# **SERVOCA Plc**

## **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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## SERVOCA Plc Corporate information

#### Directors

John Foley, ACA, Barrister Andrew Church Chris Hinton Jonathan Long Emma Sugarman

#### **Company Secretary and Registered Office**

Chris Hinton Kingston House Towers Business Park, Wilmslow Road Manchester, M20 2LD

## Company Number

02641313

Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland Plc Silbury House 300 Silbury Boulevard Milton Keynes, MK9 2ZF Non – Executive Chairman Chief Executive Officer Chief Financial Officer Executive Director Non – Executive Director

**Country of Incorporation** United Kingdom

**Independent Auditor** RSM UK Audit LLP 9<sup>th</sup> Floor Landmark St Peter's Square Manchester, M1 4PB

#### **Chairman and CEO Review and Strategic Report**

We are pleased to report that the Group delivered a strong performance for the year under review, despite less favourable trading conditions than the prior year in some of our markets.

As noted previously, the Group's Healthcare Recruitment businesses entered the year with materially reduced demand. This accounted for the reduction in Group revenues and profit before tax. However, our Care businesses (the remainder of our Healthcare activities providing Complex and Domiciliary Care) achieved another positive performance. Both areas delivered profitable growth for the second consecutive year.

The Education Recruitment division once again produced growth in its revenues, though demand softened over prior year from the summer term onwards. The market returned to a more normalised position from this point, following strong growth in demand in the previous two to three academic years.

#### **Financial Review**

Group revenue was £90.0m compared with £97.5m in 2023.

Gross profit was £26.3m compared with £27.4m in 2023.

Profit before taxation\* was £8.1m compared with £9.1m in 2023.

Net assets at 31 December 2024 were £19.0m compared with £12.6m in 2023.

Cash balances at 31 December 2024 were £9.5m, compared to £3.1m at 31 December 2023.

\* before share based payment and exceptional impairment costs relating to balances owed by Servoca Secure Solutions Limited, a company that was disposed of in November 2019.

#### **Operational Highlights**

Our Education Recruitment business enjoyed another year of growth and continued to expand in scale through increased headcount and geographic reach. The business now trades from 21 branches across the UK with in excess of 150 employees. The business delivered a record volume of days supplied to schools during 2024, further establishing the business as one of the UK's leading providers of education recruitment services.

We have continued to invest in improved automation, systems and processes to help drive increased candidate generation and speed to market. This has been complimented by an ongoing effort to grow our internal talent, aided by our bespoke induction and training programme. The business has enjoyed notable success in recruiting and developing staff with no prior industry experience and this remains a key area of focus. The business enjoys a market leading level of gross profit generation per head, which is testament to the strong recruitment, retention and training processes we have developed.

The business was able to expand its organic headcount and branch network because of an increasingly mature and stable management team. As the business enlarges in scale, we are able to meet the management demands of this expansion through trusted internal appointments.

Demand from schools softened from the summer term relative to the exceptionally high levels experienced in the previous two financial periods. This continued for the start of the 24/25 academic

year and has been stable since. A return to what is considered to be more normalised market conditions appears primarily a function of more constrained school budgets and the expiry of temporary funding measures associated with addressing the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

As previously discussed, the Group's Healthcare Recruitment operations entered the year with significantly reduced demand and run rate revenues from both the NHS and the private Social Care markets.

The reduction in demand from the NHS was primarily a consequence of their stated desire to reduce temporary agency supply, continued budget constraints and large scale recruitment of overseas Nurses to increase permanent headcount. This also resulted in a continued effort to increase their internal overheads and resources required to replicate the flexible labour services provided by agencies.

Demand for temporary workers in the Social Care market was impacted by large scale immigration of Indian and African nationals to work in the sector since February 2022.

Over 500,000 Health and Care visas were granted to applicants and their dependants during 2022 and 2023. This compared to just over 60,000 in 2021. However, following the introduction of various restrictions by government at the end of Q1 2024, the number of visas granted has fallen markedly.

As a consequence of these factors, both business areas experienced a material reduction in their contribution to Group revenues and operating profits. The impact of the reduced market opportunity was mitigated by action taken to effect a substantial reduction in divisional overheads.

Our Outsourcing businesses in Healthcare (the provision of Care services) both enjoyed another positive year. Our Complex Care operation (supporting clients with complex healthcare needs) and our Domiciliary Care business delivered growth in all areas of their financial performance. The businesses benefitted from supply that is focussed on areas where sufficient gross margin is available to support profitable delivery.

#### Outlook

All of the Group's operations will be impacted by increases to the National Minimum Wage and Employers' National Insurance Contributions announced in the Government's Budget at the end of October 2024 and effective from April 2025.

The Company's revenues are overwhelmingly derived from the provision or use of temporary workers and this supply requires the Company to pay all statutory employment costs associated with those workers (as well as those of our own internal employees). The increases announced will therefore have a material impact on the cost of a temporary worker and the Company's own internal employment overhead. These statutory changes require appropriate rate increases and we will be working closely with all clients to ensure the costs attached to our workers are reflected in our charges. We do not yet know what impact this will have on future trading.

In Healthcare, we believe the changes in our NHS recruitment market are structural rather than cyclical and we have restructured the business to reflect this view. In the Social Care recruitment sector, there are tentative signs of the market stabilising. There were just under 70,000 Health and Care visa applications from main and dependent applicants between April 2024 and January 2025 - 79% fewer than the same 10 months between April 2023 and January 2024. This trend will be beneficial if continued

and we are well placed to take advantage of any improvement in trading conditions. We continue to pursue and review opportunities for growth in our Care provision businesses.

In our Education Recruitment division, market conditions have normalised following a period of strong growth over the previous three years. We have established one of the leading UK Education Recruitment businesses and we remain committed to growing our scale in this area. We have a strong platform for further organic expansion and a track record of successfully integrating and growing bolt-on acquisitions. The strength of our balance sheet means we are able to continue to exploit these opportunities.

Looking beyond current market conditions and uncertainties, the Board believes the Group's experienced management team and strong balance sheet, position it well relative to its competitors.

#### Section 172 statement

In line with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006, we, the board of directors, recognise our responsibility to exercise our duty in a manner which promotes the success of the Group for the benefit of all its stakeholders.

We have evaluated the key stakeholders and below explain the way in which we have engaged with them during the year.

