

Company Registration No. 06753483 (England and Wales)

**VACANCY FILLER LIMITED**  
**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 MARCH 2022**

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## VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

### COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Director</b>	O G Berkes
<b>Company number</b>	06753483
<b>Registered office</b>	5th Floor Room 512 6 St. George's Way Leicester Leicestershire LE1 1QZ England
<b>Auditor</b>	Robert Whowell & Partners Westwood House 78 Loughborough Road Quorn Leicestershire LE12 8DX

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# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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The director presents his annual report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of selling and developing software technology to simplify hiring.

#### Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

M Chauhan	(Resigned 6 October 2021)
H R Khakbiz	(Resigned 31 December 2021)
R Pointen	(Resigned 6 October 2021)
O G Berkes	(Appointed 6 October 2021)
K S Mitchell	(Appointed 6 October 2021 and resigned 31 March 2022)

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its director during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

#### Auditor

Robert Whowell & Partners have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the director has taken all the necessary steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:  
  
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O G Berkes  
Director

Date: 05 July 2023

## **VACANCY FILLER LIMITED**

### **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless she is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. She is 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VACANCY FILLER LIMITED**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Vacancy Filler Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

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

### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VACANCY FILLER LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of director**

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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 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 company or to cease operations, or has 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.

### **The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed on the next page.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VACANCY FILLER LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

### **The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)**

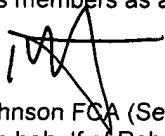
- enquiring of management, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to: identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance; detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company based on our understanding of the company, sector experience and discussions with management. The most significant considerations for the company are the Companies Act 2006, Corporate and VAT legislation, the Bribery Act 2010.
- discussing amongst the engagement team to assess how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, we identified potential for fraud in the following areas: management override of control; and revenue recognition.
- we tested the appropriateness of accounting journals and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements.
- we reviewed the company's accounting policies for non-compliance with relevant standards. Our work also included considering significant accounting estimates for evidence of misstatement or possible bias and testing any significant transactions that appeared to be outside the normal course of business.
- we critically assessed the appropriateness and tested the application of the revenue policies.

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 noncompliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located 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.



Paul D Johnson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of Robert Whowell & Partners, Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
Westwood House  
78 Loughborough Road  
Quorn  
Leicestershire, LE12 8DX

6 July 2023

**VACANCY FILLER LIMITED****STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

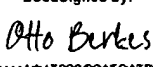
		<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>as restated £</b>
	<b>Notes</b>		
<b>Turnover</b>		3,400,908	2,830,448
<b>Cost of sales</b>		(1,477,113)	(1,053,231)
<b>Gross profit</b>		1,923,795	1,777,217
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		(1,815,807)	(1,835,991)
<b>Other operating income</b>		177,095	365,544
<b>Operating profit</b>		285,083	306,770
<b>Interest payable and similar expenses</b>		(14,142)	(17,331)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		270,941	289,439
<b>Tax on profit</b>	<b>6</b>	(42,648)	74,838
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		228,293	364,277

**VACANCY FILLER LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

		2022	2021 as restated
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	41,231	40,541
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		38,058	54,188
Debtors	8	1,731,180	2,507,409
Cash at bank and in hand		300,326	789,696
		2,069,564	3,351,293
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	(1,531,641)	(2,548,263)
<b>Net current assets</b>		537,923	803,030
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		579,154	843,571
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	10	-	(492,710)
<b>Net assets</b>		579,154	350,861
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	11	340	340
Share premium account		203,260	203,260
Capital contribution reserve		19,788	19,788
Profit and loss reserves		355,766	127,473
<b>Total equity</b>		579,154	350,861

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 05 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
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 O G Berkes  
 Director

**VACANCY FILLER LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital contribution reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>As restated for the period ended 31 March 2021:</b>					
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>	340	203,260	7,492	(236,804)	(25,712)
<b>Year ended 31 March 2021:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	364,277	364,277
Capital contributions received	-	-	12,296	-	12,296
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	340	203,260	19,788	127,473	350,861
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	228,293	228,293
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	340	203,260	19,788	355,766	579,154

# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Vacancy Filler Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5th Floor, Room 512, 6 St. George's Way, Leicester, Leicestershire, England, LE1 1QZ.

##### Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", including the adoption of the amendments issued in December 2017 ("FRS 102"), and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### Going concern

The Directors have prepared detailed budgets and forecasts covering the period to 31 March 2024 which models expected trading results, cash flows and the level of facilities the company requires on a month by month basis. Acendre inc, the parent company, have confirmed their on going support to the Directors of the company.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company have adequate resources, including the ability to further draw down on the invoicing financing facilities, to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

##### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services and subscriptions provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

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

Turnover with respect to subscriptions is spread over the term of the subscription on a straight line basis.

##### Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Improvements to leasehold property	Over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### **Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

##### **Impairment of fixed assets**

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

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

##### **Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and amounts owed to group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

##### **Equity instruments**

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

##### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

##### **Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Retirement benefits**

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

#### **Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### **Website development costs**

Website development expenditure is written off to the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which it is incurred.

#### **Research and development**

Research expenditure is written off to the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of the individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

#### **Share based payments**

The company participates in a share-based payment arrangement granted to certain employees and employees of the group it's part of. The company has elected to recognise and measure its share-based payment expense on the basis of a reasonable allocation of the expense for the group.

#### *Equity settled*

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is credit to a capital contribution reserve.

# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 2 Prior period adjustment

In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022 the directors have identified accounting errors that relate to prior periods, in respect of debtor and creditor balances.

The cumulative impact of these errors is to have overstated profit after tax and net assets by £84,585. The comparative information within these financial statements has been adjusted accordingly.

The adjustments have reduced net assets as at 31 March 2021 and profit for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 by £84,585.

#### Changes to the statement of financial position

	As previously reported £	Adjustment £	As restated at 31 Mar 2021 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors due within one year	2,575,520	(68,111)	2,507,409
<b>Creditors due within one year</b>			
Other creditors	(2,010,534)	(16,474)	(2,027,008)
Net assets	435,446	(84,585)	350,861
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Profit and loss	212,058	(84,585)	127,473
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### Changes to the income statement

	As previously reported £	Adjustment £	As restated £
<b>Period ended 31 March 2021</b>			
Turnover	2,838,389	(7,941)	2,830,448
Cost of sales	(1,052,595)	(636)	(1,053,231)
Administrative expenses	(1,780,855)	(55,136)	(1,835,991)
Taxation	95,710	(20,872)	74,838
Profit for the financial period	448,862	(84,585)	364,277
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 3 Exceptional item

	2022 £	2021 as restated £
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Exceptional item - Administrative costs	30,438	17,309
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

These costs relate to the acquisition of Vacancy Filler Limited by Acendre.

# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	44	50

### 5 Director's remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration paid to directors	193,156	268,967

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2021 - 3).

### 6 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 as restated £
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	42,785	(93,480)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(137)	18,642
Total current tax	42,648	(74,838)

# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 7 Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2021	7,612	67,031	41,270	115,913
Additions	-	1,400	8,620	10,020
At 31 March 2022	7,612	68,431	49,890	125,933
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2021	5,263	39,272	30,837	75,372
Depreciation charged in the year	1,225	4,822	3,283	9,330
At 31 March 2022	6,488	44,094	34,120	84,702
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2022	1,124	24,337	15,770	41,231
At 31 March 2021	2,349	27,759	10,433	40,541

### 8 Debtors

	2022	2021 as restated
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	827,654	655,065
Corporation tax recoverable	104,957	274,592
Amounts owed by group undertakings	730,278	1,126,085
Other debtors	68,291	451,667
	1,731,180	2,507,409

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

# VACANCY FILLER LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021 as restated
	£	£
Bank loans	-	68,333
Trade creditors	106,618	90,933
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	943,972
Taxation and social security	218,218	452,922
Other creditors	1,206,805	992,103
	<u>1,531,641</u>	<u>2,548,263</u>

Details of the bank loan security are shown below in creditors falling due after one year.

### 10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	-	122,667
Other creditors	-	370,043
	<u>-</u>	<u>492,710</u>

The bank loan amounting to £Nil (2021: £122,667) was secured in the prior year by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

During the prior year the company received a bank loan of £50,000 through the Bounce Back Loan Scheme. Interest is charged on a fixed rate basis of 2.5% per annum, with interest of £406 (2021: £1,041) being paid during the year. Capital repayments for the loan have now been paid with the company owing £nil at the year end. This loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge against the company's assets.

### 11 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>340</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>340</u>

### 12 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	29,167	70,000
Between one and five years	-	29,167
	<u>29,167</u>	<u>99,167</u>

## **VACANCY FILLER LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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#### **13 Related party transactions**

At the year end the directors are owed £nil (2021: £370,043). During the year, interest has been accrued to the directors on the loan accounts amounting to £5,197 (2021: £10,070).

During the year, the company has paid property related costs of £Nil (2021: £474) to a company which has a common director and shareholder of the company's parent undertaking. At the year end, the company owed the company which has a common director and shareholder of the company's parent undertaking £Nil (2021: £Nil).

#### **14 Parent company**

The immediate parent is Acendre Midco, Inc.