
STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

WEDNESDAY



AE9DBCBU

A03

20/08/2025

#194

COMPANIES HOUSE

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr J Brooker Mr N Umney Mr M Johnson (appointed 12 February 2025) Ms L Drinkwater (appointed 12 February 2025) Mr M Smith (resigned 15 July 2024) Ms K Anstey (resigned 11 November 2024) Mr R Marquis (resigned 26 June 2025)
Company secretary	Ms S Brooker
Registered number	03998372
Registered office	Unit 2 Boulevard, Blackmoor Lane Croxley Business Park Watford Hertfordshire WD18 8YW
Independent auditor	Hillier Hopkins LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Radius House 51 Clarendon Road Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1HP

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 4
Directors' report	5 - 7
Independent auditor's report	8 - 11
Statement of comprehensive income	12
Balance sheet	13
Statement of changes in equity	14
Statement of cash flows	15 - 16
Analysis of net debt	17
Notes to the financial statements	18 - 37

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Introduction

Storm Technologies Limited (the Company) is a leading independent IT Value-Added Reseller in the UK, delivering tailored IT solutions and ongoing support to corporate and public sector clients. We advise on IT strategy, implement suitable technologies, and provide products and services to enhance user experience and performance.

Business review

Storm Technologies faced a tough UK IT market in early 2024, as easing inflation was offset by high interest rates and cautious spending. Revenue dropped 21.5% in the first half compared to 2023. The company responded by concentrating on core markets and restructuring operations. Demand driven by hardware refresh cycles, Windows 11 migration, and digital technologies like AI and cloud computing opened new growth opportunities. As a result, Storm returned to growth in the final quarter, with second-half turnover up 2.6% on the first half of 2024.

Despite challenges in the first half, the Company improved its Gross Profit Margin and operational efficiency. Turnover fell 13.9% to £92.6m (2023: £107.5m), while the Gross Profit Margin percentage rose 1.9% to 22.9%; however, lower volumes led to a 6.2% drop in absolute Gross Profit to £21.2m (2023: £22.6m). Administrative Expenses decreased by 5.2% to £20.5m due to tight cost control including a restructure of the business, even as investment continued in talent and operational capacity.

The creation of the Storm Group in June 2024 required the harmonisation of depreciation policy, which generated an additional depreciation charge of £343k in the 2024 result. As a result of all of the above factors, net operating profit before tax for the year fell £167k to £582k (2023: £749k).

Strategic initiatives and Key Developments

Despite economic challenges, the company continued investments in Artificial Intelligence, Automation Solutions, Cloud Computing, and Cybersecurity, and advanced its geographical expansion into the USA and Europe. Both markets are seen as having long-term potential, and Storm is working to increase its international presence. Expansion into sustainable IT solutions remains a key part of the overall strategy. The hardware refresh program received more focus as businesses increased their demand for environmentally friendly initiatives..

Market and Economic Challenges

The economy in 2024 benefitted from stabilising prices, but high-interest rates remained high, and Storm customer spending was relatively subdued during the first half. All this had its effect on both the top line and timing of key projects, many of which were deferred by customers to future periods.

2025 Outlook

2025 has started well, extending the recovery seen in late 2024. We expect IT spending to continue improving this year, though the UK economy remains challenging and uncertain. Looking ahead, we anticipate stronger business investment in IT, driven by AI adoption. The company has improved efficiency by cutting costs and investing in front-office growth. With strengths in AI, cybersecurity, cloud services, and expanding geographically, Storm is positioned for future success. Despite ongoing uncertainty, the company is prepared to adapt and seize new opportunities in the IT sector.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Principal risks and uncertainties

Profitable growth within the competitive marketplace

Storm maintains a portfolio of value-added services as a central component of its business strategy. The company invests in internal and customer-facing systems, maintains relationships with key industry vendors, and has expanded its sales and technical teams. These initiatives are intended to support growth in revenue, margin, and profitability.

