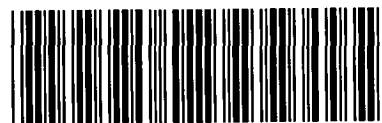

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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COMPANIES HOUSE

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	R A Skellett
Registered number	02728115
Registered office	20 - 22 Wenlock Road London England N1 7GU
Independent auditors	Barnes Roffe LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 3 Brook Business Centre Cowley Mill Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Introduction

The director presents his group strategic report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business review and future developments

The Board has continued to work towards its long term goals and continues to reinvest into the business as part of a transformative process to ensure that the Company is utilising its strengths and flexing to deal with the changes that the digital revolution is bringing as businesses look to restructure to deal with the issues that arise from their consistent attempts to be competitive in an ever-expanding global marketplace.

We continue to see improved profitability and remain confident of the fact that the business is on course to develop its strengths and these results are as expected for this stage of its journey.

The initial planned course of 'deconstruction' has reset each individual identifiable business function where it currently provides work within the Company's client base into separate corporate business units. It is the Board's view that this has and will continue to create an even more flexible corporate structure, whilst simplifying both client perception and internal processes as the business evolves and develops.

Investment back into the business, as in previous years, continues to enable us to develop the cultural approach of the business to its worldwide operations both from an engagement and delivery perspective. Yet again, the business has adjusted its approach and produced cost efficiencies and provided solutions which turn liabilities into assets in a win-win solution for businesses.

We continue our programme of transformation and our expectations remain intact; whereby we expect to see the business stronger and more robust, more innovative and profitable in the coming years as we deal with the digital transformation head-on with our unique expertise, evolved from decades of experience in these matters.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Credit Risk

The group trades with only recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit vetting procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's principal financial assets are in work in progress and debtors. To finance these assets, the group needs both fixed and flexible forms of finance. The group monitors cash flow as part of its day to day control procedures to ensure that all liabilities can be met as they fall due.

Financial key performance indicators

The Director regards the following Key Performance Indicators as important and relevant to monitoring the performance of the group -

Turnover for the year is £5,022,857 (2019 - £5,660,242)
Gross profit for the year is £1,596,191 (2019 - £1,172,466)
Profit after tax for the year is £266,359 (2019 - £202,879)

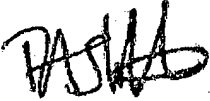
ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

This report was approved by the board on

30 / 9 / 21

and signed on its behalf.



R A Skellert
Director

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Director's report and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The director is 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 the Group and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group 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 and minority interests, amounted to £266,006 (2019 - £202,461).

During the year, the company paid a dividend of £25,000 (2019 - £25,000) to its shareholders.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

R A Skellett

Strategic report

The company has chosen, in accordance with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006, to set out the following information which would otherwise be required to be contained in the director's report within the strategic report:

- a) Business review and future developments; and
- b) Financial risk management objective and policies

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

**DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditors are unaware, and
- he 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 and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

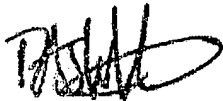
Post balance sheet events

Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, the company had to react to the lockdown that has been imposed with the UK. This has meant the directors have had to reassess the impact of demand and the resulting drop in sales on costs and staffing requirements.

Auditors

The auditors, Barnes Roffe LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30/9/21 and signed on its behalf.



R A Skellett
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Allied Worldwide Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Group Statement of comprehensive income, the Group and Company Statements of financial position, the Group Statement of cash flows, the Group and Company 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 Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the Group's 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 Group 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 director's 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 Group's or the parent 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 director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. The director is 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.

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 Group strategic report and the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group strategic report and the Director's 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 Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group strategic report or the Director's 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 by the parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; and
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED
(CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is responsible for assessing the Group's and the parent 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 director either intends to liquidate the Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 Group 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 law 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 discussion with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the relevant sector;
- The specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the parent company, are as follows:
 - o Companies Act 2006.
 - o FRS 102.
 - o Tax legislation.
 - o Employment legislation.
 - o Health and Safety legislation.
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and reviewing supporting evidence where applicable;
- Laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team at the planning meeting, and during the audit as any further laws and regulation were identified. The audit team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit; and
- Where component auditors were used for group companies, we ensured that the laws and regulations were considered as part of their risk assessment procedures and where applicable, instances of non-compliance to be communicated back to us.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED
(CONTINUED)

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

- Making enquires of management as to where they consider there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud;
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing the financial statements and testing the disclosures against supporting documentation;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected trends or anomalies;
- Inspecting and testing journal entries to identify unusual or unexpected transactions;
- Assessing whether judgement and assumptions made in determining significant accounting estimates, were indicative of management bias; and
- Investigating the rationale behind significant transactions, or transactions that are unusual or outside the Group and the parent company's usual course of business.

