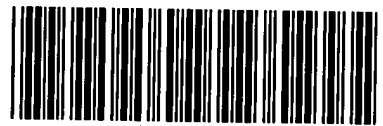


**Annual Report and**  
**Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**  
**for**  
**Data Store 365 Limited**

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**Data Store 365 Limited**

**Contents of the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Information</b>	1
<b>Report of the Directors</b>	2
<b>Report of the Independent Auditors</b>	3
<b>Statement of Income and Retained Earnings</b>	6
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	7
<b>Notes to the Financial Statements</b>	8

**Data Store 365 Limited**

**Company Information**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

**DIRECTORS:** G M Witts (resigned 31<sup>st</sup> May 2025)  
J P Thorpe

**SECRETARY:** K McAllister

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Century House  
1 The Lakes  
Northampton  
NN4 7HD

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 05458311 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** Constantin  
25 Hosier Lane  
London  
EC1A 9LQ

**Data Store 365 Limited**

**Report of the Directors**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

**DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2024 to the date of this report.

G M Witts (resigned 31<sup>st</sup> May 2025)  
J P Thorpe

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

C T Norman - resigned 11 July 2024

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

**STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

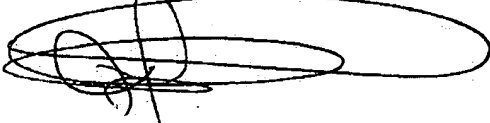
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

**AUDITORS**

The auditors, Constantin, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**



J P Thorpe - Director

Date: 07/11/2025

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of  
Data Store 365 Limited**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements**

**Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements of Data Store 365 Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of income and retained earnings;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 8.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

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

**Other information**

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether 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.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of  
Data Store 365 Limited**

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of  
Data Store 365 Limited**

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

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

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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

**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.



Mark Bathgate FCA (Senior statutory auditor)  
For and on behalf of Constantin,  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
25 Hosier Lane  
London  
EC1A 9LQ

7 November 2025

**Data Store 365 Limited**

**Statement of Income and Retained Earnings**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

	Notes	Year Ended 31.12.24		Period 1.4.23 to 31.12.23	
		£	£	£	£
<b>TURNOVER</b>			2,041,207		1,257,866
Cost of sales			<u>1,348,083</u>		<u>781,518</u>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>			693,124		476,348
Distribution costs		11,529		8,702	
Administrative expenses		<u>407,826</u>		<u>370,619</u>	
			<u>419,355</u>		<u>379,321</u>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>	4		273,769		97,027
Interest payable and similar expenses			<u>558</u>		<u>1,143</u>
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>			273,211		95,884
Tax on profit			<u>55,510</u>		<u>23,971</u>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>			217,701		71,913
Retained earnings at beginning of year			821,868		749,955
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR</b>			<u>1,039,569</u>		<u>821,868</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements



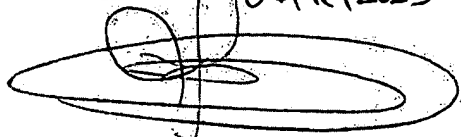
**Data Store 365 Limited (Registered number: 05458311)**

**Balance Sheet**  
**31 December 2024**

	Notes	31.12.24 £	£	31.12.23 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	5		3,943		27,333
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	6	383,729		530,659	
Cash at bank		<u>1,101,391</u>		<u>585,492</u>	
		1,485,120		1,116,151	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>449,293</u>		<u>316,972</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>1,035,827</u>		<u>799,179</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			1,039,770		826,512
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>			-		4,443
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>1,039,770</u>		<u>822,069</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			201		201
Retained earnings			<u>1,039,569</u>		<u>821,868</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>1,039,770</u>		<u>822,069</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 07/11/2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



J P Thorpe - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Data Store 365 Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page. The principal activity of the Company is the provision of IT data storage facilities and cloud hosting services. The functional and presentational currency is GBP, rounded to the nearest whole £.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The presentation currency is £ sterling.

**Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions**

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

- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Bechtle AG as at 31 December 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from Kanzleistrasse 17, D-74405, Gaildorf, Germany.

**Revenue**

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

**Sale of goods**

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

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

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Tangible fixed assets**

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment - 3 years straight line  
Equipment and licences - 3-4 years straight line

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

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

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

**Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits**

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

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**Finance costs**

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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 if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

**Fixed assets**

In determining the depreciation rate, management's best estimate of the expected useful economic life of each asset class has been used in determining the rate applied.

**Trade debtors**

In determining the recoverability of trade debtors, management provide for any trade debtors that they believe to not be recoverable.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2023 – 3).

**4. OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	Year Ended 31.12.24 £	Period 1.4.23 to 31.12.23 £
Depreciation	24,357	42,383
Pension costs	3,743	2,972
Auditors' remuneration	<u>24,190</u>	<u>4,000</u>

**5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 January 2024	568,543
Additions	<u>967</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>569,510</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1 January 2024	541,210
Charge for year	<u>24,357</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>565,567</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 December 2024	<u>3,943</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>27,333</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2024**

**5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS - continued**

Included in the above figures are assets under hire purchase and finance lease agreements with a net book value of nil (2023 - £9,722).

**6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.24	31.12.23
	£	£
Trade debtors	95,214	236,138
Amounts owed by group undertakings	128,219	221,837
Other debtors	-	320
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>160,296</u>	<u>72,364</u>
	<u>383,729</u>	<u>530,659</u>

**7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.24	31.12.23
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	-	5,714
Trade creditors	106,865	144,110
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,949	5,997
Taxation and social security	87,307	75,925
Other creditors	1,230	776
Accruals and deferred income	<u>237,942</u>	<u>84,450</u>
	<u>449,293</u>	<u>316,972</u>

**8. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

The consolidated financial statements of both Bechtle E-Commerce Holding AG, which in turn is wholly owned by Bechtle AG are available to the public and may be obtained from Kanzleistrasse 17, D-74405, Gaildorf, Germany.