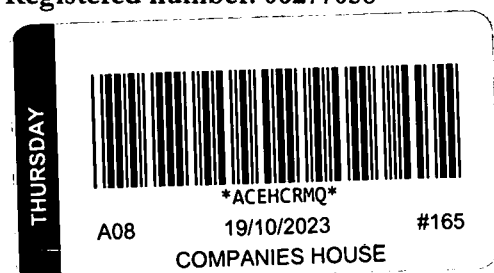


Caroola Accountancy Limited (previously SJD Accountancy Limited)

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 October 2022

Registered number: 06277058



CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Company information

Directors	G Storey A Ross M Lockley
Registered number	06277058
Registered office	Kd Tower Cotterells Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire HP1 1FW
Independent auditor	BDO LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor 3 Hardman Street Spinningfields Manchester M3 3AT

CARoola ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

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CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 October 2022

Principal activity

Carola Accountancy Limited ("CAL") ("the Company") is a specialist provider of fixed fee, limited company accountancy and tax services primarily to contractors and freelancers.

Business review and future developments

Turnover fell by 6.4% to £11,201,405 (2021: fell by 25.5% to £11,963,156), resulting in an operating loss of £944,849 (2021: operating profit of £4,876,295) due to increased administrative expenses as a result of an increased number of employees following the transfer of central and support staff from Carola Group Limited in March 2022.

The decrease in revenue is driven by the decreasing client numbers as a result of the IR35 reforms as well as the ongoing pandemic. During the pandemic, the less active job market has driven a larger proportion of the client base onto non-trading packages, thus leading to decreased revenues. New offerings are available to the Company's clients that will enable them to remain with the Company irrespective of the IR35 status of their elected assignment.

Given the nature of the business, the directors are of the opinion that analysis using any KPIs in addition to those already stated is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company. Although we expect the marketplace to be as competitive as ever, with continued focus on customer service and our extensive range of services we expect our turnover and EBITDA to grow in the foreseeable future.

On the 3 May 2023, the Company changed its name from SJD Accountancy Limited to Carola Accountancy Limited as part of the Group's re-branding exercise.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group has an active and robust corporate governance programme designed to manage strategic and tactical risks which could impact the business. Risks are clearly identified and monitored on a regular basis.

The key risks and uncertainties currently facing the business are as follows:

Operating risk

Managing the Company's businesses is dependent upon the ability to process a large number of transactions efficiently and accurately. Operational risk and losses can result from fraud, employee errors, failure to properly document transactions or to obtain proper internal authorisation, failure to comply with regulatory requirements and business principles, resource shortages, equipment failures, natural disasters or the failure of external systems.

Although the Company has implemented risk controls and loss mitigation actions, and resources are devoted to developing efficient procedures and to staff training, it is only possible to be reasonably, but not absolutely, certain that such procedures will be effective in controlling the operational risks faced by the Company.

Liquidity risk

The Company has a low exposure to liquidity risks as it continues to generate free cash-flows, has sufficient liquid assets to manage any short-term liquidity issues and has flexibility in its financing.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 31 October 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties and financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

However, the Group is subject to banking covenants although these are not effective until 31 January 2024 and continues to monitor its commitments and liabilities to ensure that the Group is not exposed to liquidity risks. Alcentra UK DLF S.A.R.L and its affiliated funds have indicated to the Directors' their willingness to waive financial covenants, if required, once covenant testing commences.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for doubtful receivables is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. The Group has policies aimed at minimising such losses and require that deferred payment terms are only granted to clients who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy credit worthiness procedures. Any such terms must also be approved by the Chief Financial Officer. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of clients.

Fraud risk management

The Company has implemented risk controls and maintains such internal checks and accounting policies as it deems appropriate to prevent fraud within the Company.

Although resources are devoted to developing efficient procedures and to staff training, it is only possible to be reasonably, but not absolutely, certain that such procedures will be effective in preventing fraud.

