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Registered number: 02576310

CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R L Bhardwaj B K Bhardwaj K K Bhardwaj H Bhardwaj N S Bhardwaj D S K Bhardwaj L K Bhardwaj S D Bhardwaj
Company secretary	B K Bhardwaj
Registered number	02576310
Registered office	4brothers House Wilsthorpe Road Long Eaton Nottingham NG10 3LE
Independent auditor	Cooper Parry Group Limited Statutory Auditor Sky View Argosy Road East Midlands Airport Castle Donington Derby DE74 2SA

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

Introduction

The principal activities of the company are that of car sales and servicing, and storage rental.

Business review

The results for the year and financial position of the company are shown in the annexed financial statements.

Following on from the previous year, we have continued to demonstrate resilience and an ability to navigate challenging trading conditions throughout 2025. While external pressures and market headwinds have resulted in a loss for the year, the business has responded proactively and remains well placed to pursue future opportunities, with both cash and borrowing facilities continuing to be available for investment opportunities. Whilst the market for second hand cars continues to be challenging during the year, the spread of turnover over divisions has seen the company maintain a strong gross gross profit margin.

At the same time, we have maintained a high standard of customer service excellence, which acts as a strong driver for customer base growth and plays an important part in reinforcing our reputation and maintaining our competitive advantage.

The board are satisfied with the trading performance during the year, achieving strong turnover and gross profits.

Also, the board are confident that the company remains well placed delivering a consistently reliable performance which will enable it to build on its investment for long term growth. The strategy put in place some years ago to enhance internal training procedures and the dedication of employees is delivering results.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Vehicle pricing risk could impact the company's business through fluctuations in prices in the nearly-new and used vehicle market. This risk is reduced by the company monitoring their selling prices on a regular basis against other key competitors in the market.

Interest rate risks are reduced by the company continuing to finance its operations through a mixture of retained profits and a stock financing facility.

Financial risks are considered low because of strong profitability, a cash generative base, and because the company are able to insure against material financial risks.

Liquidity risk is mitigated due to the company's strong cash flow, and a good earnings visibility ensures that its margins are sufficient to exceed operating costs. Current borrowing levels and financial covenants can be supported comfortably.

In the view of the directors the company has no material uncertainties as it is a well-established local business.

Analysis of development and performance

Sales activity continues to be buoyant and this should continue, with new customers continually attracted to the brand. The market for second hand cars remains challenging post year end however we continue to see positive growth in other divisions. This is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

The company continues to offer a quality, customer-driven service across the whole business, helping to retain existing customers and to attract new ones.

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STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

Analysis using financial key performance indicators

The financial key performance indicators are turnover from products and services, operating profit and profit before tax.

Turnover from products and services increased slightly by 4.3% to 22.3m (2024: £21.3m). The company has experienced an operating loss for the year of £419k compared to operating profit of £1.9m in 2024.

This has resulted in a loss before tax of £339k compared to profit before tax of £2m in the prior year.

Future developments

The company is aiming to increase sales with minimal impact on their margins, with internet sales and diversification into specialist areas being a major factor in the growth process.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:
Roshan Lal Bhardwaj
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R L Bhardwaj
Director

Date: 31 July 2026

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2025.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 to 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.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £264,331 (2024: profit £1,531,876).

A dividend of £1,190,000 has been paid during the year (2024: £717,800).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

R L Bhardwaj
B K Bhardwaj
K K Bhardwaj
H Bhardwaj
N S Bhardwaj
D S K Bhardwaj
L K Bhardwaj
S D Bhardwaj

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (strategic report and director's report) Regulations 2013 set out in the company's strategic report for information required by the Large and Medium-sized companies and Groups (accounts and reports) Regulations 2008 Schedule 7 to be contained in the directors' report.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:
Roshan Lal Bhardwaj
BC1BC358378047A...

R L Bhardwaj
Director

Date: 31 July 2026

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Canei International Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2025, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2025 and of its loss 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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.

Our assessment focused on key laws and regulations the company has to comply with and areas of the financial statements we assessed as being more susceptible to misstatement. These key laws and regulations included but were not limited to compliance with the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and relevant tax legislation.

