenue | | |
|------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| P | An analysis of the company's revenue is as follows: | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
| | Revenue analysed by class of business | | |
| 5 | Sale of services | 3,364,544 ======= | 2,547,382 |
| | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Other significant revenue | | |
| | Government grants received | <u>.</u> | 30,231 |
| ľ | Management charges | 35,945 | 176,628 |
| 4 E | Employees | | |
| ٦ | The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed | d by the company during th | ne year was: |
| | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | Number | Number |
| | | 19 | 18 |
| 7 | Their aggregate remuneration comprised: | | |
| | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Nages and salaries | 616,787 | 430,875 |
| | Social security costs | 39,756 | 30,328 |
| F | Pension costs | 9,434 | 7,794 |
| | | 665,977 | 468,997 ———— |
| 5 (| Operating profit | | |
| | | 2022 | 2021 |
| , | Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting): | £ | £ |
| | Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 115,963 | 108,332 |
| | | | |
| 6 Ir | nvestment income | 0000 | 2224 |
| | | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
| | nterest income | ~ | • |
| Ir | | | |
| | nterest on bank deposits | - | 17 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

| 7 | Finance costs | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortise | d oost: | | £ | £ |
| | Interest on lease liabilities | u cost. | | 6,156 | 6,150 |
| | interest of fease habilities | | | | = |
| | T | | | | |
| 1 | Taxation | | | 2022 | 202 ⁻ |
| | | | | £ | |
| | Current tax | | | | |
| | UK corporation tax on profits for the current period | | | (552) | |
| | Deferred tax | | | | |
| | Origination and reversal of temporary differences | | | 76,981 | (29,094 |
| | | | | | 2 |
| | Total tax charge/(credit) | | | 76,429 | (29,094 |
| | | | | | |
| | The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit po | er the income s | tatement as f | ollows: | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | 2022 £ | 202 |
| | | | | _ | • |
| | Profit before taxation | | | 65,763 | 67,752 |
| | • | | | | |
| | Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of | 19.00% (2021: | | | |
| | 19.00%) | | | 12,495 | 12,873 |
| | Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable | profit | | - | 20,17 |
| | Utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised | | | 20.444 | (9,01 |
| | Group relief | | | 39,111 | (0.45 |
| | Capital allowances in excess of depreciation | | | (33,321) | (6,154 |
| | Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years | | | (18,427) | (18,427 |
| | Provisions adjustment | | | 76,981 (410) | (29,094 552 |
| | Provisions adjustment | | | (410) | |
| | Taxation charge/(credit) for the year | | | 76,429 | (29,094 |
| | | | | | |
|) | Property, plant and equipment | | | | |
| | | Leasehold improvements | Plant and | Motor vehicles | Tota |
| | | improvements £ | equipment £ | venicies £ | 4 |
| | Cost | - | ~ | - | • |
| | At 1 January 2022 | 623,602 | 592,018 | - | 1,215,620 |
| | Additions | - | 7,943 | 213,197 | 221,140 |
| | At 24 December 2022 | 600 600 | E00.004 | 242.407 | 1 400 704 |
| | ALS I December 2022 | 023,002 | 599,961 | 213,197 | 1,436,760 |
| | At 31 December 2022 | 623,602 | 599,961 | 213,197 | 1,43 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Continued) Property, plant and equipment Leasehold Total Plant and Motor improvements equipment vehicles £ £ £ £ Accumulated depreciation and impairment 453,615 At 1 January 2022 577,472 1,031,087 Charge for the year 101,484 7,438 115,963 7,041 At 31 December 2022 555,099 1,147,050 584,513 7,438 **Carrying amount** At 31 December 2022 68,503 15,448 205,759 289,710 At 31 December 2021 169,987 14,546 184,533

The company leases a property. The average lease term on the property is 54 months from the date of adoption. There are no options to purchase at the end of the lease lives. In all cases, the lease obligations are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets, as follows:

| Right-of-use assets | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Net values at the year end | | |
| Property | <u>48,492</u> | 145,475 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | | |
| Property | 96,983 | 96,983 |

The interest expense on right-of-use assets recognised in the profit and loss was £6,156 (2021 - £6,156).

