

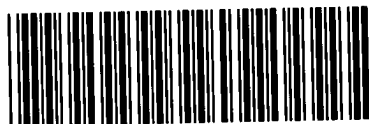
Boomerang Support Services Limited

Report and financial statements

For the year ended

30 September 2019

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BOOMERANG SUPPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

COMPANY INFORMATION

The board of directors

M Hesketh

M Scott

T Seddon

Business address

Brunel House
340 Firecrest Court
Centre Park
Warrington
WA1 1RG

Registered office

Brunel House
340 Firecrest Court
Centre Park
Warrington
WA1 1RG

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP
Chartered Accountants
Bluebell House
Brian Johnson Way
Preston
PR2 5PE

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc
PO Box 5429
Mosley Street
Manchester
M61 0HW

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The Directors present their Strategic report on the company for the year ended 30th September 2019.

Strategic report

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of funding and payroll services.

Review of the business

Trading performance

In the year ended 30th September 2019 the Company generated revenue of £22.2m (2018: £20.2m) representing like for like growth of 9.7% as a result of growth in customers and increased trading activity. The Company generated a pre-tax loss of £1.4m (2018: £0.4m) with the movement on prior year owing to non-recurring expenses related to restructuring incurred in the year.

Financial Position

The Company has net liabilities at 30 September 2019 and meets its day to day working capital requirements through careful management and support from the group.

Cash flow

During the year, the Company's cash balance increased from £37k to £115k.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors have fully considered all known risks and uncertainties which may affect the Company in the future. The primary risks are as follows:

- Regulatory risk – the Company operates within markets which are subject to extensive laws and regulations. These laws and regulations continue to change and evolve, as must the Company. The Company undertakes processes and procedures on an ongoing basis to ensure that it fully complies with the requirements of the relevant laws and regulations.
- Competition risk – the Company seeks to maintain long-term relationships with its customers and typically operates via rolling contracts. The Company has a good track record of renewing key customer contracts however, the market within which the Company operates are competitive.
- Innovation risk – the Company has been able to successfully innovate in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its service delivery. In certain areas of our business, our customers continue to demand innovative solutions and therefore we must continue to innovate to maintain our position.
- Financial, operational and management information systems – the efficient operation and management of the Company depends upon the proper operation and performance of financial, operational and management information systems. Any failure in such systems may result in a loss of control and adversely impact the Company's ability to operate effectively and fulfil its contractual obligations.
- Key personnel – the Company has in place an experienced and motivated senior management team and considers that its management team has strength and depth. However, the loss of a significant number of key personnel could have an adverse impact on the Company's operations, reputation, customer relationships and future prospects.
- Covid-19 – in March 2020 the UK began to be significantly impacted by the outbreak of the global pandemic Covid-19. Consequently, the business successfully implemented its business continuity plans, migrating all office-based workers to a remote working basis whilst maintaining service delivery to customers across all business lines. The Directors continually monitor the impact on the business, customers and employees and have prepared stress tested forecasts on which contingency plans have been created. The Group will be utilising the UK Government's Coronavirus Jobs Retention Scheme and will also benefit from the UK Government's offer to defer VAT payments until March 2021. These initiatives should preserve the liquidity of the business even in the event of a significant downside impact to revenue. The Directors are also in regular contact with the Group's investors and banks to keep them updated on events, and the relationships remain constructive and supportive.

Financial risk management

The primary financial risk facing the Company is that of credit risk. The Company's principal financial assets are cash and trade debtors, with credit risk for the Company primarily attributable to trade debtors. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with regard to trade debtors, as exposure is spread over a large number of customers and balances are in the most part insured against non-payments.

The credit risk on cash balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit ratings agencies.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Future developments

The Company is pursuing a strategy of consolidating its market leading position in the UK and will achieve this through further organic growth and potentially by pursuing carefully targeted acquisition opportunities. Capturing accurate and increasingly detailed data and seeking to leverage this to our clients' benefit is at the heart of the Company strategy.

Research and development

The Company continues to develop its market leading systems and processes. Development includes enhancement of both existing portals and creation of new online portals as well as developing algorithms and building connectors to internal and external ecosystems. Digital platforms underpin products that are highly differentiated against competitor product offerings.

Key performance indicators

The directors continue to monitor the business internally with a number of performance indicators which are reviewed as part of the monthly board meeting. The Company produces an annual business plan and full monthly management information detailing revenues, profitability, cash flow and operational metrics including customer numbers, efficiency and lead generation to monitor performance to the plan.