We are not responsible for preventing irregularities. Our approach to detecting irregularities included, but were not limited to, the following:

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity and how the entity is complying with that framework, through discussions with management, and a review of the legal and professional nominal codes and board minutes in the year and post year end;
- obtaining an understanding of the entity's policies and procedures and how the entity has complied with these, through discussions with management and walkthrough test of controls for key processes,
- designing our audit procedures to respond to our risk assessment; and
- performing audit testing over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias, specifically in relation to the valuation of investment properties and provisioning on stock balances.

In response to the risk of irregularities in relation to non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims and reviewing legal and professional expenses.

Whilst considering how our audit work addressed the detection of irregularities, we also consider the likelihood of detection based on our approach. Irregularities arising from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than those arising from error.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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

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Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed by:
Steven Ellis
E4F696F1DF3547D...
Steven Ellis (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Cooper Parry Group Limited

Statutory Auditor

Sky View
Argosy Road
East Midlands Airport
Castle Donington
Derby
DE74 2SA

Date: 31 July 2026

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	3	22,246,778	21,319,603
Cost of sales		(16,590,794)	(15,181,253)
Gross profit		5,655,984	6,138,350
Administrative expenses		(6,075,290)	(4,215,815)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(419,306)	1,922,535
Interest receivable and similar income	7	130,230	170,809
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(49,970)	(47,791)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(339,046)	2,045,553
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	74,715	(513,677)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(264,331)	1,531,876

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2025 or 2024 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02576310

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2025

	Note		2025 £		2024 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		-		-
Tangible assets	12		2,025,455		2,273,744
Investment property	13		1,330,000		1,330,000
			3,355,455		3,603,744
Current assets					
Stocks	14	3,870,026		4,543,413	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	11,220,123		10,885,912	
Bank and cash balances		3,523,406		5,406,048	
		18,613,555		20,835,373	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(7,750,473)		(8,691,534)	
Net current assets			10,863,082		12,143,839
Total assets less current liabilities			14,218,537		15,747,583
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	18		(147,427)		(222,142)
Net assets			14,071,110		15,525,441
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		1,011		1,011
Revaluation reserve	20		929,384		929,384
Other reserves	20		354,347		354,347
Profit and loss account	20		12,786,368		14,240,699
Shareholders' fund			14,071,110		15,525,441

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:
Roshan Lal Bhardwaj
BC1BC358378047A...

R L Bhardwaj
Director

Date: 31 July 2026

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 November 2024	1,011	929,384	354,347	14,240,699	15,525,441
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(264,331)	(264,331)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(1,190,000)	(1,190,000)
At 31 October 2025	1,011	929,384	354,347	12,786,368	14,071,110

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2024

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 November 2023	1,011	929,384	354,347	13,426,623	14,711,365
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,531,876	1,531,876
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(717,800)	(717,800)
At 31 October 2024	1,011	929,384	354,347	14,240,699	15,525,441

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(264,331)	1,531,876
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	103,145	141,838
Interest paid	49,970	47,791
Interest received	(130,230)	(170,809)
Taxation charge	(74,715)	513,677
Decrease in stocks	673,387	379,451
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(209,211)	630,272
Increase in creditors	1,055,645	474,597
Corporation tax paid	(460,475)	(342,750)
Net cash generated from operating activities	743,185	3,205,943
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(58,745)	(162,878)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	203,889	-
Interest received	130,230	170,809
Net cash from investing activities	275,374	7,931
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of other loans	(1,880,660)	(56,826)
Dividends paid	(1,190,000)	(717,800)
Interest paid	(49,970)	(47,791)
Movements on directors' loan	(35,219)	(160,225)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,155,849)	(982,642)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,137,290)	2,231,232
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,094,936	2,863,704
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	2,957,646	5,094,936
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	3,523,406	5,406,048
Bank overdrafts	(565,760)	(311,112)
	2,957,646	5,094,936

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

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CANEI INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

	At 1 November 2024 £	Cash flows £	At 31 October 2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	5,406,048	(1,882,642)	3,523,406
Bank overdrafts	(311,112)	(254,648)	(565,760)
Debt due within 1 year	(2,953,413)	1,915,879	(1,037,534)
	2,141,523	(221,411)	1,920,112

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

1. Accounting policies

Canei International Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is shown on the company information page.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling (£) which is the functional currency of the company. The financial statements are for the year ended 31 October 2025 (2024: year ended 31 October 2024).

