Company Registration No. 09442825 (England and Wales)

OAK GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

D Cross

L Cross

Secretary

L Cross

Company number

09442825

Registered office

Oak House Woodlands Park

Ashton Road Newton-Le-Willows

WA12 0HF

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

Bluebell House Brian Johnson Way

Preston Lancashire PR2 5PE

Bankers

National Westminster Bank plc

5 Ormskirk Street

St Helens Merseyside WA10 1DR

Solicitors

DLA Piper UK LLP

Suite 3, The Plaza Old Hall St

Liverpool L3 9QJ

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Fair review of the business

Turnover increased by 19.8% over the period, another strong year of growth after 17.4% growth in the previous year.

During the period, the group has continued to focus on developing and investing in its core strengths of exceptional customer service, industry leading brand offers, and nurturing customer relationships.

Global shipping costs reached unprecedented levels during the period, which made growth in percentage gross profit impossible in the short term. The focus of the directors was therefore to grow sales, and support customers' margin at a time of high inflation. The directors deemed this strategy to have worked well and is expected to deliver strong gross profit results as shipping prices normalise in the next period.

The group continued to invest in improving customer service and its product/brand offerings to the market, which have been a fundamental catalyst for sustainable growth in market share.

Profits after tax for the financial year were £5.93m, of which £2.45m was drawn in dividend payments, resulting in a strengthening in the group's net current assets of £3.6m. At year end, there was modest use of bank facilities based on the working capital requirements at the time.

The group continued to make substantial investments in fixed asset of £2.5m tangible and £0.4m intangible (£2.7m and £0.6m respectively in 2021). At the end of the year, £1m of additions were held as assets under construction relating to capital equipment for new products to be launched in the following period.

Overall the directors deem the group to be in a very healthy financial position with EBITDA at £9.9m.

Future developments

The group has committed to further development of its private and exclusive brand portfolio including expansion of the Davanti brand range during the period. Investments have been made in developing the marketing activities associated to the group's brand portfolio, and further new products are set to launch in the 22/23 financial period.

The group is committed to maintain and grow market share both in the UK and overseas markets.

The group has renewed its commitment to offset carbon emissions from its vehicle fleet in the 22/23 period.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have taken steps to ensure that the day-to-day risks which the group may face (such as commercial or operational risks) are managed comprehensively by the management team. The specific risks which the company may face are: -

- · Adverse economic externalities affecting competitiveness and flow of imports from the Far East
- · Global shortages in passenger car tyres
- · External factors that result in motorists driving fewer miles

The group has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that it's in the best possible position to continue investment in enhancing future growth despite the uncertainty brought about by macro-economic changes.

Key performance indicators

The group uses many KPIs to monitor the business including brand and customer performance reporting, return on capital employed, and sales growth.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Section 172 statement

The Board of Directors of Oak Group Holdings Limited, collectively and individually consider that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the group for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1)(a)-(f) of the Act) in the decisions taken during the year ended July 2022.

- Our plan was designed to have a long-term beneficial impact on the group and to contribute to its success in delivering a high quality of service across all of our business operations.
- Our team members are fundamental to the delivery of our plan. We aim to be a responsible employer in our approach to the pay and benefits our team members receive. The health, safety and well-being of our team members is one of our primary considerations in the way we do business.
- Engagement with suppliers and customers is key to our success. We meet with our major stakeholders regularly throughout the year and take the appropriate action, when necessary, to prevent involvement in modern slavery, corruption, bribery and breaches of competition law.
- Our plan took into account the impact of the group's activity on the community and environmental impact of vehicle emissions along with our wider social responsibilities.
- As the Board of Directors, our intention is to behave responsibly and ensure that the management operate
 the business in a responsible manner, operating within the high standards of business conduct and good
 governance expected for a business such as ours and in doing so, will contribute to the delivery of our
 plan. The intention is to nurture our reputation, through both the construction and delivery of our plan, that
 reflects our responsible behaviour.
- As the Board of Directors, our intention is to behave responsibly towards our shareholders and treat them fairly and equally, so they too may benefit from the successful delivery of our plan.

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting

The group is a large unquoted group under the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting regulations so must report annually on greenhouse gas emissions from Scope 1 and 2 Electricity, Gas and Transport.

