ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

L Griffin P Suter

P Gallagher

Secretary L Gage

Company number 01205530

Registered office The Point,

37 North Wharf Road

London W2 1AF

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC

1 Churchill Place

London E14 5HP

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2019.

Review of the business

The company is principally engaged in ground transportation activities including private mini-cab hire, delivery and courier services.

The key financial and performance indicators during the year are as follows:

	2019	2018	Change
	£′000	£′000	%
Turnover	160,566	166,924	(4)%
Gross profit	61,621	62,017	(1)%
Gross profit margin	38%	37%	1%

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year. After significant change and new competition in the London market, the company has achieved a stable turnover and gross profit performance. The financial position of the Group is robust with strong cash flows from operations generated during the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks facing the company include:

Legislative risks

The majority of the drivers engaged by the company in the United Kingdom are self-employed. Actions have been brought against the company and other businesses using similar operating models that claim worker status for self-employed drivers. The company has been granted by the Court of Appeal Leave to Appeal in the Employment Appeal Tribunal decision relating to worker status of three self-employed drivers. The company continues to monitor both the judicial and legislative landscape in this area.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Liquidity risk

The group manages its cash and borrowing in order to meet its working capital requirements, maximize interest income and minimize interest expense as effectively as possible. The company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of assets and liabilities, and by maintaining the company's assets in marketable investments which can be easily converted into cash if required.

Credit risk

As a standard policy, all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors and amounts owed by drivers are reviewed on a regular basis and provision is made for doubtful debts as necessary.

On behalf of the board

P Suter Director Date: 7 September 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

The directors present their report and unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is ground transportation activities operating private mini-cab hire, delivery and courier services.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 September 2018:

L Griffin	appointed on 23 March 2020
P Suter	appointed on 23 March 2020
P Gallagher	appointed on 23 March 2020
A K Boland	resigned on 23 March 2020
S Gordon	resigned on 23 March 2020

Dividends

Dividend of £nil was paid during the year (2018: £65.6m).

Financial instruments

The company's financial instruments including amounts due to, and from, other members of the group headed by Addison Lee Financing Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors and trade creditors arise directly from the company's operations.

Research and development

The company continues to invest in research and development activities in relation to its booking management and communications systems in order to improve and enhance customer experience and service delivery.

Events occurring after the reporting period

On 23 March 2020, the Addison Lee Financing Limited was acquired by consortium of investors, led by Cheyne Capital and Liam Griffin.

Refer to the Annual Report and Consolidated financial statements of Addison Lee Financing Limited which provides full detail in respect of change of ownership and business restructuring.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore it has been determined that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

On behalf of the board

P Suter Director Date: 7 September 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard FRS 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 those 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; and
- 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.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Turnover	2	160,566	166,924
Cost of sales		(98,945)	(104,907)_
Gross profit		61,621	62,017
Distribution costs		(15,117)	(16,336)
Administrative expenses		(30,597)	(36,435)
Exceptional items	3	(8,352)	(12,772)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	7,555	(3,526)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	1,062	4,771
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(6,260)	(1,193)
Net profit before tax		2,357	52
Taxation	9	782	1,425
Profit for the financial year		3,139	1,477

All activities of the company are continuing.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income for the year	3,139 -	1,477 -
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,139	1,477

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

		2019	2018
,	Notes	£′000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	10	-	1,047
Other intangible assets	11	26,348	23,326
Tangible assets	12	4,840	5,383
Investments	13	100	100
		31,288	29,856
Current assets		•	,
Debtors	14	49,434	45,843
Cash at bank		3,062	2
		52,496	45,845
Creditors:		,	
Amounts falling due within one year	15	(29,262)	(47,460)
Net current assets		23,234	(1,615)
		·	. , ,
Total assets less current liabilities		54,522	28,241
Creditors:			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(34,255)	(11,379)
Provisions	17	(837)	(571)
Net assets		19,430	16,291
			<u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	200	200
Share premium account	20	103	103
Profit and loss reserves		19,127	15,988
Total shareholders' funds		19,430	16,291

For the year ended 31 August 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. Under this section Addison Lee Financing Limited provides a parent guarantee for the company over its outstanding liabilities as at 31 August 2019 until they are satisfied in full.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of the accounts.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 7 September 2020.