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires directors to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

1.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had a cash balance (net of overdraft) of £2,957,646, net current assets of £10,863,082, and net assets of £14,071,110. At the time of signing these accounts, the directors have considered the going concern position, and consider that this does indicate that the company will continue to trade for a period of at least 12 months from the original date of signing these accounts.

On that basis, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

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1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Sale of motor vehicles and accessories

Turnover from the sale of motor vehicles and accessories is recognised when the vehicle has been collected by the customer and the risks and rewards of ownership have passed.

Sale of motor related services

Turnover from motor related services include car servicing, MOT tests and warranties. Sales of related services are recognised when the product is supplied to the customer. Costs in relation to warranties are expensed to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Commission receivable

Where the company receives commission income, primarily arising when the customer uses third-party finance to purchase the vehicle, the company recognises such income on an accruals basis.

Other income

Other income relates to rental income received from investment properties and storage units. Other income is recognised on an accruals basis for the duration of the contract.

1.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the profit and loss account over its useful economic life of five years.

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1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost, as modified by the revaluation of freehold properties, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% on cost
Short-term leasehold property	- 20% to 33.3% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an 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 the asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors based on advice from professional surveyors and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

1.10 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from other third parties and loans with related parties.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

1.11 Leasing

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable.

1.13 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

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1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

1.15 Taxation

The tax charge for the year comprises of current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The directors are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Investment properties

Critical estimates, assumptions and judgements relate to the determination of the carrying value of investment properties at fair value through the profit and loss account. In determining this, the company applies the overriding concept that fair value is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The nature, facts and circumstances of the investment drives the valuation methodology.

Carrying value of stocks

The directors review the market value of and demand for its stocks on a periodic basis to ensure stock is recorded in the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any provision for impairment is recorded against the carrying value of stocks. The directors use their knowledge of market conditions, historical experiences and estimates of future events to assess future demand for the company's products and achievable selling prices.

3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Sales of motor vehicles and accessories	15,092,884	14,089,717
Sales of motor related services	6,674,443	6,553,723
Commissions receivable	138,509	133,307
Other income	340,942	542,856
	22,246,778	21,319,603

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

4. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2025 £	2024 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	103,145	141,838
Auditor's remuneration	13,500	13,075
Other operating lease rentals	247,022	247,423

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5. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	2,535,675	2,400,407
Social security costs	293,105	236,254
Cost of defined contribution scheme	1,802,553	44,677
	4,631,333	2,681,338

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Operational	74	75
Directors	3	3
	77	78

6. Directors' remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Directors' emoluments	87,500	67,292
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	876,806	1,426
	964,306	68,718

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

7. Interest receivable

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank interest receivable	130,230	170,809

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8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank interest payable	40,877	45,969
On other loans	9,093	1,822
	49,970	47,791

9. Taxation

	2025 £	2024 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	536,635
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	1,129
Total current tax	-	537,764
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(84,416)	(24,087)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	9,701	-
Taxation on profit	(74,715)	513,677

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2024: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024: 25%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 £	2024 £
Profit before tax	(339,046)	2,045,553
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024: 25%)	(84,761)	511,388
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	345	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	1,129
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods - deferred tax	9,701	-
Other timing differences	-	1,160
Total tax charge for the year	(74,715)	513,677

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9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are no factors affecting future tax charges.

10. Dividends

	2025 £	2024 £
Dividends paid	1,190,000	717,800

11. Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 November 2024 and 31 October 2025	84,050
Amortisation	
At 1 November 2024 and 31 October 2025	84,050
Net book value	
At 31 October 2025	-
At 31 October 2024	-

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12. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Short-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost							
At 1 November 2024	1,820,000	312,868	704,015	198,497	512,543	106,007	3,653,930
Additions	-	43,745	15,000	-	-	-	58,745
Disposals	(3,945)	-	(240,280)	(9,848)	(2,880)	-	(256,953)
At 31 October 2025	1,816,055	356,613	478,735	188,649	509,663	106,007	3,455,722
Depreciation							
At 1 November 2024	146,389	168,022	391,268	158,868	419,449	96,190	1,380,186
Charge for the year	36,321	26,954	20,493	7,627	9,296	2,454	103,145
Disposals	(1,026)	-	(49,159)	(985)	(1,894)	-	(53,064)
At 31 October 2025	181,684	194,976	362,602	165,510	426,851	98,644	1,430,267
Net book value							
At 31 October 2025	1,634,371	161,637	116,133	23,139	82,812	7,363	2,025,455
At 31 October 2024	1,673,611	144,846	312,747	39,629	93,094	9,817	2,273,744

The company's freehold property was re-valued in September 2021 by Geo Hallam & Sons, which is regulated by RICS.

