

Registered number
06929245

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD
Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2021

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD
Report and accounts
Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	3
Strategic report	4
Independent auditor's report	5
Income statement	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD

Company Information

Directors

Mohammed Tariq Raouf

Iftikhar Hussain

Kamal Aziz

Aftab Hussain Chaudry

Auditors

Adam & Co Accountancy Ltd

Chartered Certified Accountants

1 Edmund Street

Bradford

West Yorkshire

BD5 0BH

Bankers

HSBC

68 Market Place

Heckmondwike

WF16 0HY

Registered office

Phase 2

Warneford Avenue

Ossett

West Yorkshire

WF5 9NJ

Registered number

06929245

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD

Registered number: 06929245

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year was that of manufacturing beds.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Mohammed Tariq Raouf
Iftikhar Hussain
Kamal Aziz
Aftab Hussain Chaudry

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

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

This report was approved by the board on 25 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Mohammed Tariq Raouf
Director

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD

Strategic Report

for the year ended 31 December 2021

Business review

Turnover for the 12 month period to 31 December 2021 was similar to the previous years. This was due to the the company continuing to maintain its current market share and win new customers. Gross margins were maintained during the year, however margins fell by 2% because of rising costs.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks facing the company are rising costs, competition and recession due to Brexit. Other future risks include covid-19, inflation, changes in law and regulations.

Financial key performance indicators (KPI)

The basic KPIs on which the company basis its financial evaluations are gross profit, net profit and employee costs.

The company has been able to increase turnover because of increasing their marketing budget.

Overall the gross profit margin fell from 32% to 30%.

Use of key performance indicators

The company directors and managers attend monthly meetings to review the performance of the company by using the KPIs discussed above.

The company manages a robust cashflow to enable future growth and investment in technology.

The directors to monitor commissions and rebates in both the sales and purchasing department.

This report was approved by the board on 25 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Mohammed Tariq Raouf

Director

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD

Independent auditor's report

to the member of DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this 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 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; or

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements, for giving 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 error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations.

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. An audit is designed to provide a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit will detect all misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 under applicable laws and regulations to detect irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities of different types is influenced by their nature and the circumstances of the entity.

* Review of systems and procedures in place * Sampling
Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting material misstatements
We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. We obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatements, we consider the nature of the company, the environment in which it operates, and the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

• The nature of the company, the environment in which it operates, and the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations.
• Our enquiries of management about their identification and assessment of risks.
• Based on our understanding of the company and the sector we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations are those that could have a material effect on the financial statements.
• Regulations and legislation pertinent to the company's operations.
We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations which have a bearing on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006 and Taxation Act. We evaluated management and directors' internal controls (including the risk of management override of controls), and determined the extent to which they were effective.

• Posting inappropriate transactions to the wrong accounts.
Audit response to inappropriate transactions

Our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following: • Gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework; • Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations; • Enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims; • Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; • Testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; evaluating rationale of any significant accounting estimates; • Testing the appropriateness of management's assessment of the risk of management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; evaluating rationale of any significant accounting estimates; • Testing the appropriateness of management's assessment of the risk of management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; evaluating rationale of any significant accounting estimates. We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and reviewed the financial statements throughout the audit. Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those that are intentional. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the entity's normal operations and the more complex the arrangements. It is also more likely that the entity 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, such as collusion, omission or misrepresentation. A further description of our responsibilities is available on our website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Shahbaz Munir

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Adam & Co Accountancy Ltd

First Floor

1 Edmund Street

Bradford

Statutory Auditors
25 September 2022

West Yorkshire
BD5 0BH

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD**Income Statement****for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	2	19,206,621	19,523,660
Cost of sales		(13,558,743)	(13,240,118)
Gross profit		<u>5,647,878</u>	<u>6,283,542</u>
Distribution costs		(567,834)	(687,499)
Administrative expenses		(4,523,543)	(5,839,387)
Other operating income		571,981	749,340
Operating profit	3	<u>1,128,482</u>	<u>505,996</u>
(Loss)/profit on sale of fixed assets		(8,885)	140,476
Interest payable	6	(10,549)	(17,503)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>1,109,048</u>	<u>628,969</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(239,775)	(120,045)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>869,273</u></u>	<u><u>508,924</u></u>

