

Company Registration No. 06376181 (England and Wales)

AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
(FORMERLY BALDWINS PAYESTAFF LIMITED)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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(FORMERLY BALDWINS PAYESTAFF LIMITED)
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AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
(FORMERLY BALDWINS PAYESTAFF LIMITED)
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		29,479
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,000		344,731	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		9,309	
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>354,040</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	-		(680,550)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			1,000		(326,510)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,000</u>		<u>(297,031)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			-		(421)
Net assets/(liabilities)			<u>1,000</u>		<u>(297,452)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Other reserves			60,225		-
Profit and loss reserves			(60,225)		(298,452)
Total equity			<u>1,000</u>		<u>(297,452)</u>

The directors of the company have 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

I Tingley
Director

Company Registration No. 06376181

**AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
(FORMERLY BALDWIN'S PAYESTAFF LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Azets (Payestaff) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Churchill House, 59 Lichfield Street, Walsall, West Midlands, WS4 2BX.

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 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Azets Topco Limited (formerly Cogital Topco Limited). These consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

1.2 Going concern

The directors, having made enquiries, consider that the company has adequate resources to operate for the foreseeable future and, therefore, it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

1.3 Reporting period

Financial statements for the year are presented from 1 July to 30 June.

AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
(FORMERLY BALDWINS PAYESTAFF LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts and settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Where revenue recognised exceeds the amount billed, this amount is included within Other Debtors.

Contingent fee's are only recognised when the contingent event has been completed.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to hourly staff rates, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost. Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business are capitalised separately if the fair value can be measured reliably at initial recognition. Subsequently, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a straight line basis over its expected life, which is 3 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and machinery	20% straight line basis
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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.

AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 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.

AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.12 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 unbilled revenue or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are recognised in profit or loss as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit & 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 lease asset are consumed.

AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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2 Employees

With effect from 6 April 2018, the employment of all individuals with the Azets Holdings Limited (formerly Baldwins Holdings Limited) group of companies were transferred to Azets Holdings Limited. From that date to the 30 June 2019, the company received a recharge from Azets Holdings Limited equivalent to the staff cost had the individuals had been employed by the entity to whom these services were principally provided. The average monthly number of persons (including directors) recharged to the company during the year was 0 (2019 - 13).

	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Total	-	13
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2019	84,000
Disposals	(84,000)
	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2020	-
	<u> </u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2019	84,000
Disposals	(84,000)
	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2020	-
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	-
	<u> </u>
At 30 June 2019	-
	<u> </u>

AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2019	40,348
Disposals	(40,348)
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2020	-
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2019	10,870
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(10,870)
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2020	-
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	-
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2019	29,479
	<hr/> <hr/>

5 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	47,312
Amounts owed by group undertakings (note 9)	1,000	281,676
Other debtors	-	15,743
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,000	344,731
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	24,463
Amounts due to group undertakings (note 9)	-	629,093
Other taxation and social security	-	14,692
Other creditors	-	12,302
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	680,550
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

AZETS (PAYESTAFF) LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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7 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 David Hanby.

The auditor was Langard Lifford Hall Limited.

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
-	196,000
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing balances with wholly owned group companies. The company has the following amounts due from companies that are associate undertakings of the group:

Azets Audit Services Limited £Nil (2019: £6,036)

10 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Azets (Gloucester) Limited (formerly Baldwins (Gloucester) Limited), a company registered in England and Wales.

The parent company of the largest group of undertakings for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Azets Topco Limited (formerly Cogital Topco Limited), a company incorporated in Jersey, whose registered address is 22 Grenville Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 8PX. Copies of the group financial statements are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

In the opinion of the directors the immediate controlling party is the immediate parent entity and there is no ultimate controlling party.

11 Key management

Certain directors are also directors of the wider Azets group of companies, and the emoluments relating to these directors are borne by other undertakings in the group. In any given year the directors do not spend a significant portion of their time on the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.