

Company Registration No. 10133973 (England and Wales)

ALLAY S.W LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ALLAY S.W LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

ALLAY S.W LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	577,875		586,004	
Cash at bank and in hand		50		50	
		<u>577,925</u>		<u>586,054</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,002,564)</u>		<u>(1,011,725)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(424,639)		(425,671)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		200		200
Profit and loss reserves			(424,839)		(425,871)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total equity			(424,639)		(425,671)
			<u></u>		<u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

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. 10133973

ALLAY S.W LTD

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

	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2018	200	(443,530)	(443,330)
Period ended 5 July 2018: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	17,659	17,659
Balance at 5 July 2018	200	(425,871)	(425,671)
Period ended 30 June 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,032	1,032
Balance at 30 June 2019	200	(424,839)	(424,639)

ALLAY S.W LTD

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Allay S.W 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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 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.

ALLAY S.W LTD

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures and fittings	33.3% straight line
-----------------------	---------------------

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

1.6 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.

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.

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.

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.

ALLAY S.W LTD

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 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.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 1 (2018 - 1).

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	1	1
	==	==

ALLAY S.W LTD

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

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost	
At 6 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	650
Depreciation and impairment	
At 6 July 2018 and 30 June 2019	650
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2019	-
At 5 July 2018	-

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	572,419	580,096
Other debtors	5,456	5,908
	577,875	586,004

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	955,179	964,277
Corporation tax	4,498	4,256
Other taxation and social security	38,036	38,341
Other creditors	4,851	4,851
	1,002,564	1,011,725

6 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200

ALLAY S.W LTD

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

7 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts due to related parties		
Companies under common control	955,179	964,277
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts due from related parties		
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	570,289	577,966
Companies under common control	2,130	2,130
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.

8 Parent company

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

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul Gainford.

The auditor was RMT Accountants & Business Advisors Ltd.