P Suter Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total
	£′000	£′000	£′000	£'000
Balance at 1 September 2017	200	103	80,157	80,460
Profit for the financial year	-	-	1,477	1,477
Total comprehensive income for the year	200	103	81,635	81,938
Equity dividends paid	-	-	(65,647)	(65,647)
Balance at 31 August 2018	200	103	15,988	16,291
Profit for the financial year	4	-	3,139	3,139
Total comprehensive income for the year	200	103	19,127	19,430
Equity dividends paid	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 August 2019	200	103	19,127	19,430

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1. Accounting policies

a) Company information

Addison Lee Limited is incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is located at The Point, 37 North Wharf Road, London W2 1AF.

b) Basis for preparation

The financial statements of Addison Lee Limited were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 September 2020.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and in British Pound Sterling rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000).

Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes
- financial instrument disclosures, including the categories of financial instruments, items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments, and exposure to and management of financial risks
- the requirement to disclose key management personnel compensation

Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Addison Lee Financing Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, in which the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2019 are consolidated.

The company has taken advantage of an exemption from disclosing transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries undertakings of Addison Lee Financing Limited.

c) Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company has not prepared consolidated financial statements and it is exempt from the requirement to do so under Section 400 of Companies Act 2006.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

d) Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore it has been determined that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

e) Turnover

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company for the services provided, excluding value added tax and including trade discounts.

Addison Lee Limited operates two different business arrangements for its "Accounts" and "Non-accounts" business:

Account

Revenue from "Account" business arises from customers who are registered, and hold an account with either the company or a fellow subsidiaries of Addison Lee Financing Limited. The company establish prices and contracts directly with these customers to provide services including private-hire services and courier deliveries. The responsibility for delivering on the performance obligations ultimately remains with the company.

The company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue from its "Account" business since it is the primary obligor in all these arrangements. Revenue is recognised when the service has been provided.

Non-account

Non-account revenues relate to bookings by individuals or businesses who do not hold an account with the company or a fellow subsidiaries of Addison Lee Financing Limited. Under this arrangement the individuals or businesses contract directly with a private-hire or courier driver. The company receives a booking/administration fee from drivers in return for referring the job.

The company has concluded that it is an agent in the contracts to deliver the underlying services for the non-account business. The company recognises the booking/administration fees receivable from the drivers as revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

f) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the purchase method. The cost of the business combination is the fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the company in exchange for control of the acquire, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities in the acquiree is recognised as goodwill.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration paid and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the company's cash-generating units.

Software and IT development costs

Software and IT development expenditures incurred on an individual project, including internal and external labour, is capitalised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangible assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The intangible assets are amortised over the following useful economic lives:

Goodwill Up to 5 years
Patents Up to 5 years
Software and IT development costs Up to 3 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g) Intangible assets (continued)

Impairment

Intangible assets are tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may have suffered an impaired loss. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flow are discounted to their present value using a using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

If the recoverable amount of an assets or a cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the assets or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss for the period in categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

h) 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:

Leasehold land and buildings
Fixtures, fittings and equipment
Motor vehicles

Over the unexpired term of the lease Up to 3 years straight line 33% reducing balance

i) Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

j) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate that are receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss.

Basic financial assets and liabilities

Basic financial assets, which include trade debtors, trade creditors, bank loans, loans due to/from fellow group undertakings and preference shares that are classified as debt are initially measured at transaction price, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Where an arrangement constitute a financing transaction, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Non-basic financial assets and liabilities

Non-basic financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments is any contract that evidences a residual interest in assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

k) Taxation

Taxation on the profit for the year represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but have not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events have occurred at the date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or receive more tax.

Deferred tax assets are only 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. Deferred tax is calculated on an undiscounted basis using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

1) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

m) Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at cost and are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Assets obtained under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the lower of fair value of the lease asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Assets held under finances leases are depreciated over the shorter of lease term and their estimated useful lives.

A corresponding liability is recognised in the balance sheet for each asset held under a hire purchase contract or a finance lease. Rental payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term, except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the pattern in which the economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2. Turnover

2019	2018
£′000	£'000
144,143	145,183
10,917	18,502
5,506_	3,239
160,566	166,924
	£'000 144,143 10,917 5,506

All of the turnover of the company for the year ended 31 August 2019 (2018: 100%) has been derived from its principal activities that are wholly undertaken in the UK from continuing activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

3. Exceptional items			
		2019	2018
		£,000	£′000
Restructuring costs	(a)	7,881	10,730
Acquisition integration costs	(b)	-	1,119
Legal and professional fees	(c)	471	416
Rebranding costs	(d)	-	507
	_	8,352	12,772

⁽a) Substantial restructuring costs were incurred to transform the business operations, including redundancies, professional fees and one off set- up costs associated with establishing new operations.