Stakeholder Group	Why we engage	How we engage
Employees	Our employees are fundamental to	Regular employee communication and
	the delivery of our recruitment	engagement occurs through dedicated
	business and therefore to the long	intranets, email communication, team
	term success of the Group.	meetings and quarterly CEO business
		reviews that update all employees on
	It is imperative to keep them	Group performance.
	motivated and actively engaged, as	
	well as providing them with the	We are committed to fostering a
	resources they need to succeed in	positive working environment. We
	their roles.	have devoted considerable resources
		to the creation and implementation of
		a detailed and structured induction
		and training programme.
		Annual performance reviews take
		place to encourage discussions with
		managers and their teams, as well as
		promote professional development.
		We provide employees with access to
		an Employee Assistance Programme
		which is a free and confidential service
		that supports employees with a
		variety of workplace or personal
		issues.

Clients	Securing new clients and retaining	Each sector of our Group deals with
	long term client relationships is	client engagement specific to their
	vital to the success of the Group.	sector requirements.
	We work with our clients to find	This can vary, but includes face-to-
	people to fulfil their recruitment	face meetings, customer satisfaction
	needs.	surveys and focus groups with NHS
		Trusts.
		The ultimate goal is to keep alights
		The ultimate goal is to keep clients satisfied by ensuring we are providing
		an exceptional recruitment service.
Candidates and	The main suppliers to our business	Our employees maintain regular
suppliers	are candidates required by and	contact with our candidates. We
	supplied to our clients in the	ensure that they are aware of our
	Education and Healthcare sectors.	policies and the need to carry out
		compliance.
	They are essential to our ability to	The Crown has a dadiasted finance
	provide our clients with the	The Group has a dedicated finance team that ensures candidates and
	services they demand.	suppliers are paid on time.
Investors and lenders	It is critical that our shareholders	Annual statutory reporting
	have confidence in how the Group	communications and the AGM are the
	is operated and its long term	main methods for engagement with
	strategic objectives.	investors.
		M/a have succeided a significant action
		We have provided a significant return of funds to participating shareholders
		over the previous two years via
		Tender Offers and are in the process
		of completing another.
		Lenders are kept up to date with the
	Lender support is crucial in order	Group's financial performance with
	to achieve the Group's continued	the provision of monthly management
	investment and growth in our core	accounts and bi-annual meetings.
	Recruitment Businesses.	

John Foley Non-Executive Chairman

29 April 2025

OAL

Andrew Church Chief Executive Officer

## SERVOCA Plc Report of the directors

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Group during the year were the provision of specialist outsourcing and recruitment services to customers in the education and healthcare markets.

The principal activity of the Company is that of a holding company.

#### **Key performance indicators**

Whilst there are many financial and operating measures regularly monitored by the Group, the primary financial metrics are:

- Revenue: £90.0 million (2023: £97.5 million)
- Gross Profit: £26.3 million (2023: £27.4 million)
- Profit before tax, share based payment charges and exceptional costs: £8.1 million (2023: £9.1 million).

#### Trading review, results and dividends

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 15 and shows the results for the year.

Group revenue for the year was £90.0 million (2023: £97.5 million) which produced a gross profit of £26.3 million (2023: £27.4 million). Profit before taxation for the year was £7.9 million after share based payment charges of £0.2 million (2023: £7.5 million after share based payment charges of £0.2 million, impairment of fixed asset investments of £0.6 million and exceptional impairment costs of receivables of £0.8 million).

Exceptional impairment costs in 2023 related to balances owed by Servoca Secure Solutions Limited, a company that was disposed of in November 2019.

No dividend has been proposed in respect of the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: £nil).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Group has identified risks and uncertainties to which the business is exposed. The most significant of these and the approach to mitigating these risks are:

- Reputation risk. This is an inherent risk of most businesses and the Group minimises this risk by providing a consistently high quality of service. This is achieved through a number of methods, namely staff recruitment and retention, dedicated compliance departments and investment in systems.
- Changes in tax laws, regulations and government spending and policy. The Board keeps itself up to date with national news and press releases taking appropriate steps to address changes.
- Failure to continue to be registered for supply with HTE (Health-Trust Europe LLP), CCS (Crown Commercial Service), CQC (Care Quality Commission) and others that are required for the operation of the various businesses of the Group to trade in their respective specialist fields. The Group has a dedicated compliance team which monitors and maintains the internal policies and procedures of the Group.

- Failure to attract candidates of sufficient quality or sufficient numbers. Investment has been made in the systems and processes required to generate increased candidate numbers.
- Loss of management or key sales staff. Incentive schemes have been put in place to help retain key personnel.

The principal risks arising from the Group's financial instruments and the policies in respect of them are set out in note 17 to the financial statements. The Board meets on a regular basis to discuss the continuing management of these risks and uncertainties and to identify any new exposures as they arise.

#### Directors

The following directors held office since 1 January 2024:

Director	Office held		
John Foley	Non-Executive Chairman		
Andrew Church	Chief Executive Officer		
Chris Hinton	Chief Financial Officer		
Jonathan Long	Executive Director		
Emma Sugarman	Non-Executive Director		

#### **Financial instruments**

Details of the Group and Company's use of financial instruments and their associated risks are given in note 17 to the financial statements.

#### **Employees**

The Group adheres to a policy of engaging and informing employees about work-related matters that impact their interests, as well as keeping them updated on business performance. Additionally, it is Group policy to ensure equality in treatment of all employees and job applicants, giving fair consideration to qualified applicants with disabilities who possess the required abilities and skills for a position. Furthermore, the Group aims to support employees who become disabled by offering retraining opportunities to enable them to pursue alternative positions within the Group, thus facilitating their continued employment.

#### **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 group and company financial statements for each financial year. The directors have elected under company law to prepare group financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards and have elected under company law to prepare the company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

The group financial statements are required by law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards to present fairly the financial position and performance of the group. The Companies Act 2006 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

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 group and the company and of the profit or loss of the group and the company for that period.

In preparing each of the group and company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- for the group financial statements, state whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards;
- for the company financial statements state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the company financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Servoca PLC website.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### Matters included in the Strategic Report

The Group's engagement with employees, suppliers and others key stakeholders can be found in the Chairman and CEO Review and Strategic Report on pages 2 to 5. The Group's business activities together with factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Chairman and CEO Review and Strategic Report and in the Directors' Report above. In addition, note 17 describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and its exposure to credit and liquidity risk.