Regulatory risk

The Company operates within markets which are subject to extensive laws and regulations. These laws and regulations can be subject to change and the Company must ensure that it remains compliant. To ensure this, regulatory and legal changes are monitored on a legislation tracker to ensure changes are adequately planned for in advance. Policies and procedures are updated where necessary to ensure compliance and training delivered to all staff on changes to any service delivery compliance requirements.

This report was approved by the board on 28 June 2023 and signed on its behalf.

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M Lockley

Director

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 October 2022

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2022.

Directors

The directors who served during the year to approval of financial statements were:

W J Catterick (Resigned 14 November 2022)

D Crawford (Resigned 30 December 2022)

G Storey (Appointed 14 November 2022)

J Fletcher (Appointed 14 November 2022, Resigned 23 February 2023)

A Ross (Appointed 23 February 2023)

M Lockley (Appointed 23 February 2023)

Business review and future developments

The loss of the Company for the year was £945,932 (2021: profit of £4,890,342) as noted on page 10. See Strategic Report on page 1 for further details.

On 20 September 2022 the Group had a change of ownership when Optionis Limited sold its investment in Caroola Group Limited (previously Optionis Group Limited) to Clareant Business Services Holdings 2 Limited.

On the 3 May 2023, the Company changed its name from SJD Accountancy Limited to Caroola Accountancy Limited as part of the Group's re-branding exercise.

Financial risk management

Measures taken towards financial risk management are enumerated within the Strategic report on pages 1 and 2.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: £nil).

Directors' liabilities

The Company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties subject to conditions set up in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

Going concern

The Company has a net asset position as at 31 October 2022 of £48,094,750 (2021: £49,040,682) and has recorded a loss of £945,932 (2021: Profit of £4,890,342). The Group, of which Caroola Accountancy Limited is a part of, regularly review market and financial forecasts and has reviewed its trading prospects in its key markets. As a result, it believes its trading performance will demonstrate improvement in the coming years, and that liquidity will remain strong. Therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 October 2022

Going concern (continued)

The Board has reviewed the Group's latest forecasts, including sensitivities, prepared to 30 June 2024 and considered the obligations of the Group's financing arrangements. The Group expects headroom to operate within its facilities.

The Group's shareholders, Alcentra UK DLF S.A.R.L and its affiliated funds, continue to support the business and have provided an additional liquidity facility of £10m.

Furthermore, on 18 November 2022 the intercompany balance due to the immediate parent company of £65.2m was forgiven in full. This is in addition to £70.9m of the intercompany balance due to the ultimate parent company being settled in exchange for shares on the same date. These strengthen the Group's net liabilities by £136.1m post year end and indicates continued support from the Group's shareholders.

Given the Groups liquidity and cash resources, and support from the equity and debt holders, the Board has concluded that a going concern basis of preparation of its consolidated financial statements is appropriate.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 October 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

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.

The directors 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.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved have confirmed that:

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

Independent auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution that they be reappointed will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

This report was approved by the board on 28 June 2023 and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

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M Lockley
Director

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of Carola Accountancy Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 October 2022 and of its loss 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.

We have audited the financial statements of Carola Accountancy Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 October 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, and notes to the financial statements, 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).

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of Carola Accountancy Limited (continued)

Other information

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

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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.

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.

CARoola ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of Caroola Accountancy Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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:

Based on our understanding and accumulated knowledge of the Company and the sector in which it operates we considered the risk of acts by the Company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud and whether such actions or non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements.

These included but were not limited to those that relate to the form and content of the financial statements, such as the accounting policies, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the UK Companies Act 2006 and those that relate to the payment of employees. All team members were briefed to ensure they were aware of any relevant regulations in relation to their work. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries, management bias in accounting estimates and improper revenue recognition associated with year-end cut-off. Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of Carola Accountancy Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates;
- revenue year end cut-off procedures;
- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with specific keywords and manual journals to revenue and cash;
- discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud; and
- obtaining an understanding of the control environment in monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's 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.