Dependence on specific customers or industry sectors

No single account contributes more than 5% to Storm Technologies' total revenue, and no individual industry sector accounts for more than 10%. This distribution helps the company manage risks associated with market fluctuations and changes in purchasing patterns.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit Risk

The company minimises its exposure to credit and cash flow risks by conducting sales under standard credit terms, implementing rigorous credit control procedures, and insuring outstanding debts. Customer accounts are closely monitored to ensure timely payments in accordance with agreed terms. As a result, the company has established an excellent record of avoiding bad debt write-offs.

Liquidity and Cash Flow

The company maintains continuous oversight of its financial position to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to support ongoing operations and planned growth initiatives.

Financial key performance indicators

Storm Technologies measures its performance using five main financial KPIs and these are reported to and reviewed by the Management Team and Board at regular meetings:

- Gross Profit
- Gross Profit Margin
- Net Profit
- EBITDA
- Cash Flow

Other key performance indicators

Storm Technologies also uses non-financial KPIs to assess its performance:

- Sales Ratio
- Customer Retention
- Orders Turnaround
- Quotes Conversion

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company

Directors Duties

The directors of this Company must act in accordance with a set of general duties. These duties are detailed in section 172 of the UK Companies Act 2006 which is summarised below.

A director of a company must act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its shareholders as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- The likely consequences of any decisions in the long-term;
- The interest of the company's employees;
- The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- The impact of the company's operations on the community and environment;
- The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- The need to act fairly as between shareholders of the Company.

The following paragraphs summarise how the directors fulfil these duties;

Risk Management

The evaluation of risks is a fundamental component of our Company's operations. Risk management is embedded in our daily processes, with many activities subject to strict regulatory oversight to mitigate potential risks wherever feasible. Risks are routinely reviewed at the Director level, and by systematically assessing both their likelihood and severity, the management team is able to prioritise all critical areas effectively.

Our People

The Company is committed to responsible business practices that meet the expectations of our people, customers, investors, and society. We prioritise effective performance management, talent development, and meaningful team engagement to achieve our shared goals.

Business Relationships

Our strategy focuses on organic growth through new product development, expanding into new categories and markets. Maintaining strong client relationships is essential. We value all suppliers but regularly engage with a select group of preferred partners to address supply challenges.

Community and Environment

The Group leverages its strong position to benefit people and communities. We run several community initiatives in the UK.

Shareholders

The Board values open communication with our shareholder, recognising the importance of ongoing dialogue. We ensure shareholders understand our strategy by clearly outlining our core strategic pillars for success.


STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

THE FUTURE

Storm Technologies aims to strengthen its position as an independent IT Value-Added Reseller in the UK, while expanding its international operations in Europe and the USA. The company plans to continue reinvesting profits into business infrastructure and personnel to sustain relationships with customers and suppliers. This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

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

Signed by:

38AB53E05B4E4A4...
.....
Mr J Brooker
Director

Date: 12-08-2025 | 16:21 BST

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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

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 judgments and accounting 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 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 profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £167,173 (2023 - £312,359).

During the year, dividends of £2,200,000 (2023: £Nil) have been declared and paid. The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr J Brooker
Mr N Umney
Mr M Smith (resigned 15 July 2024)
Ms K Anstey (resigned 11 November 2024)
Mr R Marquis (resigned 26 June 2025)

Future developments

Storm Technologies' primary business objective for the next few years is to further consolidate its position as one of the top independent IT Value-Added Resellers in the UK. The company will continue with its strategy of reinvesting profits in the business infrastructure and personnel ensuring it maintains strong relationships with customers and suppliers.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

We recognise the importance of making decisions that are right for us, our suppliers and our customers and this is driven through more end to end costings.

We are in daily discussions with our customers and we also hold periodic conference calls with top suppliers to discuss any upcoming matters.