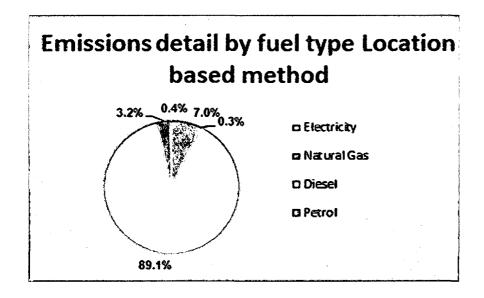
The reporting period is the most recent financial year 01/08/2021 to 31/07/2022. This report has been compiled in line with the March 2019 BEIS 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance', and the EMA methodology for SECR Reporting. All measured emissions from activities which the organisation has financial control over are included as required under The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, unless otherwise stated in the exclusions statement.

The carbon figures have been calculated using the BEIS 2022 carbon conversion factors for all fuels.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

UK Carbon footprint data 2021-2022:

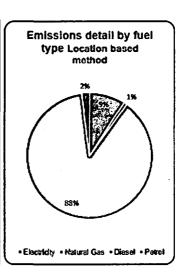
ලාලාම	Description	Emissions Source			(602)	
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Geogra-0	Combustion of fuel on site and transportation	On site: Natural Gas Transport: Petrol, Diesel	Location based	3,551	2,284	2,645
ලකාල	Purchased energy	Electricity	Location based	280	237	199
8:00:09 8:00:09	Indirect Emissions	Employee Business Mileage Claims: Unknown Vehide Fuels	Location based	58	97	10
Total			Location based	3,888	2,617	2,854
(higherity) Retto	tCO2e/£1m Turnover		Location based	46.9	26.60	22.88
enegy Usage	Total kWh consumed	Electricity, Natural Gas, Petrol, Diesel, Unknown vehicle fuel		16,209,892	11,197,800	12,074,692
[]	Renewable %	Electricity			0%	0%



STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

UK Carbon footprint data 2020-2021:

Scope	Description	Specific fuels	(CO2e
ලකුල ා	Combustion of fuel on site and	On site: Natural Gas Transport: Petrol, Diesel	On Site 21 Transport 2.263
	transportation	714115/5011 74141, 510001	Total 2,284
Scope 2	Purchased energy	Electricity	Location Based 237
<u> </u>	Indirect Emissions	Employee Business Mileage	97
Total		Location based	2,617
Agago (meuag	tCO2e / £1m Turnover	Location based	26.61
Caaca Ca Caaca Ca Caaca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca	Total kWh consumed	Electricity, Natural Gas, Petrol, Diesel	11,197.800



Year on Year Emissions Changes

Oak Tyre's location based emissions increased from 2,617tCO2e in 2020/21 to 2,854tCO2e in 2021/22. This is an emissions increase of 9%. Against the 2019/20 base year, location based emissions have decreased by 27%.

Scope 1 emissions increased from 2,284tCO2e in 2020/21 to 2,645tCO2e in 2021/22, an emissions increase of 16%.

Natural gas consumption decreased from 112,050kWh to 52,802kWh, resulting in an emissions decrease of 11tCO2e associated with natural gas consumption.

The emissions associated with scope 1 transport (petrol and diesel) increased from 2,284tCO2e in 2020/21 to 2,645tCO2e in 2021/22, an emissions increase of 16%.

Scope 2 electricity consumption fell from 1,115,873kWh in 2020/21 to 1,028,353kWh in 2021/22. Scope 2 location based emissions decreased by 38tCO2e.

Energy Efficiency Actions taken

Oak Tyres Ltd have replaced a further 6 vehicles of their company fleet from petrol/diesel to Hybrid across the reporting period.

On behalf of the board

lawrence cross

L Cross

Director

21/04/23 Date:

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group continued to be that of wholesale and retail tyre sales. The principal activity of the company was that of a non-trading holding company.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 11.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £2,453,333 (2021: nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Directors

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

D Cross

L Cross

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group finance their operations through a mixture of retained profits and where necessary, to fund expansion or capital expenditure programmes, through bank facilities and hire purchase finance. The management's objectives are to:

- retain sufficient liquid funds to enable it to meet its day to day obligations as they fall due whilst maximising returns on surplus funds:
- minimise the group and company's exposure to fluctuating interest rates when seeking new borrowings; and
- match the repayment schedule of any external borrowings or overdrafts with the expected future cash flows expected to arise from the group and company's trading activities.

