AUTOMOTION COMPONENTS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

FRIDAY



B19

29/09/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE

#100

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M lafrate

H Delcourt O Dogan

E Reid

Secretary

E Reid

Company number

02761902

Registered office

Langford Locks Kidlington

Oxfordshire United Kingdom

OX5 1HX

Accountants

Azets

Trinity Court 34 West Street

Sutton

Surrey

United Kingdom

SM1 1SH

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 .
Accountants' report	2
Statement of income and retained earnings	3
Balance sheet	4 - 5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 16

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 activities of the company are the supply and manufacture of high-quality parts to engineering and design companies.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 3.

Directors

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

A lafrate (resigned 30 November 2022)

M lafrate

H Delcourt (appointed 30 November 2022)

O Dogan (appointed 30 November 2022)

E Reid (appointed 30 November 2022)

Small companies exemption

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

03,2013

On behalf of the board

O Dogan

Director

Date:

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AUTOMOTION COMPONENTS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Automotion Components Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 set out on pages 3 to 16 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Automotion Components Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 3 September 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Automotion Components Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Automotion Components Limited, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Automotion Components Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Automotion Components Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Automotion Components Limited. You consider that Automotion Components Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Automotion Components Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Azets

Trinity Court
34 West Street
Sutton
Surrey
United Kingdom
SM1 1SH

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	•		
		2022	2021
	Notes	£ 000s	£ 000s
Turnover	3	6,075	5,513
Cost of sales	·	(2,018)	(2,587)
Gross profit		4,057	2,926
Administrative expenses		(427)	(1,718)
Operating profit	. 4	3,630	1,208
Interest receivable and similar income	· ` 6	. 74	86
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(3)	-
Profit before taxation		3,701	1,294
Tax on profit	8	(86)	(245)
Profit for the financial year	•	3,615	1,049
Retained earnings brought forward		3,538	2,489
Retained earnings carried forward		7,153	3,538
		===	=

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

•	•	·		*	
		202	2	2021	,
	Notes	£ 000s	£ 000s	£ 000s	£ 000s
Fixed assets		•			
Tangible assets	9	•	14		19
Investments	_. 10	•	145	•	145
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		•		. •	-1
		÷	159		164
Current assets	40	0.450		0.450	
Stocks	12 13	2,459		2,159 3,441	
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	13	6,766 179		438	
Cash at bank and in hand	•			430	
	•	9,404		6,038	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		-,		,	
one year	14	(2,611)		(2,067)	
				· —	
Net current assets			6,793		3,971
Total as less surrent list little			6,952		4,135
Total assets less current liabilities	•		. 0,952		4,135
Creditors: amounts falling due after	•				
more than one year	15 .	•	-		(593)
					,
Provisions for liabilities					¢
Deferred tax liability	17	3		3	
į			. (3)		(3)
Net assets			6,949		3,539
1		•			
Capital and reserves			•		•
Called up share capital	18		_		•
Profit and loss reserves	19		. 6,949		3,539
Ü	•		 ·		
Total equity			6,949		3,539
				•	

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.

28032023

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on	and
signed on its behalf by:	
D Dogan Director	

Company Registration No. 02761902

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Automotion Components Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Langford Locks, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom, OX5 1HX.

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 £ 000s.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include some financial assets at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- · Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Essentra plc. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Langford Locks, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom, OX5 1HX.

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

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 represents amounts receivable for sale of linear motion components net of VAT and trade discounts.

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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Plant and machinery

20% Straight line per annum

Computer equipment

33% Straight line per annum

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 Fixed asset investments

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

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

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

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

1.7 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).

1.8 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.

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

(Continued)

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

1.10 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

Other financial assets

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Other financial liabilities

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.11 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 12 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 31 DECEMBER 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.

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.

1.13 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.

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.

No significant judgements or assumptions were made in the financial statements.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2022	2021
•	£ 000s	£ 000s
Turnover analysed by class of business		-
Sales of parts	6,075	5,513
	===	===
•	2022	2021
	£ 000s	£ 000s
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	5,366	5,513
Rest of the world	709	-
,	6,075	5,513
	===	

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

3	Turnover and other revenue		(Continued)
		2022 £ 000s	2021 £ 000s
	Other revenue		
	Interest income	74 ===	
4	Operating profit		
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	2022 £ 000s	2021 £ 000s
	Research and development costs	-	37
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	. <u>==</u>	1
5	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the co	mpany during th	e year was:
		2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Directors	2	2
		===	===
	The company did not incur any wages or salaries costs in the year (2021 - £nil).		
6	Interest receivable and similar income		
•		2022	2021
	·	£ 000s	£ 000s
	Interest income		
	Other interest income	74 ====	86
			•
7	Interest payable and similar expenses		·
	·	2022	2021
		£ 000s	£ 000s
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	3	
	•		•
8	Taxation		
-	<u>.</u>	2022	2021
		£ 000s	£ 000s
	Current tax	20	040
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	86 ———	242 ——
			