#### Going concern

The Group's principal sources of financing are equity and invoice discounting facilities secured on book debts. The invoice discounting facilities are subject to an annual review with a minimum notice period of six months.

The Group has prepared trading and cash flow forecasts for the year to 31 December 2027 which show that the Group will have significant headroom on borrowing facilities. Given the Group's current trading performance, strong balance sheet and cash position alongside the significant headroom on borrowing facilities, the directors have a reasonable expectation that there are no material uncertainties that cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue in operation. For these reasons the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Events after the reporting period

On 13 March 2025 the Company proposed the return of up to £5.05 million to Shareholders by way of a Tender Offer at 60 pence per Ordinary Share. It also proposed an Off-Market Purchase of 4,916,667 Ordinary Shares at 60 pence per Ordinary Share from Hawk Investment Holdings Ltd.

The Company received tender offers totalling 23,694,389 Ordinary Shares. This exceeded the maximum £5.05 million proposed and as a result, each Shareholder that tendered their Ordinary Shares has had their acceptances scaled back to 35.52% of the total number of Ordinary Shares tendered by them for purchase by the Company.

Subject to Shareholder approval at the General Meeting on 1 May 2025, the Company will proceed with the Tender Offer and Off-Market Purchase.

#### Energy use and carbon emissions

The greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions statement below provides a summary of the Group's greenhouse gas (carbon) emissions from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, with comparative data for the 12-month year to 31 December 2023. It gives a summary of emissions from fuel combustion and the operation of our facilities, including company cars (scope 1) and from our purchased electricity use during the year (scope 2).

We have reported on all the emission sources required under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013. These sources fall within our own business activities over which we have operational control.

We have used the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition), data gathered from our own operations, and emissions factors from UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2024.

GHG emissions	Year ended 31	Year ended 31
	December 2024	December 2023
Emissions from combustion of fuel (scope 1)	207 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	168 tonnes CO₂e
Emissions from electricity purchased for own use	35 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	34 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
(scope 2)		
Total emissions	242 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	203 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Intensity: Emissions per £'000 revenue	3 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	2 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e

Total annual energy consumption usage has been calculated based on recorded consumption data for the financial year to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2024. The energy consumption has been collected from verifiable sources with any missing data being estimated.

#### Third party indemnity provision for directors

Qualifying third party indemnity insurance is in place for the benefit of all the directors of the Company.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any information needed by the auditor for the purposes of the audit and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware.

#### Auditor

A resolution to re-appoint RSM UK Audit LLP as auditor will be proposed at a general meeting of the Company, which will be held in the coming months

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2025 and signed by order of the Board.

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**Chris Hinton** Company Secretary 29 April 2025

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SERVOCA PLC

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Servoca Plc (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows, company statement of financial position, company statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group financial statements is applicable law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the parent company financial statements is applicable law and UK-adopted Internation of the parent company financial statements is applicable law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards. The financial statements is applicable law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards. The financial statements is applicable law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements 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 group and parent 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 group's or the parent 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 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.

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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 pages 7 and 8, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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 group audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the group and parent company operates in and how the group and parent company are 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 IFRS / UK-adopted IAS, FRS102, 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 group audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and cut-off of revenue as the areas 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, and challenging judgments and estimates applied by management. Audit procedures performed in relation to the cut-off of revenue included but were not limited to performing tests of detail, including detailed cut-off testing to ensure that revenue was recognised in the correct accounting period.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <u>http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</u>. 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.

Emily Sawicz

EMILY SAWICZ (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants Ninth Floor, Landmark St Peter's Square 1 Oxford Street Manchester M1 4PB 29 April 2025

## SERVOCA Plc Consolidated statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2024

	_	Year ended 31 December 2024		Year end	ed 31 December	2023	
	Note	Before share based payments & exceptional costs £'000	Share based payments & exceptional costs (note 6) £'000	Total £'000	Before share based payments & exceptional costs £'000	Share based payments & exceptional costs (note 6) £'000	Total £'000
		1 000	1 000	1 000	1000	1 000	1 000
Revenue	2	89,996	-	89,996	97,487	-	97,487
Cost of sales		(63,694)	-	(63,694)	(70,106)	-	(70,106)
Gross profit		26,302	-	26,302	27,381	-	27,381
Administrative expenses		(18,290)	(244)	(18,534)	(18,274)	(1,591)	(19,865)
Operating profit	5	8,012	(244)	7,768	9,107	(1,591)	7,516
Finance costs	7	(121)	-	(121)	(132)	-	(132)
Finance income	7	215	-	215	125	-	125
Profit before taxation		8,106	(244)	7,862	9,100	(1,591)	7,509
Tax (charge)/credit	8	(2,007)	61	(1,946)	(2,187)	225	(1,962)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of the parent		6,099	(183)	5,916	6,913	(1,366)	5,547

## **SERVOCA Plc** Consolidated statement of financial position At 31 December 2024

		31 December
		2024
	Note	£'000
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Intangible assets	11	8,812
Property, plant and equipment	12	2,524

Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	11	8,812	8,812
Property, plant and equipment	12	2,524	2,435
Total non-current assets		11,336	11,247
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	9,354	9,820
Cash and cash equivalents	21	9,528	3,147
Total current assets		18,882	12,967
Total assets		30,218	24,214
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	16	(1,483)	(1,385)
Total non-current liabilities		(1,483)	(1,385)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	(8,966)	(9,582)
Corporation tax payable		(296)	(95)
Lease liabilities	16	(516)	(525)
Total current liabilities		(9,778)	(10,202)
Total net assets		18,957	12,627
Capital and reserves attributable to equity owners of the Company	5		
Called up share capital	18	654	654
Share premium account	19	202	202
Capital redemption reserve	19	602	602
Merger reserve	19	2,772	2,772
Reverse acquisition reserve	19	(12,268)	(12,268)
Retained earnings		26,995	20,665

**Total equity** 

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 29 April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