Hedge accounting is not used by the group or company.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the group continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

There is no employee share scheme at present, but the directors are considering the introduction of such a scheme as a means of further encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. This applies to the S172 statement, the energy and carbon reporting and details of future developments.

On be	enair or the board				
lawrence cross					
L Cros					
Date:	21/04/23				

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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 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 group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OAK GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oak Group Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Company Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated 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 FRS102 "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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 July 2022 and of the group's 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 group and parent 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 group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OAK GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company 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 7, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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.

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

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses, and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the group audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory
 frameworks that the group and parent company operate[s] in and how the group and parent company are
 complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OAK GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures, inspecting correspondence with local tax authorities and evaluating advice received from external tax advisors.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to vehicle transport licensing, tyre testing, Energy Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL) for Davanti tyres and employment regulations. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management whether the company is in compliance with these law and regulations and inspected correspondence with licensing or regulatory authorities.

The group audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business and challenging judgments and estimates applied by management.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located 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 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.

Dale Thorpe

Dale Thorpe BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Bluebell House
Brian Johnson Way
Preston
Lancashire, PR2 5PE

25/04/23

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	163,129,500	136,113,998
Cost of sales		(127,713,739)	(100,992,615)
Gross profit		35,415,761	35,121,383
Distribution costs		(14,784,059)	(13,667,390)
Administrative expenses		(13,660,112)	(12,120,222)
Other operating income	4	41,217	38,552
Operating profit	7	7,012,807	9,372,323
Interest receivable and similar income	9	10,590	597
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(20,016)	(14,989)
Profit before taxation		7,003,381	9,357,931
Tax on profit	11	(1,072,317)	(1,837,390)
Profit for the financial year		5,931,064	7,520,541
Other comprehensive income net of taxation			
Currency translation differences		904	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,931,968	7,520,541
Destit for the financial year is attain table to			
Profit for the financial year is attributable to: - Owners of the parent company		5,869,421	7,478,593
- Non-controlling interests		61,643	41,948
		5,931,064	7,520,541
Total comprehensive income for the year is			
attributable to:			·
- Owners of the parent company		5,870,325	7,478,593
- Non-controlling interests		61,643 	41,948
		5,931,968	7,520,541
			-

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2022

		2	022	20	021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	13		2,509,304		2,628,633	
Tangible assets	14		9,531,988		9,264,906	
			12,041,292		11,893,539	
Current assets						
Stocks	17	32,117,128		23,491,398		
Debtors	18	30,598,749		28,167,453		
Cash at bank and in hand		1,147,546 —————		4,417,035		
		63,863,423		56,075,886		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(34,706,365)		(30,531,925)		
Net current assets			29,157,058		25,543,961	
Total assets less current liabilities			41,198,350		37,437,500	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		-		(10,170)	
Provisions for liabilities	24		(1,371,833)		(1,079,448)	
Net assets			39,826,517		36,347,882	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	26		13,045,000		13,045,000	
Other reserves	27		(14,535,000)		(14,535,000)	
Profit and loss reserves	27		41,341,171		37,924,179	
Equity attributable to owners of the		•			_	
parent company			39,851,171		36,434,179	
Non-controlling interests			(24,654)		(86,297)	
			39,826,517		36,347,882	
				21/0/	1/22	

L Cross Director

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2022

		20)22	20	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	15		13,045,076		13,045,076
Current assets					•
Debtors	18	95,536		634,776	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,796		23,442	
		99,332		658,218	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	19	(46,075)		(696,076)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			53,257		(37,858)
Total assets less current liabilities			13,098,333		13,007,218
Total assets less current habitates			======		=======================================
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	26		13,045,000		13,045,000
Profit and loss reserves	27		53,333		(37,782)
Tont and 1033 (ESCIVES	£1				(57,752)
Total equity			13,098,333		13,007,218
• •			====		

As permitted by S408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £2,544,448 (2021 - £46,024 loss).