Policy on the payment of creditors

It is the policy of the Company to maintain good relationships with its suppliers by making payments in accordance with agreed terms following receipt of a satisfactory invoice.

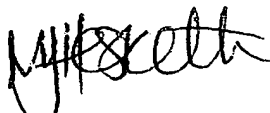
Going concern

The Directors have prepared financial projections of the business, against the backdrop of the Covid-19 pandemic, to fully understand its future trading performance and forecast financial position. It has also engaged in constructive dialogue with its shareholders, banks and advisers throughout the period of Covid-19 disruption.

Based on the Group's ability to adequately manage its risks, its strong overall financial position and the ongoing support of its shareholders the Directors remain confident that the company will continue to be fully funded within the framework of the Group treasury management. The Group's forecast and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Group can operate within the level of its current banking facilities.

The Company has net liabilities at 30 September 2019 and meets its day to day working capital requirements through careful management and support from the group. The directors have obtained a letter of support from a fellow group company, and on the basis of that support, consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

By order of the board



M Hesketh

Director

Approved by the directors on 23 June 2020

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their directors' report and financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of funding and payroll services.

Proposed dividend and transfer to reserves

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: nil). The loss for the year after taxation is £1.5m (2018: loss of £0.4m).

Directors

The directors who held office since 1 October 2018 were as follows:

C Nevinson (Resigned 24 March 2019)
M Hesketh
M Scott
T Seddon
A McGregor (Resigned 31 January 2020)

Employee involvement

During the year, the company has continued to work to ensure that its employees are well informed about the business strategy and performance as well as current issues. There are regular communication briefings covering all employees both collectively and in smaller groups.

Disabled employees

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the candidate's particular aptitudes and abilities are consistent with adequately meeting the requirements of the job. Opportunities are available to disabled employees for training, career development and promotion.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy to provide continuing employment wherever practicable in the same or an alternative position and to provide appropriate training to achieve this aim.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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 the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

Strategic report

The information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 has been included in the separate Strategic Report in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Reports).

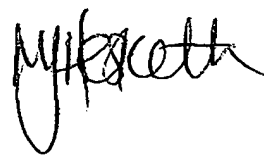
Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be re-appointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board



M Hesketh
Director

Approved by the directors on 23 June 2020

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing each of the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Boomerang Support Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise of 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of its loss 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

BOOMERANG SUPPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://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.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Ian Taylor (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bluebell House
Brian Johnson Way
Preston
PR2 5PE

25 JUNE 2020

BOOMERANG SUPPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Revenue	3	22,192	20,227
Cost of sales	4	(21,344)	(19,529)
GROSS PROFIT		848	697
Administrative expenses	4	(1,198)	(1,123)
PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE NON-RECURRING EXPENSES AND TAX		(350)	(426)
Non-recurring expenses	4	(1,081)	-
PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		(1,431)	(426)
Income tax expense	5	(53)	33
PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS		(1,484)	(393)

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no other comprehensive income other than the results as set out above.

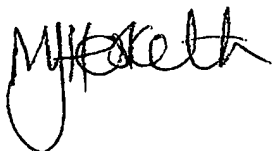
BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Company Registered No 08121663

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	-	74
Property, plant and equipment	7	-	52
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	126
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	9	7,908	5,815
Cash and cash equivalents	10	115	37
Deferred tax asset	12	-	26
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		8,023	5,877
TOTAL ASSETS		8,023	6,004
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Capital	13	25	25
Retained profit/ (loss)	14	(1,097)	388
TOTAL EQUITY		(1,072)	413
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	9,095	5,590
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		9,095	5,590
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9,095	5,590
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,023	6,004

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 June 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:



M Hesketh

Director

BOOMERANG SUPPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Capital	Retained	TOTAL
	£'000	Earnings	EQUITY
		£'000	£'000
AT 1 OCTOBER 2017	25	781	806
Profit/ (loss)for the year	0	(393)	(393)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	25	388	413
Profit/ (loss)for the year	0	(1,484)	(1,484)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	25	(1,097)	(1,072)

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Boomerang Support Services Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office address is Brunel House, 340 Firecrest Court, Centre Park, Warrington, WA1 1RG. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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 £'000 except when otherwise stated.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and under the historical cost convention.