The areas that we identified as being susceptible to misstatement through fraud were:

- Management bias in the estimates and judgements made;
- Management override of controls; and
- Posting of unusual journals or transactions.

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. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

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.



Nigel Goodman (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge

Middlesex

UB8 2FX

Date:

30th September 2021

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note		Note	2020 £	2019 £
	Turnover	4	5,022,857	5,660,242
	Cost of sales		(3,426,666)	(4,487,776)
	Gross profit		1,596,191	1,172,466
	Distribution costs		(202,997)	(137,570)
	Administrative expenses		(1,086,918)	(709,800)
	Other operating income	5	20,000	-
	Operating profit	6	326,276	325,096
	Interest receivable and similar income	10	1,300	1,855
	Interest payable and expenses	11	(97,256)	(118,884)
	Profit before taxation		230,320	208,067
	Tax on profit	12	36,039	(5,188)
	Profit for the financial year		266,359	202,879
	Currency translation differences		(27,056)	(35,944)
	Total comprehensive income for the year		239,303	166,935
	Profit for the year attributable to:			
	Non-controlling interests		353	418
	Owners of the parent Company		266,006	202,461
			266,359	202,879
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	Non-controlling interest		353	418
	Owners of the parent Company		238,950	166,517
			239,303	166,935

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02728115

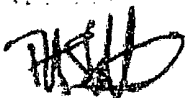
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	£	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	14		1,755	2,039
Tangible assets	15		10,911	12,726
			<u>12,666</u>	<u>14,765</u>
Current assets				
Stocks	17	5,910	5,910	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	2,743,919	2,667,931	
Cash at bank and in hand	19	1,448,406	1,427,219	
		<u>4,198,235</u>	<u>4,101,060</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(3,504,952)	(3,611,638)	
Net current assets			<u>693,283</u>	<u>489,422</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>705,949</u>	<u>504,187</u>
Provisions for liabilities				
Deferred taxation	22			(11,362)
Net assets			<u>705,949</u>	<u>492,825</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	23	50,000	50,000	
Other reserves	24	(123,444)	(96,388)	
Profit and loss account	24	772,479	531,473	
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Company			<u>699,035</u>	<u>485,085</u>
Non-controlling interests			6,914	7,740
			<u>705,949</u>	<u>492,825</u>

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02728115

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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



R A Skellett
Director

30/9/21

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02728115

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	15	1,286	5,061
Investments	16	359,980	359,980
		<u>361,266</u>	<u>365,041</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	17	5,910	5,910
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	2,611,365	2,556,665
Cash at bank and in hand	19	1,284,082	1,254,573
		<u>3,901,357</u>	<u>3,817,148</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(3,772,902)	(3,809,180)
Net current assets		<u>128,455</u>	<u>7,968</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>489,721</u>	<u>373,009</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	22	-	(15,000)
Net assets		<u>489,721</u>	<u>358,009</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	23	50,000	50,000
Revaluation reserve	24	261,765	261,765
Profit and loss account brought forward		46,244	3,677
Profit for the year		156,712	67,567
Other changes in the profit and loss account		(25,000)	(25,000)
Profit and loss account carried forward		<u>177,956</u>	<u>46,244</u>
		<u>489,721</u>	<u>358,009</u>

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02728115

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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



30/9/21

R A Skellett
Director

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent Company	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	50,000	(96,388)	531,473	485,085	7,740	492,825
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	266,006	266,006	353	266,359
Currency translation differences	-	(27,056)	-	(27,056)	-	(27,056)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(27,056)	266,006	238,950	353	239,303
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Non-controlling interest - Equity movement	-	-	-	-	(1,179)	(1,179)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	(1,179)	(26,179)
At 31 December 2020	50,000	(123,444)	772,479	699,035	6,914	705,949

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent Company	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	50,000	(60,444)	354,012	343,568	8,056	351,624
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	-	202,461	202,461	418	202,879
Currency translation differences	-	(35,944)	-	(35,944)	-	(35,944)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(35,944)	202,461	166,517	418	166,935
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Non - controlling interest - Equity movement	-	-	-	-	(734)	(734)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	(734)	(25,734)
At 31 December 2019	50,000	(96,388)	531,473	485,085	7,740	492,825