L Cross
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

		Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total controlling interest	Non- controlling interest	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2020		13,045,000	(14,535,000)	30,445,586	28,955,586	(128,245)	28,827,341
Year ended 31 July 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	7,478,593	7,478,593	41,948	7,520,541
Balance at 31 July 2021		13,045,000	(14,535,000)	37,924,179	36,434,179	(86,297)	36,347,882
Year ended 31 July 2022: Profit for the year		-	-	5,869,421	5,869,421	61,643	5,931,064
Other comprehensive income net of taxation: Currency translation differences		-	-	904	904	-	904
Total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	12	-	-	5,870,325 (2,453,333)	5,870,325 (2,453,333)	61,643	5,931,968 (2,453,333)
Balance at 31 July 2022		13,045,000	(14,535,000)	41,341,171	39,851,171	(24,654)	39,826,517

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2020		13,045,000	8,242	13,053,242
Year ended 31 July 2021: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	•		(46,024)	(46,024)
Balance at 31 July 2021		13,045,000	(37,782)	13,007,218
Year ended 31 July 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	12	-	2,544,448 (2,453,333)	2,544,448 (2,453,333)
Balance at 31 July 2022		13,045,000	53,333	13,098,333

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

		20	22	20	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	28		1,815,414		3,169,195
Interest paid			(20,016)		(14,989)
Income taxes paid			(1,352,471)		(1,646,623)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			442,927		1,507,583
Investing activities			•	•	
Purchase and development expenditure on	intangible				
assets		(440,637)		(610,186)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(2,530,094)	. *	(2,673,941)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed asse Interest received	ts	46,288		123,659 597	
merestreceived		10,590			
Net cash used in investing activities			(2,913,853)		(3,159,871)
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(184,174)		(459,636)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(2,453,333)		-	
Net cash used in financing activities			(2,637,507)		(459,636)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivaler	nts		(5,108,433)		(2,111,924)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	vear		4,417,035		6,646,913
Effect of foreign exchange rates	,		103,863	•	(117,954)
			,		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of yea	r		(587,535)		4,417,035
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			1,147,546	•	4,417,035
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payab	le	,	7,141,040		7,417,000
within one year	.=	•	(1,735,081)		-
					

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Oak Group Holdings Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Oak House, Woodlands Park, Ashton Road, Newton-Le-Willows, WA12 0HF.

The group consists of Oak Group Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

The company's and the group's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Oak Group Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits), except Davanti World B.V, a company in The Netherlands, which has been excluded on the grounds of immateriality. The consolidated financial statements merge the financial statements of those subsidiary undertakings which are controlled by the shareholders of Oak Group Holdings Limited as if they had always been part of the group. Accordingly, in the period when such acquisitions take place, the whole of the results, assets, liabilities and shareholders' funds of the acquired companies are consolidated, regardless of the actual acquisition date, and corresponding figures for previous years are restated to incorporate the results of the companies for that period under merger accounting.

All financial statements are made up to 31 July 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Any non-controlling interest in the acquiree is recognised at the non-controlling interest's share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets, liabilities and provisions for contingent liabilities recognised at the acquisition date.

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

Going concern

In assessing the ability of the group to continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future, the directors have considered scenarios which have involved a degree of judgement based upon experience of the sector, forecast activity and the cash resources available to ensure that the financial statements can be prepared on the going concern basis. The Directors continue to review in detail the group's position and the appropriate basis on which to prepare the financial statements. The Directors have considered detailed projections to April 2024, together with a longer-term assessment, to stress test the financial resilience of the group which take into account both a potential decline in income and increase in costs over this period. The Group meets its day to day working capital requirements via bank facilities. At the year end and the date of signing, the directors are satisfied that there is sufficient headroom available. To the date of approval of the financial statements, consideration of the possible future impact on the customer base and available facilities, the Directors consider that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The stress testing of the group's financial position has satisfied the Directors that it has adequate reserves and mitigation strategies available to deal with reasonable downside scenarios.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Development costs are capitalised where the directors can demonstrate that it is probable that future economic benefit will flow from the transaction and when the cost can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software costs Trademarks Development costs 33% straight line 5-10 years straight line

33% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land Not depreciated

Leasehold land and buildings 10% straight line and over the life of the leases

Plant and equipment 10-25% straight line Fixtures and fittings 10-50% straight line Motor vehicles 25-50% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

The group 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 when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank overdrafts and amounts due to group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

The government grant income received during the year ended 31 July 2021 related to the government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

The grant specifies performance conditions and is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met, which is the month in which the employees are paid. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Stock provision

The company is a wholesaler of tyres and is subject to changing consumer demands. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the nature and condition of the products, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of the goods.

Treatment of leases

In categorising leases as finance leases or operating leases, management makes judgements as to whether significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the group as lessee.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets and their carrying amount is determined by the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually and amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. The net carrying amount is £9,531,988 (2021: £9,264,906).

