

**C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	J L Radford J M Parker S Gupta J Steele J D Goacher
<b>Company secretary</b>	A M Sherriff
<b>Registered number</b>	06789140
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 1 Carolina Court Doncaster South Yorkshire DN4 5RA
<b>Independent auditors</b>	PKF Smith Cooper Audit Limited Statutory Auditors 2 Lace Market Square Nottingham NG1 1PB

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**STRATEGIC REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**Introduction**

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

**Business review**

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of medical reports and rehabilitation services.

The results for the period and financial position of the company are shown in the financial statements.

The company had a year of strong performance with total turnover at £8.6m (2020: £8.8m).

As a result of maintaining sales targets and strong cost control, profit before tax was £680,957 (2020: £1,079,617). The directors are satisfied with the performance of the business.

The company maintained a strong position with retained earnings of £5,482,144 (2020: £4,964,912).

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis of key performance indicators below gives an understanding of the development, performance and position of the business.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

A continuing risk for the company is the level of working capital. The introduction of the new Medco system means that turnover is distributed between higher numbers of referral sources which is beneficial in reducing the risk.

The company's largest asset is its trade debtors, currently valued at £7.1m. Credit risk is managed by setting credit limits for customers based on credit references and payment history. The Medco system aids in managing this risk by increasing the number of referral sources and reducing an individual customer's credit risk.

**Financial key performance indicators**

**Profit and loss analysis (expressed as a percentage of sales):**

**2021 2020**

Cost of sales 60% 53%

Gross profit 40% 47%

Administrative expenses 36% 44%

Profit before tax 9% 12%

**Balance sheet analysis:**

Current ratio 2.4 1.8

Return on capital employed 13% 21%

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

**J M Parker**

Director

Date: 13 September 2022

## C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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 to 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.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £597,695 (2020 - £913,198).

#### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

J L Radford  
J M Parker  
S Gupta  
J Steele  
J D Goacher

#### Future developments

The management remain confident that 2022 will remain profitable and enable the company to maintain and consolidate its current performance.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

**C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**Post balance sheet events**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

**Auditors**

The auditors, PKF Smith Cooper Audit Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

**J M Parker**

Director

Date: 13 September 2022

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of C L Medicall Aid Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

**Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

**Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' 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 or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the directors are 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 directors determine 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 directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED (CONTINUED)

**Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identify the key laws and regulations affecting the company. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identified that the principal risk of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations related to:

- management bias in respect of accounting estimates and judgements made;
- management override of control;
- posting of unusual journals or transactions.

We focussed on those areas that could give rise to a material misstatement in the company financial statements. Our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims, including instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance where available;
- Reviewing legal expenditure in the year to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias. In particular the valuation of claim debtors.

It is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud. capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED (CONTINUED)

**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 them in an Auditors' 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.

James Bagley (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

**PKF Smith Cooper Audit Limited**

Statutory Auditors

2 Lace Market Square

Nottingham

NG1 1PB

14 September 2022

C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	4	8,585,558	8,806,121
Cost of sales		(5,136,630)	(4,686,187)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,448,928</b>	<b>4,119,934</b>
Administrative expenses		(3,120,153)	(3,857,164)
Other operating income	7	439,751	816,660
<b>Operating profit</b>	8	<b>768,526</b>	<b>1,079,430</b>
Interest receivable and similar income		191	1,537
Interest payable and similar expenses		(1,168)	(1,350)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>767,549</b>	<b>1,079,617</b>
Tax on profit	9	(169,854)	(166,419)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>597,695</b>	<b>913,198</b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 06789140**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	10	994,537	1,017,819
		<u>994,537</u>	<u>1,017,819</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	7,687,444	7,110,690
Cash at bank and in hand	12	109,713	2,085,231
		<u>7,797,157</u>	<u>9,195,921</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(3,229,087)	(5,248,828)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>4,568,070</u>	<u>3,947,093</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>5,562,607</u>	<u>4,964,912</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>5,562,607</u></u>	<u><u>4,964,912</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	14	100	100
Profit and loss account	15	5,562,507	4,964,812
		<u><u>5,562,607</u></u>	<u><u>4,964,912</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**J M Parker**  
Director

Date: 13 September 2022

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	100	4,051,614	4,051,714
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	913,198	913,198
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	100	4,964,812	4,964,912
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>			
Profit for the year	-	597,695	597,695
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<u>100</u>	<u>5,562,507</u>	<u>5,562,607</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**1. General information**

C L Medically Aid Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling (£).

The financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

**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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions**

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of RSCPBR Limited as at 31 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House .

**2.3 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.4 Going concern**

In preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis, the directors have paid due regard to relevant forecast financial information, including cash flows, and factored in sensitivities and uncertainties affecting the company from the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. In the directors' opinion, the company is a going concern for a minimum of twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Revenue**

Turnover is derived from the rendering of services. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover is recognised when the outcome of the transaction can be measured reliably. This is dictated by the terms of the agreement and is either on completion of the work or once the cash has been settled.

Revenue not recognised upon completion of work is classified as a contingent asset and not included within the debtors or income until its receipt is virtually certain once cash has been settled.

**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:

Freehold property	-	2%	straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	10%	straight line
Computer equipment	-	20%	straight line

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 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash flows comprise increases or decreases in cash. Cash includes cash in hand, deposits repayable on demand and overdrafts. No investments, however liquid, are included as cash.

Liquid resources comprise assets held as a readily disposable store of value. They include term deposits with a term of up to one year.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 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.