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	50,000	261,765	46,244	358,009
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	156,712	156,712
	-	-	156,712	156,712
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
At 31 December 2020	50,000	261,765	177,956	489,721

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	50,000	261,765	3,677	315,442
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	67,567	67,567
	-	-	67,567	67,567
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
At 31 December 2019	50,000	261,765	46,244	358,009

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	266,359	202,879
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	724	2,436
Depreciation of tangible assets	6,732	9,557
Interest payable	97,256	118,884
Interest receivable	(1,300)	(1,855)
Taxation charge	(36,039)	5,188
(Increase) in debtors	(31,076)	(594,733)
Increase in creditors	79,361	524,302
Decrease in amounts owed to groups	-	(200,000)
Corporation tax (paid)	(24,770)	(5,196)
Foreign exchange	(66,952)	(35,944)
Net cash generated from operating activities	290,295	25,518
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(440)	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(4,917)	(3,544)
Interest received	1,300	1,855
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,057)	(1,689)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(25,000)	(25,000)
Interest paid	(97,256)	(118,884)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(734)
Net cash used in financing activities	(122,256)	(144,618)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	163,982	(120,789)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,034,604	1,155,393
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,198,586	1,034,604
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,448,406	1,427,219
Bank overdrafts	(249,820)	(392,615)
	1,198,586	1,034,604

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	At 1 January 2020 £	Cash flows £	At 31 December 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,427,219	21,187	1,448,406
Bank overdrafts	(392,615)	142,795	(249,820)
Debt due within 1 year	-	-	-
	1,034,604	163,982	1,198,586

The notes on pages 20 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. General information

Allied Worldwide Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is 20 - 22 Wenlock Road, London, England, N1 7GU.

The group is involved in the provision of a comprehensive range of business services and support to its clients.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 and on the assumption that the group is a going concern.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Group (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in total comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of the disposal as appropriate using accounting policies consistent with those of the parent. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have taken consideration of the impact of COVID-19 on the business and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. The directors note that the company is trading adequately and has sufficient working capital and other finance available to continue trading for a period of not less than 12 months from the Statement of financial position date. As such, the directors believe that there are no significant uncertainties in their assessment of whether the business is a going concern and therefore have prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the value of the service provided to date based on a proportion of the expected consideration at completion. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

2.6 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.7 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.8 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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 reporting date.

2.14 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.15 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.

The Group adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Group. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% straight line
Office equipment	- 25% 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 the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

No depreciation is provided on freehold land.

2.16 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at revaluation model in the individual financial statements.

Investments in listed shares are recorded at their market value.

2.17 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.18 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.

2.19 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.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 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.

2.21 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.22 Financial instruments

The Group only enters into basic financial instruments 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 and from related parties.

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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured: at fair value with changes recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably; at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.22 Financial instruments (continued)

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 Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position 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.

2.23 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

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

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.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policy

The directors do not consider there are any critical judgements in applying the accounting policies.

(b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The assessment of the recoverability of debtors.

The assessment of stage of completion on long term contracts to estimate the deferred income.

Redundancy provisions relating to the end of customer contracts where TUPE liabilities will be payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. Turnover

The turnover and profit are attributable to principal activity of the group.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom	2,342,690	3,335,024
Rest of Europe	2,510,417	2,097,534
Rest of the world	169,750	227,684
	<u>5,022,857</u>	<u>5,660,242</u>

5. Other operating income

	2020 £	2019 £
Furlough grant receivable	20,000	-
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Operating profit

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020 £	2019 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,732	9,557
Amortisation of intangible assets	724	2,436
Defined contribution pension cost	46,704	47,590
Exchange differences	243,923	(1,041)
Other operating lease rentals	21,423	21,911
	<u></u>	<u></u>

7. Auditors' remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	8,000	8,000
	<u></u>	<u></u>

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8. Employees

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Wages and salaries	1,215,130	1,553,239	1,215,130	1,553,239
Social security costs	164,484	213,139	164,484	213,139
Cost of defined contribution scheme	46,704	47,590	46,704	47,590
	<u>1,426,318</u>	<u>1,813,968</u>	<u>1,426,318</u>	<u>1,813,968</u>

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

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Sales	1	2
Engineers	23	16
Administration	11	15
	<u>35</u>	<u>33</u>

Included within the above staff numbers are 14 (2019 - 21) employees who are employed by Living for Learning Limited, a company in which R A Skellett, a director, has a minority interest. Living for Learning Limited supplies personnel and support services to Allied Worldwide Limited on a cost plus basis. The recharges totalled £671,216 (2019 - £862,725) in the year.

