COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01847327

Michael Davey Financial Management Limited Financial Statements 30 April 2022



EDMUND CARR LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
146 New London Road
Chelmsford
Essex
CM2 0AW

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2022

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	3
Independent auditor's report to the members	5
Statement of income and retained earnings	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13

Officers and Professional Advisers

Mr J A Davey Mrs J Goodbody The board of directors

Company secretary J Goodbody

Registered office Salisbury House

Finsbury Circus London · EC2M 5UL

Edmund Carr LLP Auditor

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

146 New London Road

Chelmsford Essex CM2 0AW

Bankers Barclays Bank Plc

128 Moorgate London EC2M 6SX

Strategic Report

Year ended 30 April 2022

The financial year ending 30th April 2022 was MDFM's 42nd in business and was impacted by ongoing interruptions as a result of the Covid pandemic - with staff finally returning to the office on a full time basis from January 2nd.

Nonetheless, as a result of buoyant investment markets for most of the year, company turnover increased above £3 million for the first time, whilst profitability also increased by 18.2% for the year. Over the last five years, therefore, the company profits have increased by 10.8%.

During the year Jeremy Pooley resigned as a Director of the firm, and Jane Goodbody, Company Secretary, was appointed as a Director. The firm also recruited a new Senior Adviser - Rick Greiller.

Market conditions have become more challenging since the beginning of 2022 and as a result, it is anticipated that income for 2022/23 will be affected. However, the long-term outlook for the firm remains healthy.

The Directors wish to formally place on record, their grateful thanks to all staff for their dedication and flexibility over the last twelve months.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 5 A 20 20 20 and signed on behalf of the board by:

J Goodbody

Company Secretary

J A Dave

Director

Registered office: Salisbury House Finsbury Circus London

. 4

EC2M 5UL

- 2 -

Directors' Report

Year ended 30 April 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2022.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr J A Davey Mrs J Goodbody Mr J B Pooley

(Appointed 11 October 2021) (Resigned 11 October 2021)

Dividends

Particulars of dividends paid are detailed in note 12 in the financial statements.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 the directors have set out in the company's strategic report information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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). 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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 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.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on Stayout 2022, and signed on behalf of the board by:

/ J A Davey

Director

Registered office: Salisbury House Finsbury Circus London EC2M 5UL J Goodbody

Company Secretary

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Michael Davey Financial Management Limited

Year ended 30 April 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Michael Davey Financial Management Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows 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 FRS 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 30 April 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 auditor's 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 UK, including the FRC'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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Michael Davey Financial Management Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Michael Davey Financial Management Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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. 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:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows;

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the financial management sector.
- We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations for the company, including the Companies Act 2006, tax legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation.
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management.
- Identified laws and regulations were communicated with the audit team regularly and the team remained alert of instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur by;

• Making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Michael Davey Financial Management Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

• Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate the risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations

Understanding the design of the company's remuneration policies

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we;

- Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships
- Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias.
- Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- Agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation
- · Reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance
- Enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims
- Reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors

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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting
 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to
 events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Michael Davey Financial Management Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 auditor's 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.

Morker

Colin Andrew Barker (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Edmund Carr LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 146 New London Road Chelmsford Essex CM2 0AW

_

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 30 April 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	3,077,376	2,699,612
Cost of sales		85	834
Gross profit		3,077,291	2,698,778
Administrative expenses		2,269,949	2,024,327
Other operating income	5	-	14,040
Operating profit	6	807,342	688,491
Other interest receivable and similar income	10	78	1,183
Profit before taxation		807,420	689,674
Tax on profit	11	155,035	133,102
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		652,385	556,572
Dividends paid and payable	12	(680,000)	(585,227)
Retained earnings at the start of the year	,	479,101	507,756
Retained earnings at the end of the year		451,486	479,101
All the activities of the company are from continuing energical		1500	randa Maria

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

30 April 2022

		2022		2021		
	Note	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets Tangible assets	13		14,901		16,377	
Current assets						
Debtors	14	294,114		362,876		
Cash at bank and in hand		794,686		715,884		
		1,088,800		1,078,760		
Creditors: amounts falling due						
within one year	15	602,215		566,036		
Net current assets			486,585	•	512,724	
Total assets less current liabilities			501,486		529,101	
Net assets			501,486		529,101	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	18		50,000		50,000	
Profit and loss account	19		451,486		479,101	
Shareholders funds			501,486		529,101	

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on Shanning, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Company registration number: 01847327

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 30 April 2022

Sid

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	652,385	556,572
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Government grant income Other interest receivable and similar income Tax on profit Accrued expenses	5,548 - (78) 155,035 25,074	
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors	68,762 (11,413)	(60,031) 26,073
Cash generated from operations	895,313	702,250
Interest received Tax paid	78 (132,517)	1,183 (136,501)
Net cash from operating activities	762,874	566,932
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets Net cash used in investing activities	(4,072) (4,072)	(1,000)
Cash flows from financing activities Repayments of borrowings Government grant income Dividends paid	;••• (680,000) ₁	
Net cash used in financing activities	(680,000)	(594,243)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7 <u>94,686</u>	715,884

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

47

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 5UL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of services falling within the company's activities.