- (b) Various costs were incurred during the current year to integrate the businesses acquired.
- (c) Legal and professional fees related to legal matters of a one-off nature.
- (d) Costs were incurred during the year to carry out the first major rebranding of the business since the business commenced.

4. Operating loss

Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2019 £′000	2018 £'000
Intra-group management fee/(income)	2,354	(5,292)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,075	1,737
Amortisation of intangible assets	10,158	9,358
Operating lease charges	2,344	1,594
	16,931	7,397

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

5. Employees

The average monthly number of persons, including directors, employed by the company during the year was:

•	2019	2018
Administration	30	42
Distribution	368	385
	398	427
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2019	2018
Wages and salaries	9,225	10,363
Social security costs	665	917
Pension costs	98	66
	9,988	11,346

In April 2017 the employment contracts for certain support staff were novated to Addison Lee Services Limited, a fellow wholly-owned subsidiary of Addison Lee Financing Limited, responsible for providing group companies with payroll processing and administration support.

These individuals continue to be engaged in the operations of Addison Lee Limited and their costs are included as recharges in the companies results.

6 Directors' emoluments

6. Directors' emoluments	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	725	848
The remuneration disclosed above includes the following a	amounts paid to the highest pa	id director:
Remuneration for qualifying services	425	507

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

7. Interest receivable and similar income		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	66	64
Interest receivable from group companies	693	481
Other interest income	-	5
	759	550
Other income from investments		
Dividend from subsidiary undertakings	-	4,027
Dividend from associates	400	120
Other investment gains	-	71
Exchange differences	(97)	3
	1,062	4,771
8. Interest payable and similar charges		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£′000
Interest payable to group undertakings	5,644	1,098
Other interest payable	616	95
	6,260	1,193

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

9. Taxation		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the period	98	110
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	103	(561)
	201	(451)
Deferred tax		-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(993)
Current year	(1,779)	_
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	608	19
Effect of changes in tax rates	188	-
Total deferred tax (credit)/charge	(983)	(974)
Total tax charge	(782)	(1,425)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,357	53
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2018: 19%)	448	10
Non deductible expenses	848	54
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	713	(561)
Effect of change of tax rate	186	19
Non taxable dividend	-	(970)
Controlled foreign company	97	109
Group relief/other reliefs	(2,998)	-
Tax credit for the year	-	(86)
Income non taxable	(76)	-
Tax (credit) for the period	(782)	(1,425)

The Finance Act (No.2) 2015 and the FA 2016 included legislations to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% from 1 April 2017, and to 17 % from 1 April 2020. As these reductions were enacted at the balance sheet date, the closing deferred tax balances have been calculated at the rates at which the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

10. Goodwill			
Goodwill			£′000
Cost			
At 1 September 2018 and 31 August			20,317
2019		-	
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 September 2018			19,270
Amortisation charged for the year		_	1,047
At 31 August 2019		-	20,317
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2019			
At 31 August 2018		•	1,047
11. Other intangible assets			
	Software and		
	ίτ	Patents	Total
	development	21222	01000
Cost	£'000	£′000	£′000
At 1 September 2018	46,154	1,285	47,439
Additions	13,180	-,	13,180
At 31 August 2019	59,334	1,285	60,619
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 September 2018	23,275	838	24,113
Amortisation charged for the year	9,940	218	10,158
At 31 August 2019	33,215	1,056	34,271
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2019	26,119	229	26,348
At 31 August 2018	22,879	447	23,326

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 September 2018	3,403	12,119	37	15,559
Additions	1,437	803	-	2,240
Disposals	(674)	(31)	(17)	(722)
At 31 August 2019	4,166	12,891	20	17,077
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 September 2018	537	9,614	25	10,176
Depreciation charged in the year	338	1,734	3	2,075
Eliminated in respect of disposals		(1)	(13)	(14)_
At 31 August 2019	875	11,347	15	12,237
	•			
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2019	3,291	1,544	5_	4,840
At 31 August 2018	2,866	2,505	12	5,383

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

13.	Investments		
		2019	2018
		£′900	£′000
Cos	st or valuation	100	100

Details of the company's subsidiary undertakings are as follows:

	Company registration		% equity i (1)	
Name of undertaking	number	Nature of business	2019	2018
Registered office at The Point, 37 Nort	th Wharf Road, L	ondon W2 1AF:		
Blueback Limited	06377529	Private mini cab hire	100	100
W1 Cars Limited	08048025	Private mini cab hire	100	100
Professional IT (Logistics) Limited	03806233	Software development	100	100
Registered offices at: Heritage Hall, Le	: Marchant Stree	t, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 4JH.		
The Addison Lee Purpose Trust (2)	Guernsey	Purpose Trust	-	-
Addison Lee Insurance Limited	Guernsey	Insurance captive	100	100
Addison Lee Trustee Limited	Guernsey	Trustee company	100	100