**2.10 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.

**2.11 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.

**2.12 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.13 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.14 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The directors are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Preparation of financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, management have made the following judgements:

- To determine whether there are indications of impairment of the company's tangible fixed assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future performance of the asset.
- To determine the length of time over which a deferred payment will be received.
- To determine categorisation of mixed property

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

**Bad debt**

The company operates in the personal injury market in which terms of payment of up to two years are typical. For this reason, there are a number of old debtor balances and the risk of bad debt is heightened. The company provides for bad debts based on the following objective criteria set by the board:-

- Payment exceeding terms in the financial period.
- Customers in administration or with a seriously adverse credit rating.

**Fair value of consideration**

Due to the delay between work performed and accounts being settled, management are of the view that the deferred payments will be received under the terms of settlement.

Management consider that, in absence of terms to the contrary, debts will not be received after two years.

**Categorisation of mixed use property**

The company consider that the investment element of the mixed use property is not capable of reliable measurement.

**4. Turnover**

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Sales	8,585,558	8,806,121
	<u>8,585,558</u>	<u>8,806,121</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

**C L MEDICALL AID LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**5. Employees**

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	1,037,777	1,012,003
Social security costs	76,828	65,792
Cost of defined contribution scheme	18,350	16,108
	<u>1,132,955</u>	<u>1,093,903</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Administration	9	16
Sales and customer service	47	41
	<u>56</u>	<u>57</u>

**6. Directors' remuneration**

	2021 £	2020 £
Directors' emoluments	24,500	26,000
	<u>24,500</u>	<u>26,000</u>

**7. Other operating income**

	2021 £	2020 £
Imputed interest on deferred consideration	343,546	583,944
Rents receivable	94,000	94,000
Coronavirus job retention scheme grant income	2,205	138,716
	<u>439,751</u>	<u>816,660</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**8. Operating profit**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2021 £	2020 £
Depreciation	30,782	28,648
Auditors remuneration	<u>13,500</u>	<u>12,000</u>

**9. Taxation**

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	139,053	163,370
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	30,801	3,049
	<u>169,854</u>	<u>166,419</u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>		

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>767,549</u>	<u>1,079,617</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	145,834	205,127
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(10,345)	10,882
Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances	3,564	(4,164)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	30,801	3,049
Group relief	-	(48,475)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u>169,854</u>	<u>166,419</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**10. Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2021	1,075,628	32,873	36,958	1,145,459
Additions	-	-	7,500	7,500
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,075,628</u>	<u>32,873</u>	<u>44,458</u>	<u>1,152,959</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2021	88,513	21,087	18,040	127,640
Charge for the year on owned assets	21,513	2,369	6,900	30,782
At 31 December 2021	<u>110,026</u>	<u>23,456</u>	<u>24,940</u>	<u>158,422</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2021	<u>965,602</u>	<u>9,417</u>	<u>19,518</u>	<u>994,537</u>
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<u>987,115</u>	<u>11,786</u>	<u>18,918</u>	<u>1,017,819</u>

**11. Debtors**

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	7,050,099	6,525,623
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	130,000
Amounts owed by companies under common control	-	25,000
Other debtors	454,040	373,841
Prepayments and accrued income	183,305	56,226
	<u>7,687,444</u>	<u>7,110,690</u>

Contingent assets

As described in the accounting policies, in the event that receipt of an invoiced sale is not virtually certain (for example due to the contractual relationships with the company's clients), these sales are not recorded in the company's financial statements until receipt of payment is agreed. At the year end the balance of these contingent assets totalled £3,573,509 (2020: £4,070,568).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**12. Cash and cash equivalents**

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	109,713	2,085,231
	<u>109,713</u>	<u>2,085,231</u>

**13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	1,083,631	1,105,991
Amounts owed to group undertakings	833,047	2,830,298
Corporation tax	-	72,406
Other taxation and social security	1,148,669	1,010,200
Accruals and deferred income	163,740	229,933
	<u>3,229,087</u>	<u>5,248,828</u>

**14. Share capital**

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2020 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**15. Reserves****Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

**16. Pension commitments**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £18,350 (2020: £16,108).

No contributions were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date (2020: £nil).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**17. Amounts receivable under operating leases**

At 31 December 2021 the Company is due to receive payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	62,667	94,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	62,667
	<u>62,667</u>	<u>156,667</u>

**18. Financial instruments**

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>7,050,099</u>	<u>6,680,623</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(1,916,678)</u>	<u>(3,936,289)</u>

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed to group undertakings and amounts owed by companies under common control.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and amounts owed to companies under common control.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

**19. Related party transactions**

**A company with directors in common**

Sales and recharges to the related company totalled £78,306 (2020: £81,540). There is a debtor within other debtors of £252,591 (2020: £273,841). There were also sales invoices of £1,142,048 (2020: £1,535,976) raised in the year and included within trade debtors.

**A company with directors in common**

There is a debtor within amounts due by companies under common control of £Nil (2020: £25,000).

**A company with directors in common**

There were sales invoices of £21,445 (2020: £52,934) raised in the year and included within trade debtors totalling £20,733 (2020: £14,499).

**A company with directors in common**

Purchases from the related company totalled £39,824 (2020: £44,578).

**A company with directors in common**

Purchases from the related company totalled £20,000 (2020: £20,000).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33.1A Related Party Disclosures from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1.12 Reduced Disclosures For Subsidiaries from disclosing key management personnel compensation in total.

**20. Controlling party**

The parent company is One Call Group Companies Ltd. The ultimate holding company is RSCPBR Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ. The registered office of the ultimate parent company is Saturn Building, Firstpoint, Balby Carr Bank, Doncaster, DN4 5JQ.

The controlling party is Mr J L Radford.

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.