DocuSigned by:

Gary Harding

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Gary Harding (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

Manchester, UK

28 June 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****For the year ended 31 October 2022**

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Turnover	5	11,201,405	11,963,156
Administrative expenses		(12,146,254)	(7,086,861)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	6	(944,849)	4,876,295
Tax (charge)/credit for the year	8	(1,083)	14,047
(Loss)/profit for the financial year and total comprehensive (expense)/income		(945,932)	4,890,342

The notes of pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

All operations relate to continuing activities.

There is no other comprehensive income for the year (2021 – £nil).

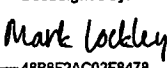
CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****At 31 October 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	18,334	37,578
Tangible assets	10	684	4,773
Deferred tax asset	14	6,530	7,613
		<u>25,548</u>	<u>49,964</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	11	49,304,310	49,812,695
Cash at bank and in hand		741,721	425,669
		<u>50,046,031</u>	<u>50,238,364</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(1,441,244)</u>	<u>(938,035)</u>
Net current assets		<u>48,604,787</u>	<u>49,300,329</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		48,630,335	49,350,293
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Provisions for liabilities	13	(535,585)	(309,611)
Net assets		<u>48,094,750</u>	<u>49,040,682</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2	2
Profit and loss account	16	48,094,748	49,040,680
Total Equity		<u>48,094,750</u>	<u>49,040,682</u>

The notes of pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 28 June 2023.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors:

DocuSigned by:

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M Lockley

Director

Company registration no: 06277058

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****For the year ended 31 October 2022**

	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total Equity £
At 1 November 2020	2	44,150,338	44,150,340
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	4,890,342	4,890,342
At 31 October 2021	2	49,040,680	49,040,682
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(945,932)	(945,932)
At 31 October 2022	2	48,094,748	48,094,750

The notes of pages 13 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Company information

Carola Accountancy Limited is a limited liability company, limited by shares as discussed in Note 15, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The Registered Office is Kd Tower, Cotterells, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, HP1 1FW.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2022.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£) which is the functional currency and rounded to the nearest £ Sterling.

The individual financial statements of Carola Accountancy Limited have also adopted the following disclosure exemptions:

- categories of financial instruments;
- key management personnel disclosure;
- items of income, expenses, gains or losses relating to financial instruments;
- exposure to and management of financial risks;
- the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes; and
- related party disclosures relating to transactions entered between two or more wholly owned members of the Group.

Going concern

The Company has a net asset position as at 31 October 2022 of £48,094,750 (2021: £49,040,682) and has recorded a loss of £945,932 (2021: Profit of £4,890,342). The Group, of which SJD Accountancy Limited is a part of, regularly review market and financial forecasts and has reviewed its trading prospects in its key markets. As a result, it believes its trading performance will demonstrate improvement in the coming years, and that liquidity will remain strong. Therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Board has reviewed the Group's latest forecasts, including sensitivities, prepared to 30 June 2024 and considered the obligations of the Group's financing arrangements. The Group expects headroom to operate within its facilities.

The Group's shareholders, Alcentra UK DLF S.A.R.L and its affiliated funds, continue to support the business and have provided an additional liquidity facility of £10m.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Furthermore, on 18 November 2022 the intercompany balance due to the immediate parent company of £65.2m was forgiven in full. This is in addition to £70.9m of the intercompany balance due to the ultimate parent company being settled in exchange for shares on the same date. These strengthen the Group's net liabilities by £136.1m post year end and indicates continued support from the Group's shareholders.

Given the Groups liquidity and cash resources, and support from the equity and debt holders, the Board has concluded that a going concern basis of preparation of its consolidated financial statements is appropriate.

3. Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

Professional Indemnity Provision

The Company provides for both specific known claims and calculated expected future claims. The provision is based on various factors, such as historical data, current outstanding client claims and management's knowledge of probable settlement costs.

4. Principal accounting policies

4.1 Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value and directly attributable costs of the purchase consideration over the fair values of the Company's interest in the identifiable net assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities required on the hive up of the trade and assets of the subsidiary companies.

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of the intangible assets over its estimated useful life, using the straight-line method. Intangibles are amortised over the following useful economic lives:

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------|
| - | Goodwill | 5 years |
| - | Computer software | 3 years |

Goodwill is assessed for impairment when there are indicators of impairment and any impairment is charged to the income statement. Reversals of impairment are recognised when the reasons for the impairment no longer apply.