Commissions Receivable

All commissions, both indemnity and otherwise, are credited to the Profit and Loss Account as they are earned. Commissions are treated as earned on the earlier of the date they are received by the company or the date on which they are shown on the company's statement by the Life Office or Product Provider.

Income tax

Provision is made, under the liability method, to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences to the extent that it is considered that a net liability may arise.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

33% straight line

- 15% reducing balance

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution plans (continued)

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Turnover

lurnover arises from:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees Received	3,077,376	2,699,612

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

	Government grant income	2022 £ 	2021 £ 14,040
6.	Operating profit		
; 7 .	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging: Depreciation of tangible assets Foreign exchange differences Auditor's remuneration	2022 £ 5,548 3,708	2021 £ 9,974 3,725
••	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other service.		2021 £ 8,786
	Other non-audit services	11,100	11,399

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

8.	Staff	costs
u.	Otali	CUSIS

The average number	of	persons	employed	by	the	company	during	the	year,	including	the
directors, amounted to:											

2021

2022

	No.	No.
Administrative staff	13	13
Management staff	3	2
•		
	16	15
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to	o the above, were: 2022 £	2021
Wages and salaries	1,473,957	1,232,583
Social security costs	168,358	188,065
Other pension costs	25,444	26,298
	1,667,759	1,446,946

9. Directors' remuneration

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

•	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration	635,350	674,852
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	7,174	12,495
	642,524	687,347

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:

	2022	2021	
	No.	No.	
Defined contribution plans	3	2	

Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying services:

	2022	2021
·	£	£
Aggregate remuneration	533,440	473,526
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	3,879	7,523
	537,319	481,049

10. Other interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	78	1,183

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

11. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax: UK current tax expense Adjustments in respect of prior periods	154,117 918	131,600 1,502
Total current tax	155,035	133,102
Tax on profit	155,035	133,102

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%).

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	807,420	689,674
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	153,410	131,038
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	1,426	1,502
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	502	471
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(14)	1,663
Utilisation of tax losses	(228)	(228)
Other tax adjustment	(61)	(1,344)
Tax on profit	155,035	133,102

12. Dividends

Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

2022	2021
£	£
680,000	585,227
	£

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

13.	Tangible assets			
		Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost At 1 May 2021 Additions	21,042 4,072	65,224 -	86,266 4,072
	At 30 April 2022	25,114	65,224	90,338
	Depreciation			
	At 1 May 2021	19,377	50,512	69,889
	Charge for the year	2,282	3,266	5,548
	At 30 April 2022	21,659	53,778	75,437
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 April 2022	3,455	11,446	14,901
	At 30 April 2021	1,665	14,712	16,377
14.	Debtors			
			2022	2021
			£	£
	Trade debtors		248,649 7.076	309,310
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income		7,976 33,865	6,776 43,166
	Other debtors		3,624	3,624
			294,114	362,876
				002,070
15.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
			2022 £	2021 £
	Accruals and deferred income		409,100	384,026
	Corporation tax		154,117	131,599
	Social security and other taxes		38,998	27,355
	Other creditors			23,056
			602,215	566,036
	•			

16. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £25,444 (2021: £26,298).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

17. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

The amount food in the interior of attention of government	9. 0 0. 0. 0 0 0	
	2022	2021
	£	£
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	_	14,040

18. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
				

All classes of shares rank equally.

19. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

20. Analysis of changes in net debt

·	At		At	
	1 May 2021	Cash flows	30 Apr 2022	
	£	£	£	
Cash at bank and in hand	715,884	78,802	794,686	

21. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	109,770	142,523
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	620,286	28,750
	730,056	171,273

22. Related party transactions

Dividends of £680,000 (2021: £585.227) were paid to MDFM Holdings Limited in the year.

At the year end MDFM Holdings Limited owed the company £7,976 (2021: £6,776) which is shown amongst debtors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 April 2022

23. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking of Michael Davey Financial Management Limited is MDFM Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party was J A Davey, a director, and members of his close family throughout the current and previous period.