**Andrew Church Chief Executive Officer** 

**Chris Hinton Chief Financial Officer** 

18,957

12,627

31 December

2023

£'000

## SERVOCA Plc Consolidated statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Reverse acquisition reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance as at 01 January 2023 attributable to equity owners of the parent	904	202	352	2,772	(12,268)	24,770	16,732
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	_	-	5,547	5,547
Shares purchased and cancelled in the year	(250)	-	250	-	-	(10,050)	(10,050)
Share based payment expense (note 18)	-	-	-	-	-	237	237
Deferred tax arising from share based payment expense (note 8)		-	-	_	-	161	161
Balance as at 31 December 2023 attributable to equity owners of the parent	654	202	602	2,772	(12,268)	20,665	12,627
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	5,916	5,916
Share based payment expense (note 18)	-	-	-	-	-	244	244
Deferred tax arising from share based payment expense (note 8)		-	-	-	-	170	170
Balance as at 31 December 2024 attributable to equity owners of the parent	654	202	602	2,772	(12,268)	26,995	18,957

## SERVOCA Plc Consolidated statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023
Note	£'000	£'000
Operating activities Profit before tax	7 960	7 500
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:	7,862	7,509
Depreciation and amortisation	777	809
Impairment of fixed asset investments	///	600
Impairment of other receivables	-	754
Share based payments	244	237
Finance income	(215)	(125)
Finance costs	121	132
Increase in trade and other receivables	735	938
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	(616)	172
	(010)	
Cash generated from operations	8,908	11,026
Corporation tax paid	(1,844)	(2,684)
Cash flows from operating activities	7,064	8,342
Investing activities		
Deferred consideration paid	_	(400)
Interest received	- 215	(400) 97
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(192)	(423)
	(192)	(423)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	23	(726)
Financing activities		
Interest paid	(28)	(30)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(678)	(702)
Shares purchased and cancelled in the year	-	(10,050)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(706)	(10,782)
Total increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents 21	6,381	(3,166)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year 21	3,147	6,313
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year21	9,528	3,147

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

Servoca is a public company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs and IFRIC interpretations) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as endorsed for use in the European Union, and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies preparing their financial statements under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Group financial statements are presented in sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except where otherwise indicated.

The Group financial statements have been prepared for the 12 month period to 31 December 2024 and the comparative figures represent a 12 month period to 31 December 2023.

#### **Going concern**

The Group's business activities together with factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Chairman and CEO Review and Strategic Report and Directors' Report on pages 2 to 10. In addition note 17 describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's principal sources of financing are equity and invoice discounting facilities secured on book debts. The invoice discounting facilities are subject to an annual review with a minimum notice year of six months.

The Group has prepared trading and cash flow forecasts for the year to 31 December 2027 which show that the Group will have significant headroom on borrowing facilities, of which, none were utilised at the year end. Given the Group's current trading performance, strong balance sheet and cash position alongside the significant headroom on borrowing facilities, the directors have a reasonable expectation that there are no material uncertainties that cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue in operation. For these reasons the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Significant judgements and estimates

Judgements and estimates are regularly evaluated based on historical experience, current circumstances and expectations of future events.

The critical judgements and estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements set out below are made in accordance with the appropriate IFRSs and the Group's accounting policies:

• Impairment of goodwill and investments. Goodwill and investments are tested for impairment annually. The recoverable amounts of relevant cash generating units are based on value in use calculations using management's best estimate of future business performance. Details of the calculations, assumptions and rates used are disclosed in note 11.

#### **1** Accounting policies (continued)

#### Significant judgements and estimates (continued)

• Incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is a key assumption within the IFRS 16 calculations. Management have used a rate which reflects the interest rate if the business were to secure a loan to purchase an asset with a similar profile over a similar term.

#### **Recently issued accounting pronouncements**

The following new accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the accounting year beginning on 1 January 2024 or later.

- Amendments to IAS 7: Statement of Cashflows
- Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements

#### Newly applicable accounting standards

The implementation of the above new and amended standards and interpretations for the first time by the Group in the year ended 31 December 2024 has not had a material impact on the financial performance or position of the Group.

There are no new standards and interpretations that are not yet effective that are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Group.

#### **Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of Servoca Plc and all of its subsidiary undertakings, made up to 31 December 2024. All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

#### Revenue

Revenue represents proceeds from services provided, less discounts and sales tax.

Revenue from temporary contract assignments is recognised when services are performed, based on hours worked by the temporary or contract candidates placed by the Group.

Revenue from permanent placements is recognised in line with contractual terms on commencement of employment.

#### Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short term leases (term of 12 months or less). For these short term leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease, or at the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. It is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued) Leases (continued)

The right-of-use asset comprises the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter year of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset, starting at the commencement date of the lease. Details of such assets can be found within Property, plant and equipment in note 12.

#### **Business combinations**

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued, contingent consideration and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of the exchange. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed as incurred. Contingent consideration due to the vendors is treated in accordance with IFRS 3 when it is linked to the continued employment of the previous owners. In the consolidated statement of financial position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the interest in the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Cost comprises the fair values of assets given, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued.

Goodwill is capitalised as an intangible asset with any impairment in carrying value being charged to profit or loss. Where the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the fair value of consideration paid, the excess is credited in full to profit or loss.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill is not amortised, but instead subject to annual impairment reviews. Other non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell), the asset is written down accordingly. Any impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Impairment of goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit (i.e. the lowest group of assets to which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows). Goodwill is allocated on initial recognition to each of the group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination giving rise to the goodwill. Impairment charges are included in the administrative expenses line in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Fixed asset investments**

Investments other than those in group undertakings and participating interests ("Other investments") are classified as financial instruments and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. As well as the purchase price, cost includes directly attributable costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognised within provisions.

Depreciation has been calculated at the following rates:

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#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised where the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position differs to its tax base, except for differences arising on:

- the initial recognition of goodwill;
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
- investments in subsidiaries where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the difference and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Recognition of deferred tax assets is restricted to those instances where it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the difference can be utilised.

The amount of the asset or liability is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax assets or liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on either:

- the same taxable Group company; or
- different Group entities which intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future year in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Financial instruments**

The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. Financial instruments are recognised when the Group becomes party to the contractual terms of the instrument. Financial instruments are derecognised either on the expiry of the contractual terms of the instrument or when the cash flows attaching to the instrument have expired.

#### Financial assets

The Group's financial assets comprise trade and other receivables, accrued income and cash at bank and in hand.

