

Company Registered No 08121663

Boomerang Support Services Limited

Report and financial statements

For the 15-month period ended

31 December 2022



BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION

The board of directors

J Bertoli
S Schaus

Business address

320 Firecrest Court
Centre Park
Warrington
WA1 1RG

Registered office

320 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
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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their directors' report and financial statements of the Company for the 15-month period ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the 15-month period was the provision of funding and payroll services.

Proposed dividend and transfer to reserves

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: nil). The loss for the year after taxation is £650k (2021: £112k).

Directors

The directors who held office since 1 October 2021 were as follows:

A Fahey (resigned 15 September 2023)
J Gatta (appointed 9 May 2022, resigned 3 April 2023)
J King (appointed 9 May 2022, resigned 7 March 2023)
S Schaus (appointed 9 May 2022)
M Hesketh (resigned 9 May 2022)
M Scott (resigned 9 May 2022)
T Seddon (resigned 9 May 2022)
J Bertoli (appointed 15 September 2023)

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

A strategic report has not been prepared by the company in accordance with the small companies' exemption in section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Reports).

Small Companies Provision

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

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

James Bertoli

J Bertoli

Director

Approved by the directors on 27 September 2023

BOOMERANG SUPPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 situation 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.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 period ended 31 December 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 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 31 December 2022 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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 contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the 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

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- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, 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.

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

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operate in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks;
- inquired of management and those charged with governance about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 101, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures, inspecting correspondence with local tax authorities and evaluating advice received from external tax advisors.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business, assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias.

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.

**BOOMERANG SUPPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Ian Taylor

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

29 September 2023

BOOMERANG SUPPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE 15-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		Period ended 31 Dec 2022	Year ended 30 Sep 2021
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Revenue	3	23,694	15,950
Cost of sales	4	(23,573)	(15,841)
GROSS PROFIT		121	110
Administrative expenses	4	(121)	(221)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE NON-RECURRING EXPENSES AND TAX		1	(111)
Non-recurring expenses	4	(651)	-
LOSS BEFORE TAX		(650)	(111)
Income tax expense	5	(0)	(1)
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS		(650)	(112)

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.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Company Registered No 08121663

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		31 Dec 2022	30 Sep 2021
	Notes	£'000	£'000
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	7	1,966	1,444
Cash and cash equivalents	8	190	930
Deferred tax asset	10	5	5
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,161	2,379
TOTAL ASSETS		2,161	2,379
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Capital	11	25	25
Retained profit/ (loss)	12	(1,692)	(1,041)
TOTAL EQUITY		(1,667)	(1,016)
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	3,828	3,395
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,828	3,395
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,828	3,395
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,161	2,379

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

James Bertoli

J Bertoli

Director

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE 15-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Capital	Retained Earnings	TOTAL EQUITY
	£'000	£'000	£'000
AT 1 OCTOBER 2020	25	(930)	(905)
Loss for the year	-	(112)	(112)
AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	25	(1,042)	(1,017)
Loss for the period	-	(650)	(650)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	25	(1,692)	(1,667)

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Boomerang Support Services Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office address is 320 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.

The company changed its accounting reference date to 31 December during the period to be coterminous with other group companies. The current period covers 15 months, compared to the 12-month year ended 30 September 2021. The reported results are consequently not directly comparable.

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, Maundy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Significant estimates and judgements

In preparing its financial statements, the Company has made no significant 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.

Going concern

Based on the Group's ability to adequately manage its risks, its strong overall financial position and the written confirmation of support from the ultimate parent company 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 with the support of working capital facilities provided by the ultimate parent company for at least 12 months from the date of approving the financial statements.

The Company has net liabilities at 31 December 2022 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 the ultimate parent company, and based on 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.

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.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 collectability.

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 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 using 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.

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.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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, except for 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

	Period ended 31 Dec 2022	Year ended 30 Sep 2021
	£'000	£'000
TURNOVER ANALYSIED BY CLASS OF BUSINESS		
Rendering of Services	23,694	15,950
TURNOVER ANALYSIED BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET		
United Kingdom	23,694	15,950

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

4 ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES BY NATURE

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

	Period ended 31 Dec 2022	Year ended 30 Sep 2021
	£'000	£'000
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Wages and salaries	101	205
Social security costs	9	28
Defined contribution costs	4	6
Auditor's remuneration	-	4
Other expenses	23,579	15,819
TOTAL COST OF SALES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	23,693	16,062

The following table analyses auditor's remuneration:

	Period ended 31 Dec 2022	Year ended 30 Sep 2021
	£'000	£'000
Audit of the financial statements	-	4
TOTAL AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION	-	4

Audit fees were borne by a fellow group undertaking in the year.

