

**Company Registration No. 10601661 (England and Wales)**

**ALLAY C.M. LTD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

**ALLAY C.M. LTD**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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<b>Director</b>	S P Bell
<b>Secretary</b>	S P Bell
<b>Company number</b>	10601661
<b>Registered office</b>	Generator Studios Trafalgar Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 2LA
<b>Auditor</b>	RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd Gosforth Park Avenue Newcastle upon Tyne NE12 8EG

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# ALLAY C.M. LTD

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# **ALLAY C.M. LTD**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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The director presents the strategic report for the period ended 30 June 2019.

### **Fair review of the business**

Turnover for the company has risen during the period by 81.6% to £15,335,283. This has been driven by a carefully selected marketing strategy as well as the hard work from our workforce. The team at both sites made huge efforts to recover compensation, working additional hours at other times during the year and we're proud and thankful for their efforts.

Gross profit increased from a £1,270,398 in 2018 (6 month period) to £5,215,155 in the period to 30 June 2019. This is in line with the company's long term anticipated gross profit %. The directors continue to review the operational effectiveness of the business and invest as appropriate, ensuring the company stays both efficient and competitive.

The director considers the profit on ordinary activities before taxation of £1,587,993 (2018 - (£33,766)) and shareholders' funds of £89,608 (2018 - (£1,498,385)) to be an excellent return especially given the complexities of this particular trading period. We consider the company to be in a financially strong and competitive position, and are confident of continuing to produce good results for the foreseeable future.

We are delighted with the effort of all the team and the loyalty and understanding of our customers. We thank everyone for their valued contribution.

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

The company finances its operations through retained profits. The management's objectives are to:

- retain sufficient liquid funds to enable the company to meet its day to day obligations as they fall due whilst maximising returns on surplus funds;

All of the company's surplus funds are invested in sterling bank accounts, therefore there is no price risk exposure.

### **Brexit risk**

The UK's decision to leave the European Union continues to generate a significant level of uncertainty in the economy. The director regularly assesses the likely effects on company revenue and profitability in an attempt to mitigate the risk as far as practicable.

### **COVID-19 risk**

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continues to generate a significant level of uncertainty in the economy. The directors regularly assess the likely effects on company operations going forward. The company has been able to reduce administrative costs across the business and has taken advantage of government assistance in the form of the Coronavirus job retention scheme in an attempt to mitigate the risk as far as practicable. This has ensured company cash flow has been positively managed and the impact on the company's operations has been mitigated.

### **Development and performance**

The director is optimistic about the long term prospects for the growth of the company. Since the period end the company has continued to develop business opportunities within the industry and has further plans to improve systems with the view to improving efficiencies throughout the company.

# **ALLAY C.M. LTD**

## **STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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On behalf of the board

**S P Bell**  
**Director**

Approved by the board on 29 September 2020

# **ALLAY C.M. LTD**

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2019.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a claims management company.

The company was incorporated and started trading on 6 February 2017.

### **Director**

The director who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

S P Bell

### **Results and dividends**

The results for the period are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

### **Auditor**

RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

### **Statement of director's responsibilities**

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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. He is 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.

# **ALLAY C.M. LTD**

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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### **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, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

**S P Bell**  
**Director**

29 September 2020

# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALLAY C.M. LTD

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Allay C.M. Ltd (the 'company') for the period ended 30 June 2019 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

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

### The impact of uncertainties due to the United Kingdom exiting the European Union on our audit

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK in recent history, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible consequences unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

### 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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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 director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.



# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ALLAY C.M. LTD

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### 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 director's report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's 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 and the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# **ALLAY C.M. LTD**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF ALLAY C.M. LTD**

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### **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 him 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.