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD
Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	695,709	765,521
Current assets			
Stocks	9	708,493	910,063
Debtors	10	4,520,797	2,809,868
Cash at bank and in hand		1,508,697	1,007,758
		<u>6,737,987</u>	<u>4,727,689</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,906,139)	(4,183,872)
Net current assets		<u>831,848</u>	<u>543,817</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,527,557</u>	<u>1,309,338</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(378,801)	(412,447)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	14	(138,475)	(110,883)
Net assets		<u>1,010,281</u>	<u>786,008</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	100	100
Profit and loss account	16	1,010,181	785,908
Total equity		<u>1,010,281</u>	<u>786,008</u>

Mohammed Tariq Raouf

Director

Approved by the board on 25 September 2022

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD**Statement of Changes in Equity****for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 30 August 2019	100	-	-	1,406,984	1,407,084
Profit for the period				508,924	508,924
Dividends				(1,130,000)	(1,130,000)
At 31 December 2020	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>785,908</u>	<u>786,008</u>
At 1 January 2021	100	-	-	785,908	786,008
Profit for the financial year				869,273	869,273
Dividends				(645,000)	(645,000)
At 31 December 2021	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,010,181</u>	<u>1,010,281</u>

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD**Statement of Cash Flows****for the year ended 31 December 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		869,273	508,924
Adjustments for:			
Loss/(profit) on sale of fixed assets		8,885	(140,476)
Interest payable		10,549	17,503
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		239,775	120,045
Depreciation		213,008	395,821
Decrease/(increase) in stocks		201,570	(86,849)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(1,710,929)	171,390
Increase in creditors		1,759,636	256,818
		<u>1,591,767</u>	<u>1,243,176</u>
Interest paid		(5,110)	-
Interest element of finance lease payments		(5,439)	(17,503)
Corporation tax paid		(138,015)	(81,708)
Cash generated by operating activities		<u>1,443,203</u>	<u>1,143,965</u>
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(27,844)	(44,566)
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		22,328	378,901
Cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		<u>(5,516)</u>	<u>334,335</u>
Financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		(645,000)	(1,130,000)
Capital element of finance lease payments		(291,748)	(301,509)
Cash used in financing activities		<u>(936,748)</u>	<u>(1,431,509)</u>
Net cash generated			
Cash generated by operating activities		1,443,203	1,143,965
Cash (used in)/generated by investing activities		(5,516)	334,335
Cash used in financing activities		(936,748)	(1,431,509)
Net cash generated		<u>500,939</u>	<u>46,791</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,007,758	960,967
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u>1,508,697</u>	<u>1,007,758</u>

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

Cash at bank

1,508,697

1,007,758

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Machinery & office equipment	over 5 years
Motor vehicles	over 10 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Leased assets

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

2	Analysis of turnover	2021	2020
		£	£
	Sale of goods	19,206,621	19,523,660
	By geographical market:		
	UK	19,206,621	19,523,660
3	Operating profit	2021	2020
		£	£
	This is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets	175,495	249,808
	Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	37,513	146,013
	Auditors' remuneration for audit services	6,500	6,000
	Carrying amount of stock sold	12,808,722	12,406,749
4	Directors' emoluments	2021	2020
		£	£
	Emoluments	33,600	44,800
5	Staff costs	2021	2020
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	3,397,155	4,209,521
	Social security costs	214,265	256,554
	Other pension costs	37,454	34,145
		3,648,874	4,500,220

Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
Administration	20	20
Distribution	15	15
Manufacturing	150	160
	<u>185</u>	<u>195</u>

6 Interest payable	2021	2020
	£	£
Overdue tax	5,110	-
Finance charges payable under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	5,439	17,503
	<u>10,549</u>	<u>17,503</u>

7 Taxation	2021	2020
	£	£

Analysis of charge in period

Current tax:

UK corporation tax on profits of the period	<u>212,183</u>	<u>121,765</u>
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Deferred tax:

Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>27,592</u>	<u>(1,720)</u>
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Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>239,775</u>	<u>120,045</u>
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Factors affecting tax charge for period

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,109,048</u>	<u>628,969</u>
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	19%
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	210,719	119,504
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,464	2,261
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	-	-
Current tax charge for period	<u>212,183</u>	<u>121,765</u>

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Machinery & office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	<i>At cost</i>	<i>At cost</i>	<i>At cost</i>	
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2021	7,262	1,235,467	929,214	2,171,943
Additions	13,850	68,994	91,565	174,409
Disposals	-	-	(40,713)	(40,713)
At 31 December 2021	<u>21,112</u>	<u>1,304,461</u>	<u>980,066</u>	<u>2,305,639</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	3,147	1,037,540	365,735	1,406,422
Charge for the year	2,111	122,148	88,749	213,008
On disposals	-	-	(9,500)	(9,500)
At 31 December 2021	<u>5,258</u>	<u>1,159,688</u>	<u>444,984</u>	<u>1,609,930</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	<u>15,854</u>	<u>144,773</u>	<u>535,082</u>	<u>695,709</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,115</u>	<u>197,927</u>	<u>563,479</u>	<u>765,521</u>

	2021	2020
	£	£
Carrying value of plant and machinery included above held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>105,002</u>	<u>412,819</u>

9 Stocks	2021	2020
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>708,493</u>	<u>910,063</u>

10 Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	4,433,259	2,719,292
Other debtors	78,849	77,099
Prepayments and accrued income	8,689	13,477
	<u>4,520,797</u>	<u>2,809,868</u>

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	43,842	155,379
Trade creditors	5,109,893	2,891,320
Corporation tax	212,183	138,015
Other taxes and social security costs	282,703	670,089
Other creditors	59,849	120,364
Accruals and deferred income	197,669	208,705
	<u>5,906,139</u>	<u>4,183,872</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	33,646
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	378,801	378,801
	<u>378,801</u>	<u>412,447</u>

13 Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts payable:		
Within one year	43,842	155,379
Within two to five years	-	33,646
	<u>43,842</u>	<u>189,025</u>

The bank loans are secured:

Registration of charge 069292450001, created on 13 February 2015

Fixed and floating charge over all assets.

14 Deferred taxation	2021	2020
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>138,475</u>	<u>110,883</u>
	2021	2020
	£	£
At 1 January	110,883	112,603
Charged/(credited) to the profit and loss account	27,592	(1,720)
At 31 December	<u>138,475</u>	<u>110,883</u>

15 Share capital	Nominal value	2021 Number	2021 £	2020 £
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Allotted, called up and fully paid:

Ordinary shares	£1 each	100	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
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16 Profit and loss account	2021	2020
	£	£

At 1 January	785,908	1,406,984
Profit for the financial year	869,273	508,924
Dividends	(645,000)	(1,130,000)
At 31 December	<u>1,010,181</u>	<u>785,908</u>

17 Dividends	2021	2020
	£	£

Dividends on ordinary shares (note 16)	<u>645,000</u>	<u>1,130,000</u>
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18 Related party transactions

During the period Deepsleep Beds UK Ltd paid rents of £213,750 (2020:£240,000) to 4DS (Holdings) Ltd.

Deepsleep Beds UK Ltd paid a dividend of £645,000 (2020:£1,130,000) to 4DS (Holdings) Ltd.

19 Controlling party

Deepsleep Beds (UK) Ltd is under the Ultimate control of 4DS (Holdings) Ltd by virtue of it owning 100% of the share capital.

20 Registration of charge

On 13 February 2015, HSBC registered a fixed and floating rate charge over all assets of the company in respect of a loan taken out by 4DS (Holdings) Ltd.

21 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

DEEPSLEEP BEDS UK LTD is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England.

22 Principal place of business

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

Phase 2

Warneford Avenue

Ossett
West Yorkshire
WF5 9NJ

23 Audit information

The audit report is unqualified.

Senior statutory auditor:	Shahbaz Munir
Firm:	Adam & Co Accountancy Ltd
Date of audit report:	25 September 2022

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