4.2 Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, over their expected useful lives, using the straight-line method.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. Principal accounting policies (continued)

4.2 Tangible assets (continued)

The rates applicable are:

Long term leasehold improvements	4 years
Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	4 years

4.3 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount.

If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

4.4 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the Company. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to a profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the rental payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation, in which case the Company recognises annual rent expense equal to amounts owed to the lessor. The aggregate benefits of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to the expense recognised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

4.5 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting year, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost in statement of comprehensive income in the year it arises.

The Company recognises a provision for dilapidations which represents the best estimate of future reparation costs in relation to leases occupied by the Company.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. Principal accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting years using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is recognised when income or expenses from a subsidiary or associate have been recognised, and will be assessed for tax in a future year, except where:

- the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference; and
- it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

4.7 Turnover

Fee income represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for services provided during the year to clients. Fair value reflects the amount agreed in the form of contractual charges for each type of service. Fee income is stated net of Value Added Tax and recharges for disbursements.

Services provided to clients are recognised straight line over the year of service. Services provided to clients during the year which at the balance sheet date have not been invoiced to clients are recognised as fee income and accrued within the statement of financial position. Amounts which have been invoiced as at the year-end but where the service has not been delivered at that time are included within deferred income within the statement of financial position. Amounts are not allocated to specific services given that services occur evenly throughout the year.

4.8 Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

4.8.1 Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4 Principal accounting policies (continued)

4.8.1 Financial assets (continued)

If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss statement. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss statement.

Financial assets are derecognised when: (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party, or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

4.8.2 Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow Group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the year of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

4.9 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

5. Turnover

All turnover is generated from the rendering of similar services and is reviewed by the directors on a single segment basis. The Company trades within one geographical location, the United Kingdom.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****6. (Loss)/profit before taxation**

The (loss)/profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating lease charges	434,968	361,054
Depreciation	4,089	14,702
Amortisation	19,244	39,635

Fees payable for the audit of the Company's financial statements of £34,000 (2021: £30,480) have been incurred by a Group member. No recharges were made to the Company for such costs.

7. Directors and employees

Staff costs during the year were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	5,644,590	3,065,829
Social security costs	607,120	166,758
Other pension costs	132,969	76,435
	<u>6,384,679</u>	<u>3,309,022</u>

The average number of employees of the Company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Operations	<u>219</u>	<u>118</u>

The employee costs include the cost of operational staff working directly for the Company, in addition to a proportion of the Caroola Group Limited central staff costs which operates as a centralised cost centre from October 2021 until March 2022. The remaining centralised staff remain employees of Caroola Group Limited with these costs recharged to the other Group companies as a management charge. The employee numbers include the operational staff that work directly for the Company.

From March 2022, the centralised staff were transferred from Caroola Group Limited to the Company and recharged to other Group companies as a management charge.

Total directors' emoluments in the year were £514,284 (2021: £515,317). In addition to this there was £50,500 (2021: £nil) compensation paid for loss of office. The highest paid director received remuneration of £259,008 (2021: £261,801). The directors' emoluments were paid by Caroola Group Limited, a Parent undertaking, for 2021. In 2022 these were paid by Caroola Group Limited until February 2022 and the Company from March 2022. No recharges were made to the Company where required for the directors' services and the directors do not believe it possible to apportion the remuneration between the companies.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****8. Tax charge/(credit) for the year**

The tax charge/(credit) is based on the result for the year and represents:

	2022	2021
	£	£
UK Corporation Tax	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(4,654)
Total current tax charge/(credit)	-	(4,654)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,715)	(7,566)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	4,798	-
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	(1,827)
Total deferred tax charge/(credit):	1,083	(9,393)
Tax charge/(credit) for the year	1,083	(14,047)

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom at 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before tax	(944,849)	4,876,295
(Loss)/profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2021: 19%)	(179,521)	926,496
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	143,281	8,275
Group relief surrendered/(received) for nil payment	14,188	(942,337)
Temporary timing difference	(892)	-
Increase in unprovided tax losses	19,229	-
Differences in tax rates	-	(1,827)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	4,798	(4,654)
Tax charge/(credit) for the year	1,083	(14,047)

Factors affecting future tax charges

In the Spring budget 2021, the government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase from 19% to 25%. The proposal to increase the rate to 25% was substantively enacted in May 2021 and as such the effect is included in the calculation of the deferred tax provisions as at the reporting date. This will affect the calculation of future deferred tax charges.