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

Turnover and other revenue		•
An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:		
	2022	2021
Turnover analysed by class of business	£	£
Provision of goods	163,129,500	136,113,998
		===
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other revenue		
	10,590	597
Grants received		38,552
	2022	2021
	-	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		_
United Kingdom	144,006,194	124,083,112
Europe	9,100,744	5,052,757
Rest of the world	10,022,562	6,978,129
	163,129,500	136,113,998
Interest income Grants received Turnover analysed by geographical market United Kingdom Europe	10,590 2022 £ 144,006,194 9,100,744 10,022,562	597 38,552 2021 £ 124,083,112 5,052,757 6,978,129

4 Other operating income

Included within other operating income is £nil (2021: £38,552) relating to government grants received from the coronavirus job retention scheme.

5 Employees

3

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed during the year was:

	Group 2022 Number	2021 Number	Company 2022 Number	2021 Number
Distribution	290	264	-	-
Administrative	79	77	-	-
Directors	2	2	-	-
Total	371	343	-	-
	=======================================		:	

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

5	Employees (Continued)				
,	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	Group		Company	
		2022 • £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
	Wages and salaries	11,711,670	11,419,475	-	-
	Social security costs Pension costs	1,350,770 239,561	1,186,065 202,890	-	-
		13,302,001	12,808,430	-	-
6	Directors' remuneration				2004
				. 2022 £	2021 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services		•	62,649	44,287
	Company pension contributions to defined co	ntribution schemes		1,500	1,500
				64,149 ———	45,787 ====
	The number of directors for whom retirement amounted to 2 (2021: 2).	ent benefits are ac	cruing under de	efined contribut	ion schemes
7	Operating profit				
				2022 £	2021 £
	Operating profit for the year is stated after cha	arging/(crediting):			
	Research and development costs Government grants			734,749	982,561 (38,552)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets		•	2,048,825	1,848,264
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held und	ler finance leases		191,830	253,796
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets			(23,901)	(30,574)
	Amortisation of intangible assets			560,043	527,360
	Operating lease charges			1,760,106	1,852,176
8	Auditor's remuneration				
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and as	ssociates:		2022 £	2021 £
	For audit services				
	Audit of the financial statements of the group			-	-
	Audit of the financial statements of the compa	iny's subsidiaries		40,700	30,250

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

8	Auditor's remuneration (Continued)		
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services All other non-audit services	9,050 14,000	8,300 12,950
	7.11 S.N.S. 11511 2221 SS/NISSS		
		23,050 ———	21,250 ======
	In the current and prior year, the audit fee was borne by Oak Tyres UK Limited.		
9	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Interest income		~
	Interest on bank deposits	10,590 ———	597 ————
10	Interest payable and similar expenses		
	, ,	2022	2021
	Interest on bank overdrafts	£ 12,902	£ 38
	Interest on bank overdrans Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	5,770	14,951
	Other interest	1,344	-
	Total finance costs	20,016	14,989
11	Taxation		
••	Tuxuson	2022	2021
	Current tax	£	£
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	844,548	1,349,064
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(99,744)	28,742
	Total UK current tax	744,804	1,377,806
	Foreign current tax on profits for the current period	452	-
	Total current tax	745,256	1,377,806
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	324,007	263,837
	Changes in tax rates	-	195,747
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	3,054	
	Total deferred tax	327,061	459,584 ——
	Total tax charge	1,072,317	1,837,390

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

11 Taxation (Continued)

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	7,003,381	9,357,931
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	1,330,642	1,778,007
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	40,124	31,568
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(99,744)	28,742
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(128,644)	(17,144)
Research and development tax credit	(181,483)	(242,692)
Other permanent differences	(15)	(159)
Effect of overseas tax rates	30,622	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	3,054	-
Adjustment to closing deferred tax	77,761	259,068
Taxation charge	1,072,317	1,837,390

In the budget on 3 March 2021, the UK Government announced an increase in the main UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2025. The change in rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred tax has been calculated at 25% to the extent that associated timing or temporary differences are expected to reverse after 1 April 2023, which was the tax rate substantively enacted at 31 July 2022.

