

Company Registration No. 07117447 (England and Wales)

FLEXIMIZE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FLEXIMIZE LIMITED

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FLEXIMIZE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		29,892		36,114
Current assets					
Debtors	4	96,034		1,855,245	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,349		15,357	
		<u>118,383</u>		<u>1,870,602</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(6,021,599)</u>		<u>(4,429,304)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(5,903,216)		(2,558,702)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(5,873,324)</u>		<u>(2,522,588)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(12,035)		(12,035)
Net liabilities			<u>(5,885,359)</u>		<u>(2,534,623)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(5,885,360)</u>		<u>(2,534,624)</u>
Total equity			<u>(5,885,359)</u>		<u>(2,534,623)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

FLEXIMIZE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 April 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

D O'Sullivan
Director

Company Registration No. 07117447

FLEXIMIZE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fleximize Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Holbrook House, 51 John Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, England, IP3 0AH.

1.1 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" ("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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

Despite the loss making position of the group, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, which they believe to be appropriate for the reasons set out below.

There has been additional funding agreed post year end, which is detailed in the post balance sheet events note and the directors are in advanced discussions with another lender to provide an additional credit line.

In addition to this a substantial portion of spending is discretionary and entirely within the control of the directors which allows the current book to be maintained at its current level without the need for additional funding.

Since the year end the UK, and the rest of the world, has been struck by the Covid-19 pandemic. The impact of the coronavirus will have a very significant effect on the economy and potentially the business during 2020. The directors have prepared revised cashflow forecasts which anticipate that the company will be able continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, it is not possible to guarantee the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The future of the world economy is unclear at this present time due to the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak and it is therefore difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents fees and interest receivable in respect of services provided and arising solely in the United Kingdom.

Interest income on loan receivables at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest rate method which allocates interest over the expected lives of the assets. The effective interest method requires the Company to estimate future cash flows, in some cases based on its experience of customers' behaviour, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, as well as the expected lives of trade receivables. Default fees are charged to customers when they fail to make repayments within the agreed loan period, such fees are recognised as turnover when these amounts are expected to be recovered. Fees and expenses related to the loan form part of the interest income and are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

FLEXIMIZE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Loan Platform	3 years
Office equipment	4 years
Computers equipment	3 years
Other Fixed Assets	2 years

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of the Group's assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 debtors 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

FLEXIMIZE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by the UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

1.10 Trade Debtors

Trade Debtors are amounts due from customers for short and medium term loans issued in the ordinary course of business. Trade and other debtors are measured on initial recognition at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. Subsequent recovery of amounts previously impaired is credited to the profit and loss account.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

FLEXIMIZE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Loan Platform	Office equipment	Computers equipment	Other Fixed Assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 August 2018	30,500	25,670	56,876	4,831	117,877
Additions	-	967	6,054	14,306	21,327
At 31 July 2019	30,500	26,637	62,930	19,137	139,204
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 August 2018	23,542	16,385	37,197	4,639	81,763
Depreciation charged in the year	5,833	5,198	14,635	1,883	27,549
At 31 July 2019	29,375	21,583	51,832	6,522	109,312
Carrying amount					
At 31 July 2019	1,125	5,054	11,098	12,615	29,892
At 31 July 2018	6,958	9,285	19,679	192	36,114

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	32,864	100,331
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	2,566
Other debtors	63,170	1,752,348
	96,034	1,855,245

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	41,288	53,949
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,837,826	4,296,476
Other creditors	142,485	78,879
	6,021,599	4,429,304

FLEXIMIZE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

6 Events after the reporting date

On 20th March 2020, the senior facility with Hadrian's Wall Capital Ltd, was replaced with a senior facility of £40.5m of which £22.8m has been drawn. An OpCo loan facility has been agreed for £9.5m of which £4.7m has been drawn.

Since the year end, the UK, and the whole world, has been struck by the Covid 19 pandemic. This does not have an effect on the financial position shown by these accounts but it may have an impact on the recoverability of the loans and the company's performance for 2020.

7 Related Party Transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption to not disclose the related party transactions as the subsidiaries are wholly owned by the parent company.

8 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a cross guarantee with it's parent company and fellow subsidiary company in respect of third party borrowing arrangements entered into by the group.

9 Controlling party

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alterium Limited, a company registered in England and Wales (registered number 08621989).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.