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action

The Company's CO₂e represented in related energy (kWh) totals are as follows:

	2024	2023
Direct energy consumption from owned/controlled operations	116,637	149,779
Indirect energy consumption from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	454,233	546,319
Other indirect energy consumptions	57,957	49,415

Emissions have been quantified using UK Government Reporting and Conversion methodology and DEFRA conversion factors and in accordance with the GHG Corporate Reporting and Accounting Standard.

We have used the financial control approach. The majority of emissions impact comes from our own offices, premises and staff. It also includes significant impacts from activities that are not owned by the company, but over which it exerts financial control.

Electricity & Gas

Electricity consumption totals were provided from monthly invoices for both sites.

Employee Vehicles

Mileage reimbursement data has been used to deliver impacts from employee fuel consumption. Where vehicle types have been supplied these have been used, with unknown fuel or engine size conversion factors used where no specific vehicle data is available.

Business Travel & Hotel Stay

Air travel data including the flight journey, the class of travel and the passenger numbers, allowing for the accurate calculation of emissions from business travel by air. Hotel stay data included the required data fields of country of stay and number of room nights.

We have chosen revenue and FTE intensity for our business from Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that we have measured for our business for the financial year ending 31 December 2023. These measures form the best available intensity measures for our business.

Carbon Intensity per FTE (Co₂e/FTE) : 0.70 (2023: 48.42)

Carbon Intensity per £100,000 (Co₂e/£100,000) : 0.12 (2023: 8.45)

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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.


Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Hillier Hopkins LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Signed by:

38AB53E05B4E4A4...

.....
Mr J Brooker
Director

Date: 12-08-2025 | 16:21 BST

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Storm Technologies Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of cash flows, the Statement of changes in equity 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 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 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.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

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.

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 5, 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.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STORM TECHNOLOGIES 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:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the remuneration incentives and pressures of key management;
- the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management. We consider the results of our enquiries of management, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team, regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements, including, but not limited to, the Companies Act 2006 and relevant tax legislation.

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

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

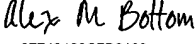
STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

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 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.

DocuSigned by:

67743488C7B6469...

Alexander Bottom ACA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Hillier Hopkins LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Radius House
51 Clarendon Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 1HP

Date: 12-08-2025 | 16:52 BST

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	4	92,580,490	107,491,628
Cost of sales		(71,403,413)	(84,918,531)
Gross profit		21,177,077	22,573,097
Administrative expenses		(20,463,465)	(21,586,236)
Operating profit	5	713,612	986,861
Income from fixed assets investments		200,000	-
Interest receivable and similar income		5,103	6,575
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(336,143)	(244,410)
Profit before tax		582,572	749,026
Tax on profit	11	(415,399)	(436,667)
Profit for the financial year		167,173	312,359
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year		167,173	312,359


The notes on pages 18 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03998372

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	831,991	1,407,559
Investments	14	89	89
		<u>832,080</u>	<u>1,407,648</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	15	1,046,380	1,539,852
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	27,366,537	25,508,060
Cash at bank and in hand	17	2,246,245	241,458
		<u>30,659,162</u>	<u>27,289,370</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(26,429,006)</u>	<u>(22,669,274)</u>
Net current assets		<u>4,230,156</u>	<u>4,620,096</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,062,236</u>	<u>6,027,744</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(3,203,592)	(2,373,580)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	22	-	(51,693)
Other provisions	23	(1,115,790)	(826,790)
		<u>(1,115,790)</u>	<u>(878,483)</u>
Net assets		<u>742,854</u>	<u>2,775,681</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	24	77	77
Profit and loss account	25	742,777	2,775,604
		<u>742,854</u>	<u>2,775,681</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12-08-2025 | 16:21 BST

Signed by:

38AB53605B4E4A4.....
Mr J Brooker
 Director

The notes on pages 18 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2023	77	2,463,245	2,463,322
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	312,359	312,359
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	312,359	312,359
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 1 January 2024	77	2,775,604	2,775,681
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	167,173	167,173
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	167,173	167,173
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(2,200,000)	(2,200,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	(2,200,000)	(2,200,000)
At 31 December 2024	77	742,777	742,854

The notes on pages 18 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	167,173	312,359
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	673,716	394,577
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	4,179	34,904
Interest paid	336,143	244,410
Interest received	(205,103)	(6,575)
Taxation charge	337,099	436,667
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	493,472	(33,209)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(1,196,272)	3,437,324
Decrease/(increase) in amounts owed by groups	386,710	(2,055,199)
(Increase) in amounts owed by associates	(950,963)	(67,528)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	639,125	(23,107)
Increase in amounts owed to groups	1,160,127	-
Increase in provisions	289,000	-
Corporation tax (paid)	(453,519)	(281,930)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,680,887	2,392,693
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(114,987)	(304,206)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	-	8,002
Interest received	5,103	6,575
HP interest paid	(12,113)	(16,373)
Dividends received	200,000	-
Net cash from investing activities	78,003	(306,002)

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
New secured loans	1,031,175	-
Repayment of loans	-	(1,571,300)
Repayment of/new finance leases	(178,333)	(13,862)
Movements on invoice discounting	1,917,085	(2,283,160)
Dividends paid	(2,200,000)	-
Interest paid	(324,030)	(228,037)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>245,897</u>	<u>(4,096,359)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>2,004,787</u>	<u>(2,009,668)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	241,458	2,251,126
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	<u><u>2,246,245</u></u>	<u><u>241,458</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	2,246,245	241,458
	<u><u>2,246,245</u></u>	<u><u>241,458</u></u>

The notes on pages 18 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	At 1 January 2024 £	Cash flows £	At 31 December 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	241,458	2,004,787	2,246,245
Debt due after 1 year	(2,237,244)	(935,808)	(3,173,052)
Debt due within 1 year	(131,301)	(95,367)	(226,668)
Finance leases	(329,364)	178,333	(151,031)
	<u>(2,456,451)</u>	<u>1,151,945</u>	<u>(1,304,506)</u>

The notes on pages 18 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

1. General information

Storm Technologies Limited is a private company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 2 Boulevard, Blackmoor Lane, Croxley Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD18 8YW.

The principal activity of the company is that of an IT reseller.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK 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 management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors of the company have reviewed the company forecasts and covenants and concluded that there are no material uncertainties that may cast doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Consequently, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of a larger group by a parent undertaking and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

2.4 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Storm Technologies Group Limited as at 31 December 2024 and these financial statements may be obtained from the registered office address at Unit 2 Boulevard, Blackmoor Lane, Croxley Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD18 8YW.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.6 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.7 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Finance Leases: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.9 Interest income

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

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 profit or loss 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.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.13 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property	- 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% straight line
Office equipment	- 25% straight line

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 profit or loss.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.15 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 on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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 profit or loss.

2.16 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.18 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" 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 trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Financial instruments (continued)

where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.21 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

The recoverability of trade debtors has been assessed as at the year end and up until the date of signing these financial statements. Management have based the decision to provide for any amounts based on their judgement of all the available information, and their experience of the specific nature of trade debtor in question.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

14. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2024	89
At 31 December 2024	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; display: inline-block; width: 100%;">89</div>

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Storm Technologies B.V.	Donauweg 10, 1043 AJ Amsterdam, Netherlands	Ordinary	100%
Storm Technologies Limited Magyarországi Flóktelepe	Váci út 99-105. Balance Hall. ép. IV. em., 1139,	Ordinary	100%
Storm IT Limited	1501 S. MoPac Expy, Suite 220, Austin, TX78746, USA	Ordinary	100%