In accordance with FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' – Carrying amounts, fair values, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument, risks associated with financial instruments (including management of risks, maximum credit risk, credit quality of financial assets, analysis of financial assets past due or impaired, maturity analysis for financial liabilities, sensitivity analysis for market risks).
- IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' – The fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements, (including valuation technique(s) and inputs), if the highest and best use of a non-financial asset differs from its current use, the reason for *non-recurring fair value measurements*, for Level 3 fair value measurements; *unrealised fair value gains/losses in the period*, the valuation process and sensitivity analysis.
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' - Disaggregated and total revenue from contracts with customers, explanation of significant changes in contract assets and liabilities, description of when performance obligations are satisfied, significant payment terms, and the nature of goods and services to be transferred, aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations and when revenue is expected to be recognised, significant judgements in determining the amount and timing of revenue recognition and the amount of capitalised costs to obtain or fulfil a contract.
- IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' – Comparative reconciliations of the opening and closing number of shares and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets, objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.
- IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes.
- IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' – IFRSs that will impact future periods.
- IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.
- IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets' – Key assumptions in the measurement of the recoverable amount of assets and reasonable changes in those assumptions that result in impairment, where recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal; the valuation technique(s) used, and if fair value is not measured using a quoted price for an identical unit; the level in the fair value hierarchy, any change in the valuation technique(s) and the reason for the change.

The financial statements of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of RCAF VI Mallard Holdings Limited. The consolidated financial statements of RCAF VI Mallard Holdings Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted for the financial year beginning 1 October 2018

Standard	Key requirements	Effective date (for annual periods beginning on or after)
IFRS 9, Financial Instruments	IFRS 9 was adopted for 2019. The standard has been fully applied retrospectively but no comparatives have been restated as the impact is not material. There were no key judgements or estimates involved in the assessment of the impact of IFRS 9. The standard impacts the classification and measurement of financial assets. It introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for the credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognised. The standard also introduces additional disclosure requirements. The effect of the different classification of certain financial instruments has not had a material impact on the Group's statement of financial position as all financial instruments are still held at either amortised costs or fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, the level of impairment of certain financial instruments such as trade receivables has not changed materially under the expected loss model.	1 January 2018
IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers	IFRS 15 was adopted for 2019. The standard has been fully applied retrospectively but no comparatives have been restated as the impact is not material. There were no key judgements or estimates involved in the assessment of the impact of IFRS 15. The standard specifies how and when a company will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The introduction of IFRS 15 has not had a material impact on the Group's financial statements on the basis that the invoicing profile is consistent with the point at which the performance conditions are satisfied.	1 January 2018

Significant estimates and judgements

In preparing its financial statements, the Company has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, income and expenses as well as other information reported in the notes. The Company periodically monitors the requirement for such estimates and assumptions and makes sure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

The judgements made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and the estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are addressed below:

Impairments of property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for impairment if events or changes in circumstances, such as changes in technology, indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Significant estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairments of intangible assets

Intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment if events or changes in circumstances, such as changes in technology, indicate that the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable.

Useful economic life of intangible assets

Intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment if events or changes in circumstances, such as changes in technology, market or economic conditions indicate changes to the useful economic life of an asset.

Going concern

The Directors have prepared financial projections of the business, against the backdrop of the Covid-19 pandemic, to fully understand its future trading performance and forecast financial position. It has also engaged in constructive dialogue with its shareholders, banks and advisers throughout the period of Covid-19 disruption.

Based on the Group's ability to adequately manage its risks, its strong overall financial position and the ongoing support of its shareholders the Directors remain confident that the company will continue to be fully funded within the framework of the Group treasury management. The Group's forecast and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Group can operate within the level of its current banking facilities.

The Company has net liabilities at 30 September 2019 and meets its day to day working capital requirements through careful management and support from the group. The directors have obtained a letter of support from a fellow group company, and on the basis of that support, consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Equity

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are recognised at the amount of proceeds received net of costs directly attributable to the transaction. To the extent those proceeds exceed the par value of the shares issued they are credited to a share premium account.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is the fair value of the consideration received for services provided and is net of sales-based taxes (e.g. value added tax). Income is recognised on the satisfaction of each performance obligation as that obligation is satisfied. Performance obligations relate to the provision of services and revenue is recognised at the point at which the contracted service has been delivered.

Property, Plant & Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the purchase price as well as any incidental costs of acquisition.

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

Fixtures and fittings	33% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line

Useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. Cost includes the purchase price as well as any incidental costs of acquisition.

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of the asset, less its estimated residual value, over its useful economic life as follows:

Software	33% straight line
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BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Operating lease agreements

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and measurement

The company recognise a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, the Company recognises all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. The fair value of a financial asset / liability on initial recognition is normally represented by the transaction price. The transaction price for financial assets / liabilities other than those classified at fair value through profit or loss includes the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition / issue of the financial instrument. Transaction costs incurred on acquisition of a financial asset and issue of a financial liability classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately.