**Paul Gainford (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd**  
**Statutory Auditor**  
**Gosforth Park Avenue**  
**Newcastle upon Tyne**  
**NE12 8EG**

Date: 29 September 2020

## ALLAY C.M. LTD

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		Period ended 30 June 2019 £	Period ended 5 July 2018 £
	Notes		
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>3</b>	15,335,283	8,442,584
Cost of sales		(10,121,128)	(7,172,186)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>5,214,155</u>	<u>1,270,398</u>
Administrative expenses		(3,417,943)	(1,304,164)
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxation</b>		<u>1,796,212</u>	<u>(33,766)</u>
Tax on profit/(loss)	<b>6</b>	(208,219)	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the financial period</b>		<u><u>1,587,993</u></u>	<u><u>(33,766)</u></u>

## **ALLAY C.M. LTD**

### **STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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	<b>Period ended 30 June 2019 £</b>	<b>Period ended 5 July 2018 £</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) for the period</b>	1,587,993	(33,766)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<u>1,587,993</u>	<u>(33,766)</u>

# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	11,222,267		653,692	
Cash at bank and in hand		308		2,684	
		<u>11,222,575</u>		<u>656,376</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>(11,132,967)</u>		<u>(2,154,761)</u>	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			89,608		(1,498,385)
			<u><u>89,608</u></u>		<u><u>(1,498,385)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			89,508		(1,498,485)
			<u>89,508</u>		<u>(1,498,485)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>89,608</u></u>		<u><u>(1,498,385)</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 September 2020

**S P Bell**  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 10601661**

## ALLAY C.M. LTD

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 January 2018</b>	100	(1,464,719)	(1,464,619)
<b>Period ended 5 July 2018:</b> Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(33,766)	(33,766)
<b>Balance at 5 July 2018</b>	100	(1,498,485)	(1,498,385)
<b>Period ended 30 June 2019:</b> Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,587,993	1,587,993
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>	100	89,508	89,608

# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Allay C.M. Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Generator Studios, Trafalgar Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 2LA.

#### 1.1 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.

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.

This 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:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' - Carrying amounts.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Allay (UK) Ltd, the ultimate parent company. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 3rd Floor Generator Studios, Trafalgar Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 2LA.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has access to adequate resources across the group to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The shareholder and ultimate parent company has confirmed it can and will support the company if required. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Reporting period

The reporting period in the prior period was shortened to 6 months and 5 days ended 5 July 2018 for commercial reasons. Therefore the prior period financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

#### 1.4 Turnover

Fees for compensation claims are recognised at the point when the outcome of a claim is confirmed as successful.

Turnover is derived from the provision of services, and stated after trade discounts, other sales taxes and net of VAT.

# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors 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 unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### **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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.



# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

### 1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.7 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received, if considered material to the financial statements.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.8 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.9 Leases**

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 leases asset are consumed.

# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

#### Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the director has considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairment identified during the current financial period.

### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Turnover analysed by class of business</b>		
Services provided	15,335,283	8,442,584
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

Turnover arose wholly within the United Kingdom.

### 4 Operating profit/(loss)

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating profit/(loss) for the period is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	6,000	4,000
Operating lease charges	139,009	49,234
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

2019 Number	2018 Number
147	81
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 5 Employees

(Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	2,605,662	966,954
Social security costs	159,179	72,682
Pension costs	49,044	10,853
	<u>2,813,885</u>	<u>1,050,489</u>

### 6 Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	208,219	-

The actual charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	1,796,212	(33,766)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	341,280	(6,416)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	9,816	6,416
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(23,096)	-
Group relief	(119,781)	-
Taxation charge for the period	<u>208,219</u>	<u>-</u>

### 7 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,190,670	638,639
Other debtors	31,597	15,053
	<u>11,222,267</u>	<u>653,692</u>

# ALLAY C.M. LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

### 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	13,755	2,003
Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,869,544	2,044,833
Corporation tax	208,219	-
Other taxation and social security	37,449	54,309
Other creditors	-	6,506
Accruals and deferred income	4,000	47,110
	<u>11,132,967</u>	<u>2,154,761</u>

### 9 Retirement benefit schemes

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>49,044</u>	<u>10,853</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Contributions fully paid to the fund at the balance sheet date.

### 10 Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 11 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary and has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by Section 33 Related Party Disclosures not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly owned members of the group.

### 12 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Allay Connect Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Allay (UK) Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

