Registered number
02765607

Controlaccount Ltd

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2024

Controlaccount Ltd

Report and accounts

Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Strategic report	4
Independent auditors' report	6
Income statement	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13

Controlaccount Ltd

Company Information

Directors

D Harvey

G A R Ball

I Mitchell

R Jefferies

J Crouch

C Knights

Secretary

D Harvey

Auditors

CK Audit

No4 Castle Court 2

Castlegate Way

Dudley

West Midlands

DY1 4RH

Registered office

Compass House Waterside

Hanbury Road

Bromsgrove

Worcestershire

B60 4FD

Registered number

02765607

Controlaccount Ltd

Registered number: 02765607

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

The company continued to provide a wide range of credit management and business process solutions across multiple industries, including:

- **Credit Control**
- **Complaint Management**
- **Customer Service Support**
- **Back-Office Administration & Data Services**
- **Credit Information and Investigation (via the "identico" brand)**
- **Cloud-Based Systems Development, notably HARP (HR & Payroll platform**

These services are delivered as either integrated packages or modular solutions, enabling clients to improve operational efficiency and reduce costs.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid in the year on the Ordinary shares.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

D Harvey
G A R Ball
I Mitchell
R Jefferies
J Crouch
C Knights

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Financial Reporting Standard 102 and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show

and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles a resolution proposing that CK Audit be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself 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 on 27 May 2025 and signed on its behalf.

D Harvey
Director

Controlaccount Ltd

Strategic Report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ending 31 December 2024.

Review of the business

Overview:

While 2024 presented ongoing market instability, trading conditions steadily improved throughout the year, culminating in a more stable environment by Q4
Notably:
• Sales and profits increased, despite persistent macroeconomic challenges
• Operational consistency improved, with backlog issues in account administration returning to normal
• Q1 2025 trading met forecasts, indicating continued recovery and business resilience

Key Highlights:

• Executed millions of back-office actions across multiple client portfolios
• Delivered enhanced automation and customer resolution systems
• Continued to develop proprietary cloud platforms (CogendaWorks, HARP, identeco)
• Strengthened internal productivity and cash flow through risk analysis and process improvements

Achievements and Innovations

· Cloud Software Development: Ongoing investment in CogendaWorks, HARP, and identeco platforms enabled greater integration, automation, and scalability

· Service Quality: Maintained ISO certifications for Quality Assurance and Information Security

· Innovation: Software development remains a cornerstone of the growth strategy, helping to quickly adapt to client needs and emerging technologies

Employee Ownership Model

Since transitioning to employee ownership in 2022, the business has observed:
• Greater employee engagement
• Stronger organisational culture
• More active participation through management dialogue and quarterly newsletters

Future Outlook

The Directors are satisfied with the company's performance as reported in the financial statements. We are optimistic and focused on

• Sustainable revenue growth
• Client satisfaction
• Continued operational improvements
• European market expansion
• Maximising the use of technology to meet evolving customer demands

With trading conditions stabilising and internal capabilities maturing, the business is well-positioned for continued growth and service enhancement in 2025 and beyond.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Economic climate

• Inflation and wage pressure remained challenging, but demand for cost-effective services stayed strong
• Successful contract retenders and new wins provided a secure base for future forecasting

Liquidity Risk

• The business retains sufficient current assets to meet obligations and support continued operations

Retention of key people

• While attrition rates remain low for long-term staff, early-stage turnover is higher in specific roles
• Focus remains on targeted recruitment, training, and employee development

Competitor activity

Operating in a crowded and competitive market, differentiation hinges on:
• Software-led efficiency
• Feature-rich service platforms
• External systems provided to support services
• Strong governance and adherence to regulation
• client-specific, value-driven solutions

Key performance indicators

KPI tracking underpins quality delivery and financial control. Notably:
• A 17% increase in earnings per productive employee was reported (YoY), reflecting improved trading conditions
• KPIs help manage output consistency, process improvement, and service quality

Summary

2024 was defined by resilience and strategic innovation. The company demonstrated:
• Effective response to economic and operational challenges
• Strengthening of internal systems and service delivery
• Strong alignment between workforce, technology, and client needs
Positioned for sustainable growth, the company enters 2025 with a clear strategic direction, competitive edge, and a motivated, invested workforce.

This report was approved by the board on 27 May 2025 and signed on its behalf.

D Harvey

Controlaccount Ltd

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Controlaccount Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Controlaccount Ltd(the 'company) for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, 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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and , except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this or other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the 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 where 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, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting Irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, in respect of irregularities whether due to fraud or error, or non compliance with laws and regulations and then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company by discussion and enquiry with the directors and management team and our general knowledge and experience of the debt collection industry.

We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, employment, and health and safety legislation;

We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management, reviewing correspondence with relevant regulators

Audit responses to risks identified

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to:

- Discussions with directors and management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Confirming our understanding of controls by performing a walk through test or observation and enquiry;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in accounting for collections in progress at the year end, including estimation of success rate;
- Identifying and testing journal entries;
- Reviewing unusual or unexpected transactions; and
- Agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material

misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

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 auditors' 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.

