Unaudited Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 December 2021

Company Number 03847616

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AllOnMobile Limited Registered number:03847616

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		596
			- .	-	596
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	490,767		459,939	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	233,737		199,581	
	•	724,504	-	659,520	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(353,900)		(347,601)	
Net current assets			370,604		311,919
Total assets less current liabilities		_	370,604	_	312,515
Net assets		_	370,604	_	312,515

AllOnMobile Limited Registered number:03847616

Balance Sheet (continued) As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Capital and reserves			•
Called up share capital		2	-2
Profit and loss account		370,602	, 312,513
		370,604	312,515

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for Issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28/08/2012.

LE Francis Francis
Director

M E Garvey Director

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The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

AllOnMobile Limited is a private company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. It is a company limited by shares. The address of the registered office is Riverside Court, Douglas Drive, Godalming, Surrey, England, GU7 1JX.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax or local taxes on sales. Turnover refers to income from the sale of a software service platform that sits between the enterprise application and the mobile user. Turnover is recognised in the period in which goods are delivered or the service provided.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 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 - 33.3% on a straight line basis per annum Computer equipment - 33.3% on a straight line basis per annum

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.

2.7 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 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 to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute 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.

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 Income and Retained Earnings.

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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2020 - 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

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4.	Tangible fixed assets			
٠		Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2021	2,697	8,649	11,346
	At 31 December 2021	2,697	8,649	11,346
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2021	2,695	8,055	10,750
	Charge for the year on owned assets	2	594	596
	At 31 December 2021	2,697	8,649	11,346
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2021	-	<u>-</u>	-
	At 31 December 2020	2	594	596
5.	Debtors			
			2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors		91,402	59,783
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		380,433	380,433
	Prepayments and accrued income		18,932	19,723
			490,767	459,939
6.	Cash and cash equivalents			
	·		2021 £	2020 £
	Cash at bank and in hand		233,737	199,581
			233,737	199,581

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	2,244	2,030
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	19,296	19,295
	Other taxation and social security	22,332	19,180
	Other creditors	2,949	182
	Accruals and deferred income	307,079	306,914
		353,900	347,601
8.	Share capital		
	Allested collect up and fully noted	2021 £	2020 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	2	0
	2 (2020 - 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each		2

9. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Whitelodge Systems Limited which is the ultimate parent company incorporated in the UK. The registered office of Whitelodge Systems Limited is Riverside Court, Douglas Drive, Godalming, Surrey, England, GU7, 1JX.