Trade and other receivables arise principally through the provision of services to customers. They are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held with banks and invoice discounting facilities, which have positive balances and are not being utilised.

#### Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Invoice discounting facilities are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense is recognised over the year until repayment at a constant rate on the balance and the liability in the statement of financial position.

The Group operates invoice discounting facilities on its trade receivables. Advances of 85% of the agreed balances can be drawn down in advance. Interest is payable at a prevailing commercial rate on balances drawn. Invoice discounting facilities that are being utilised are shown within current liabilities in the statement of financial position. Otherwise they are shown within cash and cash equivalents.

Trade and other short term monetary liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issue costs.

#### Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Group are treated as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. The Group's ordinary shares are classed as equity instruments.

#### Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised either when they are paid or a liability is established by approval of the shareholders.

#### **Pension costs**

The Group operates a number of defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of these schemes are held separately from those of the Group in independently administered funds. The Group has complied with the Auto Enrolment legislation of The Pension Act and employees have been enrolled as the companies have reached their staging dates. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group to the schemes for the year.

#### 1 Accounting policies *(continued)* Share-based payments

Where the Group has awarded equity settled share options to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of the grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting year. Non-market conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting year is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether the market vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, any increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the profit or loss over the remaining vesting year.

#### 2 Revenue

The Group's revenue from continuing operations comprises recruitment and outsourcing services. The Recruitment segment provides recruitment services to the Education, Healthcare and Criminal Justice sectors. The outsourcing segment provides services to the Domiciliary Care sector.

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Revenue is split into the following segments:		
Recruitment	85,982	93,428
Outsourcing	4,014	4,059
	89,996	97,487

All of the Group's customers and assets are located in the UK and therefore it does not report by geographical location. There is no inter-segment revenue.

#### 3 Employees

3	Employees		
		2024	2023
_		£'000	£'000
	Staff costs from continuing operations within administrative		
	expenses, including executive directors, consist of:	42 520	12 700
	Wages and salaries	12,538	12,796
	Social security costs	1,471	1,480
	Pension contributions	198	203
_	Share-based payments	244	237
_		14,451	14,716
		2024	2023
		Number	Number
_	The average monthly number of employees of continuing		
	operations, including directors, during the year was as follows:		
	Operations	40	42
	Sales	178	183
_	Financial and administration	30	29
		248	254
4	Directors' remuneration		
		2024	2023
_	Total remuneration was as follows:	£'000	£'000
	Salaries and benefits	1,228	1,238
	Pension contributions	21	14
	Share based payments	210	210
-			210
		1,459	1,462
	Salary and benefits of the highest paid director:		
	Salaries and benefits	520	544
	Pension contributions	1	1
_	Share based payments	123	123
		644	668
_			

During the year, four directors had benefits accruing under defined contribution pension schemes (2023: four).

#### 5 Operating profit

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	777	809
Share based payment expense	244	237
Impairment of fixed asset investments	-	600
Impairment of other receivables balance	-	754
Operating lease rentals:		
- land and buildings	206	187
- other	9	35
Remuneration to auditor:		
- Audit of the Company's financial		
statements pursuant to legislation	21	20
- Audit of the subsidiaries' financial statements		
pursuant to legislation	84	80
- Other taxation compliance services	29	28

Analysis of expenses by nature	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Direct cost of temporary placements	63,694	70,106
Staff costs	14,451	14,590
Depreciation and amortisation	777	809
Property costs	751	677
Others	2,461	3,796
	82,134	89,978

Direct cost of temporary placements includes the employment costs of candidates whether by means of umbrellas companies or contract for services.

#### 6 Share based payments and other exceptional costs

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Share based payments	244	237
Impairment of fixed asset investments	-	600
Impairment of other receivables balance		754
	244	1,591

Impairment of fixed asset investments of £0.6m and other receivables balances of £0.8m during the previous year are in relation to balances owed by Servoca Secure Solutions Limited, a company that was disposed of in November 2019.

#### 7 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Bank interest received	215	57
Other interest received	<u> </u>	68
	215	125
Finance costs	2024 <u>£</u> '000	2023 £'000
Interest on invoice discounting facilities	28	30
Interest on IFRS 16 lease liabilities	93	102
	121	132

#### 8 Taxation

#### a) The major components of the income tax charge are:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Current income tax		
Current year charge	2,046	1,942
Adjustment in respect of earlier years	(1)	2
	2,045	1,944
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(75)	18
Adjustment in respect of earlier years	(24)	-
	(99)	18
Total income tax charge	1,946	1,962

#### b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

A reconciliation between the tax charge and the product of the accounting profit multiplied by the tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2024 and year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Profit before taxation	7,862	7,509
		,
Profit before taxation multiplied by the corporation tax rate		
in the UK of 25.00% (2023: 23.52%)	1,966	1,766
Fixed asset differences and expenses not deductible for tax	5	177
Adjustment in respect of earlier years	(25)	2
Tax rate changes	-	17
Total tax charge reported in the consolidated statement of		
comprehensive income	1,946	1,962

#### c) Deferred tax

The deferred tax asset that has been recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
As at 1 January	561	418
Credit /(charge) in respect of current year	75	(18)
Credit in respect of prior years	24	-
Credit on share based payments direct to equity	170	161
As at 31 December	830	561

#### 8 Taxation (continued)

#### d) Unrecognised deferred tax

The Group has the following significant items for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised at the statement of financial position date:

2024	2023
£'000	£'000
1,448	1,448
	£'000

The asset in respect of capital losses has not been recognised as there is currently not sufficient evidence about available capital gains in the future.

#### 9 Dividends

No dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been proposed (2023: £nil).

#### **10** Fixed asset investments

	£'000
Cost as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	600
Impairment as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	600
Balance as at 31 December 2023 and 2024	-

The investment is in relation to preference shares held in Servoca Secure Solutions Limited, a company that was disposed of in November 2019. The cost was fully provided for during 2023 by way of an impairment charge.