12 Dividends

	2022	2021
Recognised as distributions to equity holders:	£	£
Final paid	2,453,333	-
		

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

13 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Software costs	Trademarks	Development costs	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 August 2021	-	1,583,560	2,880,904	4,464,464
Additions - internally developed	-	-	208,068	208,068
Additions - separately acquired	16,854	215,715	-	232,569
Disposals	-	· -	(4,275)	(4,275)
Exchange adjustments	64	9	<u>-</u>	73
At 31 July 2022 .	16,918	1,799,284	3,084,697	4,900,899
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 August 2021	-	476,424	1,359,407	1,835,831
Amortisation charged for the year	1,674	172,341	386,028	560,043
Disposals	-	-	(4,275)	(4,275)
Exchange adjustments	(10)	6	-	(4)
At 31 July 2022	1,664	648,771	1,741,160	2,391,595
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2022	15,254	1,150,513	1,343,537	2,509,304
At 31 July 2021	-	1,107,136	1,521,497	2,628,633

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 July 2022 or 31 July 2021.

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

4	Tangible fixed assets			٠				
	Group	Freehold land	Leasehold land and buildings	Assets under construction	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost							
	At 1 August 2021	350,195	1,886,195	500,580	8,180,735	5,030,398	3,071,512	19,019,615
	Additions	-	6,898	1,031,526	778,546	302,342	410,782	2,530,094
	Disposals	-	-	-	(28,043)	-	(218,180)	(246,223)
	Transfers	-	-	(422,465)	422,465	-	-	-
	Exchange adjustments	-	(2)	-	-	26		24
	At 31 July 2022	350,195	1,893,091	1,109,641	9,353,703	5,332,766	3,264,114	21,303,510
	Depreciation and impairment							
	At 1 August 2021	-	1,167,419	-	3,440,412	3,749,564	1,397,314	9,754,709
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	109,770	-	1,005,394	476,024	649,467	2,240,655
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-		-	(27,834)	-	(196,002)	(223,836)
	Exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
	At 31 July 2022	-	1,277,189	-	4,417,972	4,225,582	1,850,779	11,771,522
	Carrying amount							
	At 31 July 2022	350,195	615,902	1,109,641	4,935,731	1,107,184	1,413,335	9,531,988
	At 31 July 2021	350,195	718,776	500,580	4,740,323	1,280,834	1,674,198	9,264,906

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 July 2022 or 31 July 2021.

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

14 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

15

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases:

leases:		_			
		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		£	£	£	£
Fixtures and fittings		272,563	-	-	-
Motor vehicles		135,582	599,974	-	-
		408,145	599,974	-	-
Fixed asset investments					
		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	16	-	-	13,045,076	13,045,076

On 26 November 2021, Davanti World Limited, a subsidiary of Oak Group Holdings Limited, subscribed to the entire share capital of Davanti Tyres S.r.l.

Movements in fixed asset investments

Company	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	13,045,076
Carrying amount At 31 July 2022	13,045,076
At 31 July 2021	13,045,076

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

16 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 July 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Address	Nature of business	Class of shares held		% Held Indirect
Davanti Tyres Limited	1	Development of moulds and trademarks for manufacture of own brand tyres	Ordinary	75.00	
Davanti World Limited	1	Wholesale of own brand tyres	Ordinary	100.00	.
Oak Tyres UK Limited	1	Wholesale and retail tyre sales	Ordinary	100.00	-
Davanti World B.V	2	Dormant	Ordinary	-	100.00
Davanti Tyres S.r.I.	3	Wholesale of own brand tyres	Ordinary	-	100.00

Registered office addresses (all UK unless otherwise indicated):

- 1 Oak House, Woodlands Park, Ashton Road, Newton-Le-Willows, WA12 0HF
- 2 Keizersgracht 62, 1015 CS, Amsterdam
- 3 Foro Buonaparte, 67, 20121, Milano

17 Stocks

	Group 2022 £	2021 £	Company 2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	32,117,128	23,491,398	-	

A stock provision of £184,777 (2021: £1,145,705) has been made against stock during the year.