The valuations were performed on a market value basis. In arriving at the opinion of the market value of the properties the valuers have taken into consideration the trading information to arrive at the level of Fair Maintainable Operating Profit (FMOP) the Reasonably Efficient Operator would derive from the Fair Maintainable Turnover. The FMOP has then been capitalised at an appropriate multiplier reflecting the risk and reward of the properties and the trading potential of the properties.

The carrying amount of freehold property, had the assets been carried under the cost model was £928,210 (2024: £965,320).

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13. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 November 2024	1,330,000
At 31 October 2025	1,330,000

The 2025 valuations were made by the directors, on a book value method for existing use basis.

14. Stocks

	2025 £	2024 £
Goods for resale	3,870,026	4,543,413

15. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	84,551	102,605
Other debtors	10,995,284	10,768,261
Prepayments and accrued income	15,288	15,046
Tax recoverable	125,000	-
	11,220,123	10,885,912

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16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank overdrafts	565,760	311,112
Other loans	1,037,534	2,953,413
Trade creditors	223,615	244,466
Corporation tax	-	335,475
Other taxation and social security	332,177	419,945
Other creditors	5,555,902	4,390,184
Accruals and deferred income	35,485	36,939
	7,750,473	8,691,534

Other loans include a stocking loan of £1,000,000 (2024: £2,880,660) which is secured against a debenture over the assets of the company and first unlimited priority over the stockholding of the company. This is supported by joint and several personal guarantees from B K Bhardwaj, R L Bhardwaj and K K Bhardwaj.

The overdrafts are secured and supported by a legal charge over the freehold and investment property.

17. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	1,037,534	2,953,413

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18. Deferred taxation

	2025 £	2024 £
At beginning of year	222,142	245,069
Charged to the profit and loss account	(74,715)	(22,927)
At end of year	147,427	222,142

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed asset timing differences	2,977	21,754
Short term timing differences	(952)	(952)
Capital gains	201,341	201,340
Losses and other deductions	(55,939)	-
	147,427	222,142

19. Share capital

	2025 £	2024 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
800 (2024: 800) Ordinary A shares of £1 each	800	800
200 (2024: 200) Ordinary B shares of £1 each	200	200
1 (2024: 1) A Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) B Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) C Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) D Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) E Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) F Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) G Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) H Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) I Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) J Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
1 (2024: 1) K Dividend Only share of £1	1	1
	1,011	1,011

All ordinary shares rank pari-passu and have the same voting rights attached.

The A Dividend Only, B Dividend Only, C Dividend Only, D Dividend Only, E Dividend Only, F Dividend Only, G Dividend Only, H Dividend Only, I Dividend Only, J Dividend Only and K Dividend Only shares do not hold a right to vote, but do confer full rights to dividend and capital distributions, which are limited to an amount equal to their issue price. The shares are not redeemable.

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20. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents amounts revalued in relation to freehold and investment properties.

Other reserves

Other reserves relates to unrealised gains on the revaluation of investment properties.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents accumulated profits and losses for prior periods less dividends paid.

21. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £1,802,553 (2024: £44,677). Contributions totaling £8,866 (2024: £8,888) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 October 2025 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2025 £	2024 £
Not later than 1 year	57,134	57,134
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	111,400	168,534
	168,534	225,668

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23. Related party transactions

	2025 £	2024 £
Dividends paid to directors and close family members with significant interest	1,190,000	717,800
Rent received from companies in which a director has a significant interest	80,496	80,496
Amounts due to directors	37,534	72,753
Amounts due to companies in which a director has a significant interest	5,532,036	4,366,298
Purchases made from companies in which a director has a significant interest	-	154,765
Amounts due from companies in which a director has a significant interest	10,980,884	10,768,261
Rent paid to companies in which a director has a significant interest	228,542	186,875
	18,049,492	16,347,248

The amounts due to directors is interest free, unsecured and has no fixed repayment date.

The directors consider there to be no key management personnel, other than the directors, who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

24. Controlling party

The company is controlled by R L Bhardwaj, B K Bhardwaj, K K Bhardwaj and S D Bhardwaj by virtue of their majority shareholding.

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