#### 11 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £'000
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2024	15,347
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	
Balance at 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2024	6,535
Net book value	
Balance at 31 December 2023 and 2024	8,812

#### 11 Intangible assets (continued)

Details of goodwill allocated to cash generating units (CGU) is as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Education division	8,408	8,408
Healthcare division	404	404
	8,812	8,812

In assessing the extent of any impairment to goodwill, value in use calculations are based on cash flow projections from formally approved budgets covering a one year period to 31 December 2025 and estimates for subsequent years. The key assumptions in the value in use calculations are:

- Forecasts are based on pre tax cash flows derived from the approved budget to 31 December 2025. These have been prepared based on management's past experience taking into account future expectations. Management believe that these forecasts are reasonably achievable;
- Actual performance for the first quarter of the financial year to March 2025 has been considered alongside the budget and revised forecasts produced for 2026 and 2027;
- The revenue growth estimates for future years are extrapolated at between -3% and 8% per annum for any material CGUs depending on the sector (2023: -24% and 11%) for the first year and between 0% and 3% thereafter (2023: 1% and 6%). This is based on the Group's estimate of the long term growth rate of the recruitment sector and management's experience of the sector;
- Gross profit percentage is assumed to remain generally constant; and
- The pre-tax discount rate used is based on the estimated weighted average cost of capital of 12.2% (2023: 12.3%).

These calculations show that the value in use of these CGUs fully supports the residual carrying value of the goodwill in these financial statements.

#### Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The impairment calculations are sensitive to changes in the above assumptions. Management believes that the forecasts are achievable, and the headroom on all carrying values is of such a significant value that no reasonable probable change to these assumptions would lead to impairment.

## 12 Property, plant and equipment

	Right of use assets £'000	Leasehold improvements £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Fixtures, fittings and office equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2023	3,276	340	-	575	1,241	5,432
Additions	432	24	222	6	171	855
Disposals	(390)	(15)	-	(449)	(685)	(1,539)
Balance at 1 January 2024	3,318	349	222	132	727	4,748
Additions	715	122	-	15	55	907
Disposals	(460)	-	-	-	(10)	(470)
Balance at 31 December 2024	3,573	471	222	147	772	5,185
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,212	271	-	503	995	2,981
Depreciation charge for the year	623	22	7	29	128	809
Disposals	(333)	(9)	-	(438)	(697)	(1,477)
Balance at 1 January 2024	1,502	284	7	94	426	2,313
Depreciation charge for the year	588	26	20	22	121	777
Disposals	(419)	-	-	-	(10)	(429)
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,671	310	27	116	537	2,661
Net book value						
At 31 December 2023	1,816	65	215	38	301	2,435
At 31 December 2024	1,902	161	195	31	235	2,524

#### 13 Subsidiary undertakings

The following companies were the main subsidiary undertakings at the end of the year and have all been included in the consolidated financial statements.

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held	Nature of business
SN&C Holdings Limited	England and Wales	100%	Holding company
Servoca Nursing & Care			
Limited*	England and Wales	100%	Staffing and recruitment
Servoca Resourcing Solutions			
Limited	England and Wales	100%	Staffing and recruitment
Firstpoint Healthcare Limited*	England and Wales	100%	Staffing and recruitment
A-Day Consultants Limited	England and Wales	100%	Staffing and recruitment
Firstpoint Homecare Limited	England and Wales	100%	Staffing and recruitment
Term Time Teachers Limited*	England and Wales	100%	Staffing and recruitment

\*Undertaking held indirectly by Parent Company.

The Registered Office of all the above is Kingston House, Towers Business Park, Wilmslow Road, Manchester M20 2LD.

#### 14 Trade and other receivables

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Due in less than one year:		
Trade receivables	7,613	7,978
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(28)	-
Trade receivables net	7,585	7,978
Other receivables	-	2
Prepayments and accrued income	939	1,279
Deferred tax	830	561
	9,354	9,820

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables and accrued income as these items do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables and accrued income have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

The trade and other receivables are stated at amortised cost which approximates to fair value.

#### 14 Trade and other receivables (continued)

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Total financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents classified as loans and receivables	7,796	9,211
Cash and cash equivalents	9,528	3,147
Total financial assets classified as loans and receivables	17,324	12,358

At 31 December 2024 the analysis of trade receivables is:

		Neither past due nor I impaired				
					or impaired	•
	Total		31-60 days	60-90 days	90-120 days	120+ days
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables	7,613	6,515	881	130	25	62
Provision	(28)	-	-	-	-	(28)
	7,585	6,515	881	130	25	34

#### At 31 December 2023 the analysis of trade receivables was:

		Neither				
		past due		Past due o	r impaired	
		nor	31-60	60-90	90-120	120+
	Total	impaired	days	days	days	days
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables	7,978	6,566	1,237	143	32	-
Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,978	6,566	1,237	143	32	-

#### Movements on the Group provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
At beginning of the year	-	41
Reclassified during the year	(28)	(41)
At end of the year	(28)	-

## SERVOCA Plc

## Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 15 Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	210	236
Other taxation and social security	3,649	3,777
Other payables	2,312	2,400
Accruals and deferred income	2,795	3,169
	8,966	9,582

The fair values of trade and other payables, which are carried at amortised cost, approximate to their carrying values.

#### 16 Other financial liabilities

Non-current financial liabilities	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Property	1,434	1,321
Other	49	64
Total lease liabilities	1,483	1,385
Current financial liabilities	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Property	462	426
Other	54	99
Total lease liabilities	516	525

IFRS 16 lease liabilities are initially measure at the present value of the lease payments relating to rightof-use assets (see note 12), discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's estimate of an incremental borrowing rate (vehicle and printer fleet: 6.1%, office and other properties: 4.0%). Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the contracted fixed payments.

# **17** Financial instruments

The Group is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Credit risk
- Interest rate risk
- Liquidity risk

The Group does not trade in financial instruments or carry out derivative transactions. There is no foreign currency exposure.

In common with other businesses, the Group is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them.

There have been no substantive changes in the Group's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated below.

### **Principal financial instruments**

The principal financial instruments used by the Group, from which financial instrument risk arises, are as follows:

- Investment in preference shares
- Trade and other receivables
- Cash at bank
- Invoice discounting facilities
- Trade and other payables

### General objectives, policies and processes

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the Group's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure implementation of the objectives and policies to the Group's finance function.

The Group's working capital is financed largely by invoice discounting facilities within each trading subsidiary. At both 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 these facilities were not being utilised.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Group's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below:

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk from credit sales. It is Group policy to assess the credit risk of new customers by reviewing their creditworthiness through use of a credit checking agency. Such credit ratings are taken into account when setting credit limits for new accounts.