18 Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	24,778,986	21,082,479	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	95,536	
Other debtors	3,684,461	5,003,909	-	634,776
Prepayments and accrued income	2,135,302	2,081,065	-	: -
	30,598,749	28,167,453	95,536	634,776
	= ::==			

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

			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank overdrafts	21	1,735,081	-		
	Obligations under finance leases	22	10,170	184,174	-	
	Trade creditors		24,609,653	23,261,779	-	
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	-	-	696,001
	Corporation tax payable		371,315	943,854	-	
	Other taxation and social security		2,658,023	2,702,244	-	
	Other creditors		3,117,354	1,181,913	46,075	75
	Accruals and deferred income		2,204,769	2,257,961	· •	
			34,706,365	30,531,925	46,075	696,076
20	Creditors: amounts falling due after	more that	one year			·
20	Creditors, amounts failing due after	more mai	Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£ 2022	2021 £	£ 2022	202 i
		Notes	· K	Ł	£.	
	Obligations under finance leases	22		10,170	-	
21	Borrowings					
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			£	£	£	£
	Bank overdrafts		1,735,081			
	Payable within one year		1,735,081	-	-	-
	The bank facilities are secured by fixed	and floati	======================================	over the assets	of the company.	-
22	Finance lease obligations					
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			£	£	£	£
	Future minimum lease payments due ufinance leases:	ınder	~		~	~
	Less than one year		10,170	184,174	_	_
	Between one and five years		10,170	10,170	-	-
			10,170	194,344		
			.5,6	. 5 1,0 1 1		

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

22 Finance lease obligations (Continued)

The lease obligations represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments. The average lease term was three years.

Finance lease obligations are secured on the assets to which they relate.

23 Provisions for liabilities

·		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	24	1,371,833	1,079,448	-	-
		=====	=-		

24 Deferred taxation

The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2022	Liabilities 2021
Group	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	1,392,096	1,095,215
Short term timing differences	(20,263)	(15,767)
	1,371,833	1,079,448
·	=	<u> </u>
The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.	·	
	Group	Company
	2022	2022
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 1 August 2021	1,079,448	-
Charge to profit or loss	292,385	-
Liability at 31 July 2022	1,371,833	

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

25 Retirement benefit schemes 2022 Defined contribution schemes £

Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes 239,561 202,890

2021

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

Included within creditors at the year end are outstanding pension contributions of £34,738 (2021: £95,887).

26 Share capital

	Group and Company			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	13,045,000	13,045,000	13,045,000	13,045,000

The shares have full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights.

27 Reserves

Other reserve

This reserve has arisen as a result of merger accounting being applied. Further details are included within the accounting policies.

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

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

28	Cash generated from group operations				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	Profit for the year after tax			5,931,064	7,520,541
	Adjustments for:				
	Taxation charged			1,072,317	1,837,390
	Finance costs			20,016	14,989
	Investment income	and the second second		(10,590)	(597)
	Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets		•	(23,901)	(30,574)
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible ass	ets		560,043	527,360
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed	assets		2,240,655	2,102,060
	Foreign exchange gains on cash equivalents			(103,066)	117,954
	Movements in working capital:				
	Increase in stocks			(8,625,730)	(6,857,597)
	Increase in debtors			(2,431,296)	(6,179,801)
	Increase in creditors			3,185,902	4,117,470
	Cash generated from operations			1,815,414	3,169,195
29	Analysis of changes in net funds/(debt) - g	roup			
			Cash flowsEx	change rate movements	31 July 2022
	·	£	£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	4,417,035	(3,373,352)	103,863	1,147,546
	Bank overdrafts	-	(1,735,081)	-	(1,735,081)
		4,417,035	(5,108,433)	103,863	(587,535)
	Obligations under finance leases	(194,344)	184,174	•	(10,170)
		4,222,691	(4,924,259)	103,863	(597,705)

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

30 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group		Company	•
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	2,685,022	1,793,206	-	-
Between one and five years	3,564,192	1,658,421	-	-
In over five years	3,832,335	990,000	-	-
	10,081,549	4,441,627	-	-
			=======================================	

31 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the group, which includes directors, is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	2,049,205	1,743,076
	= =	

The group entered into transactions with companies under common control. The group made payments for rent of £932,351 (2021: £919,548) and purchases of £76,889 (2021: £1,041,886). At the balance sheet date, there was an amount included within other debtors of £3,071,762 (2021: £3,061,001), the remaining movement in the year related to advances.

Included within debtors is an amount of £54,910 (2021: £604,910) owed from close family members of the directors to the company. The movement of £550,000 (2021: £600,344) relates to repayments on behalf of close family members of the directors.

32 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £2,453,333 (2021: £Nil) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

During the year the directors repaid £450 (2021: £1,400). As a result, £150 (2021: £600) was included within debtors at the current year end.

33 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling parties of the company are Mr L Cross and Mrs D Cross by virtue of their majority shareholding.