9. Director's remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Director's emoluments	22,882	24,157
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	7,380	14,700
	<u>30,262</u>	<u>38,857</u>

During the period, retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2019 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

Key Management

The key management of the company is considered just to be the director and therefore the compensation paid to him is the same.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

10. Interest receivable

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank interest receivable	1,300	1,855
	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,855</u>

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £	2019 £
Other loan interest payable	97,256	118,884
	<u>97,256</u>	<u>118,884</u>

12. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	33,275	5,196
Adjustments in respect of previous periods		(8)
Total current tax	<u>33,275</u>	<u>5,188</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>(69,314)</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	<u>(36,039)</u>	<u>5,188</u>

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	230,320	208,067
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	43,761	39,533
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	18,083	660
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(1,124)	(937)
Other timing difference	(1,073)	(99)
Tax losses utilised	(26,372)	(33,961)
Deferred tax	(69,314)	-
Underprovision	-	(8)
Total tax charge for the year	(36,039)	5,188

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The group has tax losses available in excess of £358k to offset against future taxable profits.

13. Dividends

	2020 £	2019 £
Dividends on equity capital	25,000	25,000
	25,000	25,000

At the time the dividend was declared there were sufficient reserves to allow the dividend to be legal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

14. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Development expenditure £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	27,708
Additions	440
At 31 December 2020	28,148
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	25,669
Charge for the year	724
At 31 December 2020	26,393
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	1,755
At 31 December 2019	2,039

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

15. Tangible fixed assets**Group**

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	39,795	111,725	1,695,511	1,847,031
Additions	-	-	4,917	4,917
At 31 December 2020	39,795	111,725	1,700,428	1,851,948
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	39,795	111,725	1,682,785	1,834,305
Charge for the year	-	-	6,732	6,732
At 31 December 2020	39,795	111,725	1,689,517	1,841,037
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	-	-	10,911	10,911
At 31 December 2019	-	-	12,726	12,726

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

15. Tangible fixed assets (continued)**Company**

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	39,795	111,725	1,627,226	1,778,746
At 31 December 2020	39,795	111,725	1,627,226	1,778,746
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	39,795	111,725	1,622,165	1,773,685
Charge for the year	-	-	3,775	3,775
At 31 December 2020	39,795	111,725	1,625,940	1,777,460
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	-	-	1,286	1,286
At 31 December 2019	-	-	5,061	5,061

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

16. Fixed asset investments

Company

Investments
in
subsidiary
companies
£

At valuation

At 1 January 2020 359,980

At 31 December 2020 359,980

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Allied Worldwide Services Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Supply of subcontracted personnel
Allied Worldwide Business Solutions Private Limited	Ordinary	98%	Supply of subcontracted personnel
Allied Worldwide Holdings LLC	Ordinary	100 %	IT service provider

The above subsidiaries were incorporated in the following countries:

Allied Worldwide Services Limited - England and Wales
Allied Worldwide Business Solutions Private Limited - India
Allied Worldwide Holdings LLC - United States of America

17. Stocks

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Raw materials and consumables	5,910	5,910	5,910	5,910
	<u>5,910</u>	<u>5,910</u>	<u>5,910</u>	<u>5,910</u>

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18. Debtors

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Trade debtors	771,446	890,069	694,353	811,849
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	420,364	120,118
Other debtors	1,532,413	1,160,191	1,060,226	1,007,027
Prepayments and accrued income	388,943	617,671	388,943	617,671
Deferred taxation	51,117	-	47,479	-
	<u>2,743,919</u>	<u>2,667,931</u>	<u>2,611,365</u>	<u>2,556,665</u>

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,448,406	1,427,219	1,284,082	1,254,573
Less: bank overdrafts and invoice discounting	(249,820)	(392,615)	(249,820)	(392,615)
	<u>1,198,586</u>	<u>1,034,604</u>	<u>1,034,262</u>	<u>861,958</u>

20. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Bank overdrafts and invoice discounting	249,820	392,615	249,820	392,615
Trade creditors	232,988	84,608	216,191	83,178
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	343,179	263,444
Corporation tax	5,250	-	5,250	-
Other taxation and social security	818,676	436,832	818,676	436,832
Other creditors	526,226	639,132	476,339	583,205
Accruals and deferred income	1,671,992	2,058,451	1,663,447	2,049,906
	<u>3,504,952</u>	<u>3,611,638</u>	<u>3,772,902</u>	<u>3,809,180</u>

On 13 August 2007, the group provided an unlimited debenture incorporating a fixed and floating charge over its assets to the bankers.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

21. Financial instruments

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Financial assets				
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,303,859	2,050,260	2,174,943	1,938,994
	2,303,859	2,050,260	2,174,943	1,938,994
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,009,034	1,116,355	1,285,529	1,322,442
	1,009,034	1,116,355	1,285,529	1,322,442

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings.