At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

### 17 Financial instruments (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

The Group does not enter into derivatives to manage credit risk. A large majority of the customer base is within the public sector and there is not thought to be a high level of credit risk.

Quantitative disclosures of the credit risk exposure in relation to trade and other receivables, which are neither past due nor impaired, are disclosed in note 14.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The main interest rate risk affecting the Group relates to changes in the bank's base rate as the majority of borrowings are at floating rates.

The invoice discounting facilities are the Group's only variable rate borrowings that expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. These facilities are managed centrally. Local operations are not permitted to borrow long-term from external sources. The Board considers that this policy best mitigates its exposure to interest rate risk.

Given that the invoice discounting facilities have not been utilised during the current or previous year, this risk is not deemed material for the Group's results.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Group's management of working capital and the finance charges on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of invoice discounting and share capital. Short-term flexibility is achieved by the use of bank invoice discounting facilities.

The Group's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient resources to allow it to meet its liabilities as they become due. To achieve this, it seeks to maintain cash balances and availability on its invoice discounting facilities to meet expected requirements for a year of at least 60 days.

The liquidity risk of each Group entity is managed centrally. Budgets are set locally but agreed by the Board in advance, to enable the Group's cash requirements to be anticipated.

### 17 Financial instruments (continued)

A maturity analysis of the financial liabilities classified as financial liabilities measured at the sum of the undiscounted contractual cash flows is as follows:

	Due in less than 1 year £'000	Between 1 and 5 years £'000	Over 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Trade and other payables IFRS 16 lease liabilities	6,654 516	- 1,308	- 175	6,654 1,999
At 31 December 2024	7,170	1,308	175	8,653
Trade and other payables IFRS 16 lease liabilities	7,151 525	- 1,255	- 130	7,151 1,910
At 31 December 2023	7,676	1,255	130	9,061

### Undrawn facilities

As at the reporting date the Group had the following undrawn committed borrowing facilities available to it:

2024	2023
£'000	£'000
8,500	8,500
	£'000

# **Capital management policy**

Servoca Plc defines its capital as its share capital, share premium account, other reserves and retained earnings. The Group's objectives when maintaining capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and provide returns to shareholders.

Movements in capital during the year are disclosed in note 18 and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

### 18 Called up share capital

2024	2024	2023	2023
Number		Number	
<b>'000</b>	£'000	'000	£'000
65,392	654	65,392	654
65,392	654	65,392	654
	Number '000 65,392	Number '000 £'000 65,392 654	Number         Number           '000         £'000         '000           65,392         654         65,392

During the year the Company acquired and cancelled none of its own shares (2023: 24,999,977).

The number of shares held as "treasury shares" at the year end was 2,128,393 which represented 3.25% of the called up share capital of the Company (2023: 2,128,393 representing 3.25%). The Company has the right to re-issue these shares at a later date. The maximum number of treasury shares held during the year was 2,128,393 (2023: 2,128,393).

# Share options

At 31 December 2024 employee share options outstanding were as follows:

Number of			Date first		Number of
employees	Exercise price	Date of issue	exercisable	Date of expiry	share options
11	1.04p	10/06/21	See below	10/06/31	11,182,806
1	40.00p	10/06/24	See below	10/06/34	100,000
1	9.00p	10/09/24	See below	10/09/34	80,000

At 31 December 2023 employee share options outstanding were as follows:

Number of employees	Exercise price	Date of issue	Date first exercisable	Date of expiry	Number of share options
11	1.04p	10/06/21	See below	10/06/31	11,182,806

The options issued on 10 June 2021, 24 June 2024 and 10 September 2024 have various conditions attached, which are explained in more detail below.

In accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-Based Payment", employee share options are required to be measured at fair value at the date of grant and the resulting charge expensed through profit or loss over the vesting year.

The movements in the total number of share options is as follows:	2024 Number	2023 Number
Outstanding at beginning of year Share options issued during the year Leavers during the year	11,182,806 180,000 -	11,282,806 - (100,000)
Outstanding at end of year	11,362,806	11,182,806
Exercisable at end of year		-

# 18 Called up share capital (continued)

The weighted average exercise price of the share options outstanding at the year end is 1.44p (2023: 1.04p) and the weighted average contractual life of the options outstanding at the end of the year is 6.45 years (2023: 7.45 years).

Details of parent company share option schemes outstanding at the end of the year.

### 11,182,806 EMI options granted 10 June 2021.

The fair values of the options were 1.04 pence per option at the date of grant. The conditions for exercise fall into 3 tranches, as follows:

### Tranche 1 – 2,665,000 options

Within 5 years from the date of grant, the options can be exercised only on a change of control of the Company, in which case the options vest immediately. On the fifth anniversary of the date of grant, the options vest in full subject to the option holder remaining an employee of the Company.

### Tranche 2 – 6,806,505 options

Within 5 years from the date of grant, the options can be exercised only on a change of control of the Company where the price paid by the acquiring entity is 30 pence per share or higher. After 5 years from the date of grant, the options will vest where the share price is 30 pence per share or higher based on the following formula:

Share Price = EBITDA x 8 No. of shares in issue

Subject to the option holder remaining an employee of the Company.

### Tranche 3 – 1,711,301 options

Within 5 years from the date of grant, the options can be exercised in full only on a change of control of the Company where the price paid by the acquiring entity is 50 pence per share or higher using the formula set out for Tranche 2. If the share price is above 30 pence per share but below 50 pence per share the options will vest on a pro rata basis.

### 100,000 EMI options granted 10 June 2024

The fair values of the options were 9.00 pence per option at the date of grant.

Within 4 years from the date of grant, the options can be exercised only on a change of control of the Company, in which case the options vest immediately. On the fourth anniversary of the date of grant, the options vest in full subject to the option holder remaining an employee of the Company.

### 80,000 EMI options granted 10 September 2024

The fair values of the options were 9.00 pence per option at the date of grant.

Within 2 years from the date of grant, the options can be exercised only on a change of control of the Company, in which case the options vest immediately. On the second anniversary of the date of grant, the options vest in full subject to the option holder remaining an employee of the Company.

The charge to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the above share options is  $\pm 244,000$  (2023:  $\pm 237,000$ ).

### 19 Reserves

The share premium account consists of the amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value after deducting costs directly incurred in issuing the shares.