Frances Clapham
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
CK Audit
Accountants and Statutory Auditors
27 May 2025

No4 Castle Court 2
Castlegate Way
Dudley
West Midlands
DY1 4RH

Controlaccount Ltd

Income Statement

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£	£
Turnover	2	6,585,429	6,052,271
Cost of sales		(2,598,014)	(2,390,639)
Gross profit		3,987,415	3,661,632
Administrative expenses		(2,139,031)	(2,165,423)
Operating profit	3	1,848,384	1,496,209
Interest receivable		16,253	15,688
Interest payable	6	(4,373)	(5,028)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,860,264	1,506,869
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(308,419)	(141,554)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**1,551,845**	**1,365,315**

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

The notes form part of these financial statements

Controlaccount Ltd

Registered number: 02765607

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2024

	Notes		2024		2023
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8		84,362		59,977
Tangible assets	9		1,330,597		1,093,859
			1,414,959		1,153,836
Current assets					
Stocks	10	2,072,822		1,811,196	
Debtors	11	3,343,187		2,075,228	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,328,211		1,656,845	
		6,744,220		5,543,269	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,291,926)		(1,434,172)	
Net current assets			5,452,294		4,109,097
Total assets less current liabilities			6,867,253		5,262,933
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(4,853)		(13,337)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	15		(324,566)		(263,607)
Net assets			**6,537,834**		**4,985,989**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss account	17		6,487,834		4,935,989
Total equity			**6,537,834**		**4,985,989**

D Harvey

Director

Approved by the board on 27 May 2025

The notes form part of these financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions relating to medium-sized companies.

Controlaccount Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2023	50,000	3,570,674	3,620,674
Profit for the financial year		1,365,315	1,365,315
At 31 December 2023	50,000	4,935,989	4,985,989
At 1 January 2024	50,000	4,935,989	4,985,989
Profit for the financial year		1,551,845	1,551,845
At 31 December 2024	50,000	6,487,834	6,537,834

Controlaccount Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024	2023
		£	£
Operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		1,551,845	1,365,315
Adjustments for:			
Interest receivable		(16,253)	(15,688)
Interest payable		4,373	5,028
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		308,419	141,554
Depreciation		30,919	51,404
Amortisation of intangibles		4,801	6,664
Increase in stocks		(261,626)	(326,204)
Increase in debtors		(1,267,959)	(633,164)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(282,840)	6,171
		71,679	601,080
Interest received		16,253	15,688
Interest paid		(4,373)	(5,028)
Corporation tax paid		(94,441)	(386,650)
Cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		(10,882)	225,090
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire intangible fixed assets		(38,822)	(35,632)
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(258,021)	(263,018)
Proceeds from sale of intangible fixed assets		9,636	-
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		(9,636)	-
Cash used in investing activities		(296,843)	(298,650)
Financing activities			
Capital element of finance lease payments		(20,909)	(3,217)
Cash used in financing activities		(20,909)	(3,217)
Net cash used			
Cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		(10,882)	225,090
Cash used in investing activities		(296,843)	(298,650)
Cash used in financing activities		(20,909)	(3,217)
Net cash used		(328,634)	(76,777)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,656,845	1,733,622
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1,328,211	1,656,845

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank	1,328,211	1,656,845

Controlaccount Ltd

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 December 2024

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover comprises revenue earned from the rendering of services and is adjusted for the movement in work in progress.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any impairment losses. Amortisation is provided to write off the cost over periods expected to benefit from them, with amortisation beginning only when the underlying products have been brought to market.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	over 4,5,7 and 10 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	over 4,5,and 7 years straight line

Work in progress

Work in progress is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises all services carried out towards debt recovery, and due to commission and fees being only receivable on successful recovery, the anticipated success rate is applied on each category of debt to these costs. Net realisable value is the commission and fees on the successful debt collection.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing work in progress reports management use estimates to assess the likelihood of recovering cost outlaid during the year, held against uncompleted work at the year end. All such estimates are rigorously assessed and tested using extensive KPI reporting metrics within the business which include but are not limited to sector performance data, customer performance data, process success rates, the performance of legal providers and other external contractors. All KPI analysis is current and any change in performance is considered within all key estimates used.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Analysis of turnover

	2024	2023
	£	£
Services rendered	6,585,429	6,052,271
By geographical market:		
UK	5,932,235	5,265,491
Europe	652,830	786,404
Rest of world	364	376
	6,585,429	6,052,271

The turnover and profit for the year has been derived from its principal activities.