Details of the Company's associated undertaking is as follows:

Name of undertaking	Country of incorporation and	Nature of business	Class of shareholding		quity est (1)
	place of business			2019	2018
Haulmont Technology Limited	England & Wales	Software consultancy	Ordinary	30	30

⁽¹⁾ Except for the interests in The Addison Lee Purpose Trust where the company is deemed to have control, all equity interest are held in ordinary shares.

⁽²⁾ The interest in The Addison Lee Purpose Trust is held indirectly and all other interests are held by the company directly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

14.	Debtors
	DEDIOLS

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:	1 000	£ 000
Trade debtors	14,901	15,840
Amounts due from group undertakings	20,560	18,618
Amounts owed by related parties	3,442	3,258
Other debtors	938	48
Corporation tax receivable	403	538
Prepayments and accrued income	3,697	3,724
Deferred tax asset	1,995	1,012
	45,936	43,038
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts due from group undertakings	3,498	2,805
	3,498	2,805
Total debtors	49,434	45,843
L5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		
	2019	2018
	£′000	£'000
Trade creditors	5.474	9.777
Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings	5,474 5,015	9,777 22,255
Amounts due to group undertakings	5,474 5,015 3,725	22,255
Amounts due to group undertakings	5,015	· ·
Amounts due to group undertakings Other taxation and social security Other creditors	5,015 3,725	22,255 4,605
Amounts due to group undertakings Other taxation and social security	5,015 3,725 4,062	22,255 4,605

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each

16. Creditors: amounts falling after mo	re than one year:		
		2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
Amounts due to group undertakings		33,577	9,831
Obligations under finance leases		417	1,184
Other loans		261	364
		34,255	11,379
7. Provisions			
		2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
Provisions		837	571
	Dilapidations	Onerous	Total
	provision	lease	
	£′000	£'000	£′000
At 1 September 2018	271	300	571
Charged/(released) to profit and loss account	(271)	537	266
At 31 August 2019	-	837	837
8. Deferred tax			
			2019
			£'000
Asset as at 1 September 2018			1,012
Charged to profit and loss account		_	983
Asset balance at 31 August 2019		=	1,995
9. Share capital			
		2019	2018
Allotted irread and fully said		£′000	£'000
Allotted, issued, and fully paid			 .

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

20. Share premium accour	20.	Share	premium	accoun
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	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
At beginning and end of year	103	103

21. Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided in the financial statements comprised the following:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Capital commitment - fixture and fitting	-	2,245
	-	2,245

22. Operating lease commitments

At the reporting date the company had the following operating lease commitments:

	£′000	2018 £'000
Within one year	1,801	2,082
Between two and five years	10,303	9,027
Over five years	8,679	11,086
	20,783	22,195

23. Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Addison Lee Financing Limited, a subsidiary of Addison Lee Holdings Limited, holds a bank borrowing facility with ING Bank N.V. under which it currently owes £231.0 million (2018: £231.0 million). This loan facility is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company and the assets of another subsidiary undertakings of Addison Lee Holdings Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

24. Related parties

The following are transactions with related parties engaged by the company during the year and the balances outstanding at the balance sheet date:

During the year, the company's associated undertaking, Haulmont Technology Limited, made sales of £1.5 million (2018: £2.3 million) to the company, and owes the company £0.5 million (2018: £0.2 million) at financial year end.

At the balance sheet date, the company is owed £1.3 million (2018: £1.3 million) from CEP II Alphyn I S.C.A, a company under common control.

At the balance sheet date, the company is owed £2.1 million (2018: £2.0 million) from a loan to the company's director, A Boland. Interest of £0.66 million (2018: £1.6 million) was charged by the company on the loan during the year.

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with other wholly-owned subsidiary undertakings of Addison Lee Financing Limited.

25. Controlling party

The parent undertaking of the company is Addison Lee Financing Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The directors regarded the company's ultimate controlling parent entity as at 31 Aug 2019 to be Carlyle Europe Partners III LLP.

Group consolidated financial statements that incorporate the financial statements of the company are headed by Addison Lee Financing Limited. Company incorporated in England and Wales, with registered offices at The Point, 37 North Wharf Road, London W2 1AF.

Following the change of ownership on 23 March 2020, Cheyne SVC General Partner S.a.r.l. became the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.