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2024	1,995,800	134,683	691,225	1,332,591	4,154,299
Additions	-	-	103,805	11,182	114,987
Disposals	-	(19,847)	(364,000)	(44,167)	(428,014)
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,995,800</u>	<u>114,836</u>	<u>431,030</u>	<u>1,299,606</u>	<u>3,841,272</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	1,513,692	86,069	382,623	764,356	2,746,740
Charge for the year	86,478	23,088	236,322	340,488	686,376
Disposals	-	(19,847)	(364,000)	(39,988)	(423,835)
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,600,170</u>	<u>89,310</u>	<u>254,945</u>	<u>1,064,856</u>	<u>3,009,281</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2024	<u>395,630</u>	<u>25,526</u>	<u>176,085</u>	<u>234,750</u>	<u>831,991</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>482,108</u>	<u>48,614</u>	<u>308,602</u>	<u>568,235</u>	<u>1,407,559</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Land and buildings	9,150	10,830
Motor Vehicle, Office equipment and Furniture & Fittings	134,819	427,488
	<u>143,969</u>	<u>438,318</u>

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

11. Taxation (continued)**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2023 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 23.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>582,572</u>	<u>749,026</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 23.5%)	145,643	176,021
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	306,921	253,324
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	159,113	19,109
Short-term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	-	(1,988)
Non-taxable income	(208,750)	-
Changes in provisions leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(38,108)	(10,020)
Other tax charge (relief) on exceptional items	136,525	-
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(85,945)	221
Total tax charge for the year	<u>415,399</u>	<u>436,667</u>

12. Dividends

	2024 £	2023 £
Dividends paid	<u>2,200,000</u>	<u>-</u>

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

9. Income from investments

	2024 £	2023 £
Dividends received from unlisted investments	200,000	-
	<u>200,000</u>	<u>-</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank interest payable	269,469	217,769
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	12,113	16,373
Other interest payable	54,561	10,268
	<u>336,143</u>	<u>244,410</u>

11. Taxation

	2024 £	2023 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	501,344	438,655
	<u>501,344</u>	<u>438,655</u>
Total current tax	<u>501,344</u>	<u>438,655</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(85,945)	(1,988)
	<u>(85,945)</u>	<u>(1,988)</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>(85,945)</u>	<u>(1,988)</u>
Tax on profit	<u>415,399</u>	<u>436,667</u>

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

7. Employees

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

	2024 £	2023 £
Wages and salaries	12,577,855	13,986,812
Social security costs	1,717,714	1,798,475
Cost of defined contribution scheme	341,720	390,287
	<u>14,637,289</u>	<u>16,175,574</u>

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

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Employees	<u>178</u>	<u>209</u>

8. Directors' remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Directors' emoluments	1,139,970	1,243,975
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	23,852	47,371
	<u>1,163,822</u>	<u>1,291,346</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 directors (2023 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £430,465 (2023 - £472,808).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £7,000 (2023 - £7,000).

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2024 £	2023 £
United Kingdom	89,053,665	102,253,676
European Union	3,098,342	4,305,009
Rest of the world	428,483	932,943
	<u>92,580,490</u>	<u>107,491,628</u>

5. Operating profit

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

	2024 £	2023 £
Exchange differences	(8,437)	(24,350)
Other operating lease rentals	747,731	812,561
	<u>747,731</u>	<u>812,561</u>

6. Auditor's remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditor and its associates:

	2024 £	2023 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's financial statements	31,250	28,400
	<u>31,250</u>	<u>28,400</u>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

15. Stocks

	2024 £	2023 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,046,380	1,539,852

16. Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	10,395,458	9,253,653
Amounts owed by group undertakings	14,444,990	14,831,700
Amounts owed by participating interests	1,018,491	67,528
Other debtors	897,992	547,300
Prepayments and accrued income	575,354	807,879
Deferred taxation	34,252	-
	<u>27,366,537</u>	<u>25,508,060</u>

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,246,245	241,458
	<u>2,246,245</u>	<u>241,458</u>