The company recognises financial assets using settlement date accounting, thus an asset is recognised on the day it is received by the company and derecognised on the day that it is delivered by the company.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification on initial recognition. The company classifies financial assets as follows:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Assets that the company intends to sell immediately or in the near-term cannot be classified in this category. These assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method (except for short-term receivables where interest is immaterial) minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility.

Typically trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash are classified in this category.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether its financial assets are impaired, based on objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition, the estimated future cash flows of the (group of) financial asset(s) have been affected. Objective evidence of impairment could include significant financial difficulty of the counterparty, breach of contract, probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy, disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties, etc.

In addition, for trade receivables that are assessed not to be impaired individually, the company assesses them collectively for impairment, based on the company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the delayed payments in the portfolio, observable changes in economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables, etc.

Only for trade receivables, the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For all other financial assets, the carrying amount is directly reduced by the impairment loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if the amount of the impairment loss decreases in a subsequent period and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed (either directly or by adjusting the allowance account for trade receivables) through profit or loss. However, the reversal must not result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the amortised cost of the financial asset would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on how they have been categorised on initial recognition. The company classifies financial liabilities as follows:

Other financial liabilities

All liabilities which have not been classified as fair value through profit and loss fall into this residual category. These liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Typically, trade and other payables and borrowings are classified in this category. Items classified within trade and other payables are not usually remeasured, as the obligation is known with a high degree of certainty and settlement is short-term.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, on demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Income taxes

Tax currently payable is calculated using the tax rates in force or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit either because some income and expenses are never taxable or deductible, or because the time pattern that they are taxable or deductible differs between tax law and their accounting treatment.

Using the statement of financial position liability method, deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and the corresponding tax base, with the exception of goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and temporary differences arising on initial recognition of assets and liabilities that do not affect taxable or accounting profit.

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 (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the company considers that it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that there will be sufficient taxable profits available for the asset to be utilised within the same tax jurisdiction.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, they relate to the same tax authority and the company's intention is to settle the amounts on a net basis.

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except if it arises from transactions or events that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, it is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3 TURNOVER AND OTHER REVENUE

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
TURNOVER ANALYSED BY CLASS OF BUSINESS		
Rendering of Services	22,192	20,227
TURNOVER ANALYSED BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET		
United Kingdom	22,192	20,227

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

4 ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES BY NATURE

The following table illustrates the breakdown by nature of cost of sales and other administrative expenses:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Wages and salaries	2,745	1,820
Social security costs	277	132
Defined contribution costs	51	31
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Amortisation of other intangible assets	26	5
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22	7
Operating leases	31	19
Auditors remuneration	6	7
Other expenses	19,383	18,632
TOTAL COST OF SALES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	22,542	20,653

The following table analyses auditors' remuneration:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Audit of the financial statements	6	7
TOTAL AUDITORS' REMUNERATION	6	7

The following table analyses the average monthly staff numbers:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Number of staff	110	64

The following table analyses staff costs:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	2,745	1,820
Social security costs	277	132
Other pension costs	51	31
TOTAL STAFF COSTS	3,073	1,983

No directors received any remuneration from this company in the current or previous period. The remuneration is borne by another group company.

There are no directors to whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes (2018: nil).

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

4 ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES BY NATURE (CONTINUED)

The following table analyses non-recurring expenses:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Restructuring-related costs	1,067	-
Other	14	-
TOTAL NON-RECURRING EXPENSES	1,081	-

5 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
TAX CHARGE ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
CURRENT		
Current tax for the period	(6)	-
Adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods	33	(5)
DEFERRED		
Adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods	50	-
Temporary differences	(24)	(28)
TOTAL INCOME TAXES	53	(33)
TAX EXPENSE RECONCILIATION	£'000	£'000
Profit/ (loss) for the period before tax	(1,431)	(426)
Corporation tax charge thereon at 19% (2018: 19%)	(272)	(81)
ADJUSTED FOR THE EFFECTS OF:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	0
Adjustments to tax in respect of previous periods	83	(5)
Group Relief	241	53
INCOME TAX EXPENSE/ (CREDIT) FOR THE PERIOD	53	(33)
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE	(3.7%)	7.7%

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% took effect from 1 April 2017.