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****9. Intangible assets**

	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 November 2021	6,541,929	175,882	6,717,811
At 31 October 2022	6,541,929	175,882	6,717,811
Accumulated Amortisation			
At 1 November 2021	6,541,929	138,304	6,680,233
Charge for the year	-	19,244	19,244
At 31 October 2022	6,541,929	157,548	6,699,477
Net book value at 31 October 2022	-	18,334	18,334
Net book value at 31 October 2021	-	37,578	37,578

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****10. Tangible assets**

	Long term leasehold properties £	Fixtures, fittings & office equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 November 2021	147,380	427,888	575,268
Disposals	(70,680)	(393,287)	(463,967)
At 31 October 2022	76,700	34,601	111,301
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 November 2021	142,732	427,763	570,495
Charge for the year	3,972	117	4,089
Disposals	(70,680)	(393,287)	(463,967)
At 31 October 2022	76,024	34,593	110,617
Net book value at 31 October 2022	676	8	684
Net book value at 31 October 2021	4,648	125	4,773

11. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Current		
Trade debtors	451,572	198,234
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	47,987,021	48,816,511
Other debtors	1,254	6,825
Corporation tax	674,800	674,800
Prepayments and accrued income	189,663	116,325
	49,304,310	49,812,695

Trade debtors are stated net of provisions of £107,409 (2021: £4,796).

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

	2022 £	2021 £
Non-current		
Deferred tax (Note 14)	6,530	7,613

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	166,365	158,971
Other taxation and social security	466,457	447,146
Other creditors	232,607	103,850
Accruals and deferred income	575,815	228,068
	<u>1,441,244</u>	<u>938,035</u>

13. Provisions for liabilities

	Dilapidations & Onerous lease	Other provisions	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 November 2021	264,447	45,164	309,611
Additions	418,157	48,832	466,989
Utilised	(224,513)	(16,502)	(241,015)
At 31 October 2022	<u>458,091</u>	<u>77,494</u>	<u>535,585</u>

The dilapidations provision relates to the best estimate of future reparation costs in relation to leases occupied by the Company. The provision is expected to be utilised in line with the cessation of each of the leases. The provision in respect of onerous lease contracts represents the cost of fulfilling the Company's obligations for vacant property over the remaining lease term. The provision is expected to be utilised over the period to the end of each specific lease.

Within Other provisions, the Company recognises a provision of £41,616 for the risk of Professional Indemnity claims arising from current or former customers. The provision is measured based on trend analysis of historical claims raised against the Company which the directors believe to be appropriate. The remaining balance relates to a provision for credit notes raised post year end relating to sales during the year.

14. Deferred taxation

The deferred taxation asset provided for at 25% (2021 – 25%) in the financial statements, is set out below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fixed asset timing differences	<u>(6,530)</u>	<u>(7,613)</u>

CAROLA ACCOUNTANCY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****15. Called up share capital**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Authorised, allotted and fully paid: 2 (2021: 2) ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

16. Reserves

Called-up share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account – includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses.

17. Leasing commitments

The Company's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	434,968	404,074
Between one and five years	161,101	511,751

18. Transactions with related parties

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available within FRS 102 Section 33 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned Group undertakings.

19. Ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Arkarius Bidco Limited by virtue of its shareholding.

In the directors' opinion the ultimate parent of the Group is Clareant Business Services Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. A copy of the financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at the Company's address, being 125 London Wall, 6th Floor, London, England, EC2Y 5AS.

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party of the Group.