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

8	Taxation			(Continued)
			2022 £ 000s	2021 £ 000s
	Deferred tax			
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior years		(1) 1	3
	Total tax charge		86	245
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charless and the standard rate of tax as follows:	rge for the ye	ear based on	the profit or
			2022 £ 000s	2021 £ 000s
	Profit before taxation		3,701	1,294
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	e UK of	703	246
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable pro	ofit	-	
	Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit		-	(1)
	Group relief		(618)	-
	Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior year		1	
	Taxation charge for the year		<u>===</u>	245 ——
9	Tangible fixed assets	.		
		Plant and machinery £ 000s	Computer equipment £ 000s	Total £ 000s
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	149	4	153
	Depreciation and impairment			•
	At 1 January 2022	130	4	134
	Depreciation charged in the year	5	<u>-</u>	5
	At 31 December 2022	135	4	139
	Carrying amount			.*
	At 31 December 2022	14		14
	At 31 December 2021	19	-	19
				

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

10	Fixed asset investments				
			Notes	2022 £ 000s	2021 £ 000s
	Investments in subsidiaries		11	145	145
11	Subsidiaries	,			
	Details of the company's subsidiarie	es at 31 December 2022 ar	e as follows:		
•	Name of undertaking	Registered office		Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	Teknipart Limited	England and Wales		Ordinary	100.00
12	Stocks				
				2022 £ 000s	2021 £ 000s
	Finished goods and goods for resal	e .		2,459 · ———	2,159
13	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one y	ear:		2022 £ 000s	2021 £ 000s
	Trade debtors			658	726
	Corporation tax recoverable Other debtors		•	- 6,108	105 394
	Other deptors				
				6,766 =====	1,225 ====
		, .		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due after more the	nan one year:		£ 000s	£ 000s
	Other debtors			-	2,216
	Total debtors			6,766	3,441

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

				•
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2022	2021
			£ 000s	£ 000s
	Trade creditors		134	115
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,991	1,506
	Corporation tax	•	296	79
	Other taxation and social security		179	289
	Other creditors		11	(8)
	Accruals and deferred income		-	86
	•		2,611	2,067
			====	=
4.5		·		
15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2022	2024
		M-4	2022	2021
		Notes	£ 000s	£ 000s
	Other borrowings	16	-	593
	•		=	===
16	Loans and overdrafts			
			2022	2021
			£ 000s	£ 000s
	Loans from group undertakings		-	593
			====	====
	Payable after one year		_	593
	· ayable alter one year	•		====

17 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2022	2021
Balances:	£ 000s	£ 000s
Accelerated capital allowances	3	3

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

17	Deferred taxation				(Continued)
	Movements in the year:				2022 £ 000s
	Liability at 1 January 2022 Current tax (charge) / credit to the P&L account Adjustments in respect of prior periods Liability at 31 December 2022				3 1 (1) 3
18	Share capital	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinany abara capital	Number	Number	£ 000s	£ 000s
	Ordinary share capital Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50	2 0005	£ 0005
	Ordinary shares of £1 each				
		50 ———	50	-	. ==
	All shares rank pari passu for the purposes of divid	ends, voting and	d any returns on	capital.	
19	Profit and loss reserves				
				2022	2021
				£ 000s	£ 000s
	At the beginning of the year	,		3,538	2,489
	Profit for the year			3,405	1,049
	At the end of the year			6,943	3,538
	•				

Profit and loss reserve is the cumulative net profits and losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

20 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 relating to transactions and balances with subsidiaries that are 100% owned.

At the year-end the company had a loan balance due from Glenchi Property Limited of £nil (2021: £230,282) a company where Mr A lafrate and M lafrate are Directors and controlling parties. No interest was charged on this balance.

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

21 Ultimate controlling party

The parent company of Automotion Components Limited is Wixroyd Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Until 30 November 2022, A lafrate and M lafrate were considered to be the ultimate controlling parties of the company, by virtue of holding all the share capital of Wixroyd Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

From 30 November 2022, the ultimate controlling party was Essentra plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Essentra plc prepare consolidated financial statements which incorporate Automotion Components Limited. Details of where these can be obtained are contained in Note 1 of these financial statements.

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021
_	£ 000s	£ 000s	£ 000s	£ 000s
Turnover				
Sales of goods		6,075		5,513
Cost of sales				
Opening stock of finished goods	2,159		1,676	
Finished goods purchases	2,318		3,070	
Closing stock of finished goods	(2,459)		(2,159)	
Total cost of sales		(2,018)		(2,587)
				
Gross profit	66.78%	4,057	53.07%	2,926
Administrative expenses		(427) ———		(1,718)
Operating profit		3,630		1,208
Interest receivable and similar income				
Other interest received	74	•	86	
,		74		86
Interest payable and similar expenses		, -		ŲŪ
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(3)		_
				<u>-</u>
Profit before taxation	60.92%	3,701	23.47%	1,294
	· · ·			

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022	2021
·	£ 000s	£ 000s
Administrative expenses		
Staff welfare	7	-
Management charge	-	1,504
Property repairs and maintenance	-	1
Computer running costs	1	4
Licensing fees	53	50
Accountancy	-	9
Bank charges	7	7
Bad and doubtful debts	6	(4)
Discounts received	-	1
Insurances	1	-
Advertising	347	. 108
Research and development costs	-	37
Depreciation	, 5	1
		•
	427	1,718
	====	====