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	226,668	131,301
Trade creditors	10,314,752	10,554,461
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,160,127	-
Corporation tax	345,016	297,191
Other taxation and social security	1,170,523	891,142
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	120,491	193,028
Invoice discounting	10,934,141	9,017,056
Other creditors	165,407	65,672
Accruals and deferred income	1,991,881	1,519,423
	<u>26,429,006</u>	<u>22,669,274</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2024 £	2023 £
Invoice discounting	10,934,141	9,017,056
Finance lease and hire purchase contracts	151,031	329,364
Bank loan	3,399,720	2,368,545
	<u>14,484,892</u>	<u>11,714,965</u>

Details of security provided:

The Company's invoice discounting facility is secured by rights over the assignment of contract monies. Storm Technologies Group Limited, the company's parent Company is guarantor of the company's invoice discounting obligations.

Hire purchase contracts and finance lease liabilities are secured over the assets that they fund.

The bank loan is secured by a fixed a floating charge over all assets of the company.

A debenture exists between the company and Storm Technologies Group Limited to give the loan provider a fixed charge over the freehold property of Storm Technologies Group Limited.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Bank loans	3,173,052	2,237,244
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	30,540	136,336
	<u>3,203,592</u>	<u>2,373,580</u>

20. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	226,668	131,301
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	226,668	131,301
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	2,946,384	393,902
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	-	1,712,041
	<u>3,399,720</u>	<u>2,368,545</u>

21. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Within one year	120,491	193,028
Between 1-5 years	30,540	136,336
	<u>151,031</u>	<u>329,364</u>

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

22. Deferred taxation

	2024	2023
	£	£
At beginning of year	(51,693)	(53,681)
Charged to profit or loss	85,945	1,988
At end of year	34,252	(51,693)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(54,351)	(178,404)
Pension surplus	6,167	7,111
General provisions	82,436	119,600
	34,252	(51,693)

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

23. Provisions

	2022 £
At 1 January 2024	826,790
Charged to profit or loss	289,000
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,115,790</u>

In accordance with prudent financial reporting practices, a provision has been established in the financial statements. This provision relates to a likely outflow of financial resources relating to past events which have been investigated in depth on behalf of the company. The provision has increased in 2024 to reflect the results of the investigation which has now concluded. The increase in the provision is the result of the identification of a past procedural error for which a penalty will be due. The provision reflects the Board's best judgement of future outflow of resources as at the date of signing the Balance Sheet.

24. Share capital

	2024 £	2023 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
770 (2023 - 770) Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	<u>77</u>	<u>77</u>

25. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

26. Contingent liabilities

HMRC have opened an investigation into the current VAT treatment on exports and have assessed an additional liability of £841,434. The Directors are confident that the current treatment is correct and the supporting evidence required is maintained so they are taking HMRC to tribunal, the outcome of which is uncertain. Advice obtained indicates that it is unlikely that any significant liability will arise. The Directors are of the view that no material losses will arise in respect of the investigation at the date of these financial statements.

27. 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 £341,720 (2023: £390,287). Contributions totalling £58,266 (2023: £65,123) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

STORM TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

28. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2024 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	172,350	383,112
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	573,925	857,482
	<u>746,275</u>	<u>1,240,594</u>

29. Transactions with directors

J Brooker, a director during the year, owes £nil (2023: £nil) to the Company at the year end.

30. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the parent company. Copies of the consolidated financial statements are available from the registered office.

During the financial year, the Company entered into transactions with other related parties on normal market terms:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Sales to other related parties	935,000	212,862
Purchases from other related parties	(200,000)	-
Owed by other related parties at the year end	955,141	99,183
Owed to other related parties at the year end	(240,000)	-

31. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Storm Technologies Group Limited, registered at 2, The Boulevard, Blackmoor Lane, Croxley Business Park, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD18 8YW. The ultimate controlling parties are J Brooker and S Brooker by virtue of their majority shareholding.