22. Deferred taxation**Group**

	2020 £	2019 £
Liability at 1 January 2020	11,362	11,362
Credited to the Statement of comprehensive income	(62,479)	
(Asset)/liability at 31 December 2020	(51,117)	11,362

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

22. Deferred taxation (continued)

Company

	2020 £	2019 £
Liability at 1 January 2020	15,000	15,000
Credited to the Statement of comprehensive income	(62,479)	-
(Asset)/liability at 31 December 2020	(47,479)	15,000

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £	Company 2020 £	Company 2019 £
Decelerated capital allowances	6,925	11,362	10,563	15,000
Pension surplus	(863)	-	(863)	-
Commission accrual	58,905	-	58,905	-
	(51,117)	11,362	(47,479)	15,000

23. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

24. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to the excess of the net asset value of the subsidiary at the year end compared to the net book value.

Other reserves

The other reserves relates to the accumulated foreign currency translation on the Indian subsidiary.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period profit and losses.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

25. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities exist in respect of a cross-guarantee given by the company in respect of the borrowings of various associated companies controlled by the director, R A Skellett. As at year end the total amount of borrowings in the various associated companies controlled by director amounted to £Nil (2019 - £Nil).

26. Contingent assets

A Contingent asset exists in respect of the sale of the property, whereby should planning permission for the conversion of the building to flats be granted then an additional £350,000 per floor will be receivable from the purchaser.

27. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions 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 £46,704 (2019 - £47,590). Contributions totaling £4,541 (2019 - £1,107 payable) were repayable to the fund at the Statement of financial position date and are included in creditors.

28. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the Group and company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2020 £	Group 2019 £
Not later than 1 year	30,437	24,997
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	16,500	11,305
	46,937	36,302

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

29. Related party transactions

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the company does not disclose transactions with other companies included within the consolidated financial statements where the group owns 100% of the issued share capital.

Included within other creditors is a balance of £127,362 (2019 - £149,179) owed to a company controlled by the director and shareholder, R A Skellett.

Included within other creditors is a balance of £304,936 (2019 - £321,121) owed to a company controlled by the director and shareholder, R A Skellett, in respect of payroll taxes and management charges owed at the year end. During the year, the company re-charged £26,044 (2019 - £38,717) to Allied Worldwide Limited. Also during the year, the company paid management charges of £36,449 (2019 - £46,531) to the company. During the year, the company was charged personnel and related expenditure totalling £671,216 (2019 - £862,725) by a related company. This company also paid the payroll and associated costs of £532,793 (2019 - £735,049) on behalf of that company.

During the year, a loan was made to a related party of £Nil. At the year end, the amount owed by the company was £450,000 (2019 - £450,000).

Included within other debtors is a balance of £51,276 (2019 - £22,655) owed by a company controlled by the director, R A Skellett.

Included within other debtors is a balance of £50,141 (2019 - £50,141) owed by a company controlled by the director, R A Skellett. This amount has been provided for in full.

Included within other debtors is a balance of £49,242 (2019 - £49,242) owed by a company controlled by the director, R A Skellett. This amount has been provided for in full.

Included within other debtors is a balance of £22,331 (2019 - £22,331) owed by a company controlled by the director, R A Skellett. This amount has been provided for in full.

Included within other debtors is a balance of £37,645 (2019 - £37,645) owed by a company controlled by the director, R A Skellett. This amount has been provided for in full.

Included within other debtors is an amount of £10,560 (2019 - £18,909) due to the director.

Included within other creditors is an amount owed to a 98% owned company within the group of £67,457 (2019 - £81,505).

Included within other debtors is a balance of £62,076 (2019 - £22,655) owed by companies with a common director.

30. Post balance sheet events

Due to Coronavirus pandemic, the company had to react to the lockdown that has been imposed with the UK. This has meant the directors have had to reassess the impact of demand and the resulting drop in sales on costs and staffing requirements.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

31. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Globalution Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is R A Skellett, a director, by virtue of his majority shareholding in the parent company.

The smallest and largest group preparing consolidated accounts is Allied Worldwide Limited.