3 Operating profit	2024	2023
	£	£
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	23,890	40,876
Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	7,029	10,528
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,801	6,664
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	11,625	11,625
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	150,774	150,057
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	11,750	12,000

4 Directors' emoluments	2024	2023
	£	£
Emoluments	519,688	532,317
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	34,231	27,879
	553,919	560,196
Highest paid director:		
Emoluments	163,548	167,013
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	4,906	6,542
	168,454	173,555

Number of directors to whom retirement benefits accrued:	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Defined contribution plans	5	5

5 Staff costs	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,149,765	2,195,383
Social security costs	216,549	220,114
Other pension costs	85,595	60,550
	2,451,909	2,476,047

Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
Administration	29	33

Collectors	42	45
	71	78

6 Interest payable

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other loans	4,373	5,028

7 Taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
Analysis of charge in period		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	247,460	94,387
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(7,900)
	247,460	86,487
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	60,959	55,067
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	308,419	141,554

Factors affecting tax charge for period

The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,860,264	1,506,869
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	25.00%	23.52%
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	465,066	354,416
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes and intergroup surrender	(67,727)	(101,913)
Enhanced research and development	(92,529)	(108,714)
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	(57,350)	(49,402)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	-	(7,900)
Current tax charge for period	247,460	86,487

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The provision for deferred tax is calculated based on tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date. The rate of corporation tax at 1 April 2025 is 25%. It is expected that the deferred tax will unwind at the rate of 25%.

8 Intangible fixed assets

P R Branding	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	69,891
Additions	38,822
At 31 December 2024	108,713
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2024	9,914
Provided during the year	4,801
Transfers from tangibles	9,636
At 31 December 2024	24,351
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024	84,362
At 31 December 2023	59,977

PR Branding is written off over periods of 4 and 10 years

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer Equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	1,264,490	40,046	1,304,536
Additions	241,039	16,982	258,021
At 31 December 2024	1,505,529	57,028	1,562,557
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	180,709	29,968	210,677
Charge for the year	30,702	217	30,919
Transfers from Intangibles	(9,636)	-	(9,636)
At 31 December 2024	201,775	30,185	231,960
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2024	1,303,754	26,843	1,330,597
At 31 December 2023	1,083,781	10,078	1,093,859

	2024	2023
	£	£
Carrying value of plant and machinery included above held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	26,724	33,743

10 Stocks	2024	2023
	£	£
Work in progress	2,072,822	1,811,196

11 Debtors	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade debtors	636,512	450,271
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,610,060	1,539,833
Prepayments and accrued income	96,615	85,124
	3,343,187	2,075,228

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2024	2023
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	8,377	20,802
Trade creditors	185,036	201,496
Client ledger	574,483	835,673
Corporation tax	247,406	94,387
Other taxes and social security costs	229,033	236,915
Accruals and deferred income	47,591	44,899
	1,291,926	1,434,172

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2024	2023
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	4,853	13,337

14 Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts payable:		
Within one year	8,377	20,802
Within two to five years	4,853	13,337
	13,230	34,139

15 Deferred taxation	2024	2023
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	324,566	263,607

	2024	2023
	£	£
At 1 January	263,607	208,540
Charged to the profit and loss account	60,959	55,067
At 31 December	324,566	263,607

16 Share capital

	Nominal value	2024 Number	2024 £	2023 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	£1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000

17 Profit and loss account

	2024	2023
	£	£
At 1 January	4,935,989	3,570,674
Profit for the financial year	1,551,845	1,365,315
At 31 December	6,487,834	4,935,989

18 Defined contribution pension plans

The company offers a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of certain employees. 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 £85,595 (2023 £60,550)

19 Other financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	Land and buildings 2024	Land and buildings 2023	Other 2024	Other 2023
	£	£	£	£
Falling due:				
within one year	120,179	100,191	2,116	8,464
within two to five years	13,250	67,179	-	2,116
	133,429	167,370	2,116	10,580

20 Analysis of changes in net debt

	Other non cash

	At 1 January 2024	Cash flows	changes	At 31 December 2024
	£	£	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash	1,656,845	(328,634)		1,328,211
Borrowings				
Debt due within one year	(20,802)	12,425		(8,377)
Debt due after one year	(13,337)	8,484		(4,853)
	(34,139)	20,909	-	(13,230)
Total	1,622,706	(307,725)	-	1,314,981

21 Related party transactions

Controlaccount Ltd during the year traded on normal commercial terms with related companies as follows:-

G Ball who is a director was also a trustee of The New Victoria Hospital.

Turnover £19,745

Year end Debtor £16,313

D Harvey who is a director is also a shareholder and director of Alloygator Ltd

Turnover £2958

Year end Debtor £360

22 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Broadriver Ltd. In the opinion of the directors the ultimate holding company at the year end was Broadriver Eot Ltd a company incorporated in England and Wales. The results are included in the consolidated accounts of Broadriver Eot Ltd and copies of the consolidated accounts can be obtained from the registered office.

23 Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling.

24 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

Controlaccount Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England.

25 Principal place of business

The address of the company's principal place of business and registered office is:

Compass House Waterside

Hanbury Road
Bromsgrove
Worcestershire
B60 4FD

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.