The following table analyses the average monthly staff numbers:

	Period ended 31 Dec 2022	Year ended 30 Sep 2021
	No.	No.
Number of staff	2	5

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****4 ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES BY NATURE (CONTINUED)**

The following table analyses staff costs:

	Period ended 31 Dec 2022	Year ended 30 Sep 2021
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	101	205
Social security costs	9	28
Other pension costs	4	6
TOTAL STAFF COSTS	114	239

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 (2021: nil).

The following table analyses non-recurring expenses:

	Period ended 31 Dec 2022	Year ended 30 Sep 2021
	£'000	£'000
Cyber-attack-related costs	651	-
TOTAL NON-RECURRING EXPENSES	651	-

During the period the company suffered a cyber-attack, resulting in significant one-off costs.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Period ended 31 Dec 2022	Year ended 30 Sep 2021
	£'000	£'000
INCOME TAX		
Adjustments recognised in the period for current tax of prior periods	-	29
Temporary differences	-	(28)
TOTAL INCOME TAXES	-	1
 TAX EXPENSE RECONCILIATION	 £'000	 £'000
Loss for the period before tax	(650)	(111)
Corporation tax charge thereon at 19% (2021: 19%)	(124)	(21)
ADJUSTED FOR THE EFFECTS OF:		
Adjustments to tax in respect of previous periods	(1)	29
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(39)	-
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	164	-
Group Relief	-	(7)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE/ (CREDIT) FOR THE PERIOD	-	1
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE	0.8%	(0.9%)

A change to the main UK corporation tax rate, announced in the Budget on 3 March 2021, was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The rate applicable from 1 April 2020 remained at 19%. with effect from 1 April 2023, this rate will increase to 25% for companies whose profits exceed £250k. A tapered rate has been introduced for profits above £50k up to the £250k limit.

Deferred tax assets have been recognised where future taxable profits can be reliably forecast to the extent that these deferred tax assets can unwind against. Where future taxable profits cannot be reliably forecast or where future deferred tax liabilities are not expected to arise on the same tax, deferred tax assets have not been recognised.

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 PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Net trade receivables	1,684	1,432
Amounts owed by group undertakings	257	-
Prepayments and accrued income	26	12
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 & 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	1,966	1,444

Ageing of past due but not impaired receivables:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Less than 1 month	16	23
1-2 months	179	2
	195	25

8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Bank balances	190	930
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 & 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	190	930

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	1,037	1,078
Other payables	2,791	2,238
Accrued liabilities	-	79
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 & 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	3,828	3,395

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
OTHER PAYABLES COMPRISE:		
Taxes other than income taxes	202	289
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,249	1,922
Miscellaneous minor items	341	27
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 & 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	2,791	2,238

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

10 DEFERRED TAX

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
DEFERRED TAX ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
Deferred tax assets	5	5
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 & 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	5	5

Deferred tax assets have been recognised where future taxable profits can be reliably forecast to the extent that these deferred tax assets can unwind against. Where future taxable profits cannot be reliably forecast or where future deferred tax liabilities are not expected to arise on the same tax, deferred tax assets have not been recognised.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

11 EQUITY CAPITAL

	2022	2022	2021	2021
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid:	No.	£	No.	£
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.

12 RESERVES

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

13 INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL RISKS

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets recorded by category:

	2022	2021
FINANCIAL ASSETS	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	190	930
Trade and other receivables	1,966	1,444
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 & 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	2,156	2,375

As explained in Note 8, 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.

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.

	2022		2021	
	Current and up to 1 month past due	Over 1 month past due	Current and up to 1 month past due	Over 1 month past due
IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables (insured)	2,041	97	1,388	2
Expected credit loss	(357)	(97)	-	-
Net carrying amount	1,684	-	1,388	2

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

13 INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

	2022		2021	
	Current and up to 1 month past due	Over 1 month past due	Current and up to 1 month past due	Over 1 month past due
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Trade receivables (uninsured)	227	190	154	-
Expected credit loss	(227)	(190)	(111)	-
Net carrying amount	-	-	43	-

The company ensures many 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.

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded by category:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Measured at amortised cost:		
- Trade and other payables	3,828	3,395
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 & 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	3,828	3,395

Liquidity risk - Financial liabilities maturity analysis

The Group manages liquidity risk based on expected maturity dates.

The following tables analyse financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows).

	2022	2021
	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES
	£'000	£'000
Less than 1 year	3,828	3,395
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 & 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	3,828	3,395

At present, the Group expects to pay all liabilities at their contractual maturity.

BOOMERANG SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14 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.

15 PARENT UNDERTAKING

Throughout the previous year the directors considered that the ultimate parent company was 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.

On 9 May 2022 EOR Intermediate, Inc. became the largest group of undertakings preparing consolidated financial statements when its subsidiary People 2.0 Umbrella Holding UK Limited purchased all of the share capital of RCAF VI Mallard Holdings Limited. There is no individual that has ultimate control of the company.

People2.0 Umbrella Holding UK 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.