6 DIVIDENDS ON EQUITY SHARES

No dividends have been declared in the year or proposed since the year end.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	FIXTURES & COMPUTER FITTINGS EQUIPMENT		TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000
COST			
AT 01 OCTOBER 2017	4	7	11
Additions	50	1	51
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	54	8	62
Additions	3	-	3
Disposals	(57)	(8)	(65)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	-	-	-
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT			
AT 01 OCTOBER 2017	2	1	3
Depreciation for the year	4	3	7
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	6	4	10
Depreciation for the year	19	3	22
Disposals	(25)	(7)	(32)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	-	-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT			
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	48	4	52
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	-	-	-

Depreciations has been charged to administrative expenses.

8 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	SOFTWARE £'000
COST	
AT 1 OCTOBER 2017	-
Additions	79
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	79
Additions	1
Disposals	(80)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	-
AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT	
AT 1 OCTOBER 2017	-
Amortisation for the period	5
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	5
Amortisation for the period	26
Accelerated amortisation	(31)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	74
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019	-

Amortisation has been charged to administrative expenses.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

9 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Net trade receivables	7,829	5,170
Other receivables	60	128
Prepayments and accrued income	19	484
Corporation tax receivable	-	33
BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER	7,908	5,815

Ageing of past due but not impaired receivables:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Less than 1 month	2,834	1,858
1-2 months	959	549
2-3 months	343	205
Over 3 months	164	279
	4,300	2,890

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Bank balances	115	37
BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER	115	37

11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	6,937	4,503
Other payables	1,759	1,062
Accrued liabilities	398	25
BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER	9,095	5,590

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
OTHER PAYABLES COMPRISE:		
Social security	94	28
Taxes other than income taxes	414	164
Amounts owed to group undertakings	881	349
Miscellaneous minor items	370	521
BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER	1,759	1,062

The following debts which are secured over the related trade debtors are included within trade payables:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Invoice discounting	5,986	4,233
	5,986	4,233

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

12 DEFERRED TAX

The following table illustrates the deferred tax balances recognised in the company statements of financial position:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
DEFERRED TAX ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	-	(26)
BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER	-	(26)

The table below illustrates the movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities on continuing operations recognised in the period:

	OTHER SHORT TERM TIMING DIFFERENCES £'000
As at 27 December 2017	2
Charge/ (credit) to profit and loss	(28)
As at 30 September 2018	(26)
Charge/ (credit) to profit and loss	26
As at 30 September 2019	-

13 EQUITY CAPITAL

	2019 No.	2019 £	2018 No.	2018 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

The voting rights of each share type are equivalent to each other.

14 RESERVES

Retained profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses net of dividends.

15 INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL RISKS

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded by category.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	115	37
Trade and other receivables	7,908	5,815
BALANCE AT 30 SEPTEMBER	8,023	5,852

As explained in Note 10, cash and cash equivalents balances represent bank balances and short-term deposits with a less than 30-day maturity.

The company does not hold collateral for any of its receivables.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

14 INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

From 2019 the company's financial assets subject to the expected credit loss model ('ECL') are trade receivables. In measuring ECL the company has taken account of its low historic loss experience and reviewed the receivables on an item-by-item basis.

	2019		2018	
	Up to 1 month past due	Over 1 month past due	Up to 1 month past due	Over 1 month past due
IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables (insured)	5,727	1,172	3,724	678
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	5,727	1,172	3,724	678

	2019		2018	
	Up to 1 month past due	Over 1 month past due	Up to 1 month past due	Over 1 month past due
IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables (uninsured)	636	719	414	471
Expected credit loss	-	(424)	-	(117)
Net carrying amount	636	294	414	354

The company insures the majority of its receivables and therefore credit risk is not a significant factor in trade receivables. Where credit is extended to individual customers this is monitored by the finance department.

15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

16 PARENT UNDERTAKING

The directors consider the ultimate parent company to be RCAF VI Mallard Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The immediate parent of the company is Brookson Group Limited.

RCAF VI Mallard Holdings Limited is the largest group of undertakings preparing consolidated financial statements including the financial statements of the Company. Copies of the financial statements of RCAF VI Mallard Holdings Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

RCAF VI Mallard Holdings Limited is the ultimate controlling party of the Company. There is no ultimate parent undertaking of RCAF VI Mallard Holdings Limited and there is no individual that has ultimate control of the Company.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

17 COMMITMENTS

The following table shows the future commitments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	PROPERTY		OTHER	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
ON LEASES EXPIRING:				
Within one year	30	30	-	1
Between one and two years	13	30	-	1
Between two and five years	-	13	-	2
	43	73	-	4

Operating lease payments recognised as an expense in 2019 amounted to £31,074 (2018: £18,957).