None of the company's property leases contain variable payment terms.

The total cash outflow relating to leases in the period amounted to £103,798 (2021 - £103,798).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

| 10 | Trade and other receivables | | |
|----|---|-------------|-----------|
| | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Trade receivables | 368,584 | 394,143 |
| | Provision for bad and doubtful debts | (20,206) | (10,950) |
| | | 348,378 | 383,193 |
| | Corporation tax recoverable | 76,253 | 76,253 |
| | Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings | 5,321,654 | 5,509,339 |
| | Other receivables | • | 1,951 |
| | Prepayments and accrued income | 78,396 | 61,050 |
| | | 5,824,681 | 6,031,786 |
| | Deferred tax asset | | 36,892 |
| | | 5,824,681 | 6,068,678 |
| | | | |

Trade receivables disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost.

11 Liabilities

| 17 | Liabilities | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | | Curren | t | Non-curr | ent |
| | | | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | Trade and other payables | 12 | 411,680 | 474,982 | - | - |
| | Taxation and social security | | 46,019 | 43,211 | - | - |
| | Lease liabilities | 14 | 54,418 | 100,612 | - | 51,448 |
| | | | 512,117 | 618,805 | | 51,448 |
| | | | | | | |
| 12 | Trade and other payables | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | | | | £ | £ |
| | Trade payables | | | | 43,794 | 42,727 |
| | Amounts owed to fellow group und | lertakings | | | 181,905 | 236,447 |
| | Accruals and deferred income | | | | 143,099 | 140,313 |
| | Other payables | | | | 42,882 | 55,495 |
| | | | | | 411,680 | 474,982 |
| | | | | | | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

| 13 | Deferred taxation | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|----|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | | _ | L |
| | Deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax assets | 40,089 - | (36,892) |
| | | 40,089 | (36,892) |
| | Deferred tax assets are expected to be recovered within one year | | |
| | The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the thereon during the current and prior reporting period. | ne company and | movements |
| | | | ACAs £ |
| | Asset at 1 January 2021 | | (7,798) |
| | Deferred tax movements in prior year | | (00.004) |
| | Charge/(credit) to profit or loss | | (29,094) |
| | Asset at 1 January 2022 | | (36,892) |
| | Deferred tax movements in current year | • | |
| | Charge/(credit) to profit or loss | | 76,981 ——— |
| | Liability at 31 December 2022 | | 40,089 |
| | Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the financial statements only whe enforceable right to do so. | re the company h | nas a legally |
| 14 | Lease liabilities | | |
| | Maturity analysis | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
| | Within one year | 54,418 | 100,612 |
| | In two to five years | - | 51,448 |
| | Lease liabilities in the financial statements | 54,418 | |
| | | | 152,060 ======= |
| | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following: | | |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

| 15 | Retirement benefit schemes | | |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|
| | Defined contribution schemes | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
| | Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes | 9,434 | 7,794 |

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.

16 Share capital

| | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Ordinary share capital Authorised | Number | Number | £ | £ |
| Ordinary share capital of £1 each | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 ====== | 1,200,000 |
| Issued and fully paid | | | | |
| Ordinary share capital of £1 each | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |

17 Lessor

The operating leases represent leases of vehicles to third parties. The leases are negotiated over terms of up to six months and rentals are fixed for this period. There are no options in place for either party to extend the lease terms.

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with lease customers for the following minimum lease payments:

| | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| One to two years | 8,976 ====== | |

18 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

19 Controlling party

The company is controlled by its immediate parent company, CityFleet Networks Limited, a company registered in Scotland. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling related party is ComfortDelGro Corporation Limited, a company registered in Singapore.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by the immediate parent company, CityFleet Networks Limited, a company registered in Scotland. ComfortDelGro Corporation Limited heads the largest group preparing consolidated accounts. The consolidated accounts are available from ComfortDelGro Corporation Limited, 205 Braddell Road, Singapore 579701.