The merger reserve is a non-distributable capital reserve which arose on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings.

The reverse acquisition reserve is a non-distributable capital reserve arising on consolidation as a result of the reverse acquisition of Dream Group Limited in 2007.

The capital redemption reserve is a non-distributable capital reserve which arose on the purchase and cancellation of shares in the Company.

#### 20 Leases

The Group lease a number of office premises as well as a proportion of the motor vehicle and printer fleet under non-cancellable lease agreements. Certain leases are reported as right-of-use assets on the balance sheet as well as the associated lease liability within borrowings. Interest on the liabilities, calculated at the incremental borrowing rates (vehicle and printer fleet: 6.1%, office and other properties: 4.0%) is charged to the income statement monthly.

The company has elected to apply the recognition exemption under IFRS 16 for short-term leases, defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and which do not contain a purchase option. Lease payments associated with these short-term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The total future minimum lease payments on those leases, which do not fall within the scope of right-ofuse assets, are due as follows:

Operating leases	2024	2023
	Land and	Land and
	buildings	buildings
	£'000	£'000
Not later than one year	117	104
Later than one year but less than five		
years	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-
	117	104

# 20 Leases (continued)

The total future minimum lease payments on leases, which fall within the scope of right-of-use assets, are due as follows:

IFRS 16 lease liabilities – right-of-use	2024		2023	
assets	Land and	2024	Land and	2023
	buildings	Other	buildings	Other
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Not later than one year	462	54	425	100
Later than one year but less than five				
years	1,259	49	1,191	64
More than 5 years	175	-	130	-
	1,896	103	1,746	164

The carrying value of those assets reported as right-of-use are reported in note 12. The following expenses relating to lease liabilities were recognised in the Year ended 31 December 2024 as a result of IFRS 16:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation charge	588	623
Interest expense	93	102
Total cash outflows	678	702

# 21 Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

### Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	9,528	3,147
Invoice discounting facilities	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9,528	3,147
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,147	6,313
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6,381	(3,166)

# 21 Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

### Net debt

The only items of debt that the Group has are in relation to IFRS 16 lease liabilities, analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January	1,910	2,135
Cash flows		
Repayment	(678)	(702)
Non-cash		
Additions to right of use assets	715	432
Disposals from right of use assets	(41)	(57)
Interest charge	93	102
At 31 December	1,999	1,910

### 22 Pensions

The Group operates independently administered defined contribution pension schemes on behalf of certain employees. The schemes have been established for a number of years. The Group has complied with the Auto Enrolment legislation of The Pension Act and employees have been enrolled as the companies have reached their staging dates.

The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group in independently administered funds. The pension costs charge in note 3 represents the contributions payable by the Group to the schemes for the year. There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at either the beginning or end of the year.

### 23 Related party transactions

Key management personnel are defined as being the Executive and Non-executive Directors of Servoca Plc. Salaries, pension and benefits totalling £1,249,000 (2023: £1,252,000) were paid in relation to key management personnel. Further information on their remuneration is set out in note 4.

There were no other related party transactions during the year.

# SERVOCA Plc Company statement of financial position At 31 December 2024

### Company registration number: 02641313

		31 December	31 December
		2024	2023
	Note	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	400	474
Investments	5	8,152	8,152
		8,552	8,626
Current assets			
Debtors - due after more than one year	6	11,056	9,702
<ul> <li>due in less than one year</li> </ul>	6	1,726	1,895
Cash at bank and in hand		7,041	2,976
		19,823	14,573
Creditors: amounts falling due within one			
year	7	(712)	(800)
Net current assets		19,111	13,773
Total assets less current liabilities		27,663	22,399
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			
than one year	8	(10,035)	(9,262)
Net assets		17,628	13,137
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	654	654
Share premium account		203	203
Capital redemption reserve		602	602
Profit and loss account		16,169	11,678
Total equity		17,628	13,137

As permitted by S408 Companies Act 2006, the Company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes as it prepares group accounts. The Company's profit for the year was £4,077,000, which included dividend income of £4,670,000 from fixed asset investments (2023: profit of £5,494,000, which included dividend income of £7,498,000).

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 29 April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Cr

Andrew Church Chief Executive Officer

Chris Hinton Chief Financial Officer

The notes on pages 45 to 52 form part of these financial statements.

# SERVOCA Plc Company statement of changes in equity At 31 December 2024

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Profit and loss £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	904	203	352	15,836	17,295
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5,494	5,494
Deferred tax arising from share based payment expense	-	-	-	161	161
Shares purchased and cancelled in the year	(250)	-	250	(10,050)	(10,050)
Share based payment expense		-	-	237	237
Balance at 31 December 2023	654	203	602	11,678	13,137
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,077	4,077
Deferred tax arising from share based payment expense Share based payment expense	-	-	-	170 244	170 244
Balance at 31 December 2024	654	203	602	16,169	17,628

The notes on pages 45 to 52 form part of these financial statements.

# 1 General information

Servoca Plc ("the Company") is a Public company limited by shares domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of the Company's registered office and principal place of business is Kingston House, Towers Business Park, Wilmslow Road, Manchester M20 2LD.

# 2 Accounting policies

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

# **Basis of accounting**

These financial statements of Servoca Plc are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102).

# **Going concern**

The Group's business activities together with factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Chief Executive Officer Review and Strategic Report and Directors' Report on pages 2 to 10.

The Company's principal sources of financing are equity and invoice discounting facilities secured on book debts. The invoice discounting facilities are subject to an annual review with a minimum notice year of six months.

The Group has prepared trading and cash flow forecasts for the year to 31 December 2027 which show that the Group will have significant headroom on borrowing facilities. Given the Group's current trading performance, strong balance sheet and cash position alongside the significant headroom on borrowing facilities, the directors have a reasonable expectation that there are no material uncertainties that cast on the Company's ability to continue in operation. For these reasons the financial statement have been prepared on a going concern basis.

### **Reduced disclosure**

In accordance with FRS 102, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosures:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciling the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches;
- Section 26 'Share Based Payment' Share based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number of weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash settled and share based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements; and
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

# 2 Accounting policies (continued)

# Investments

Shares in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less provision for any impairment in value. Investments are tested for impairment in years where events or circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

# **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of each asset to its estimated residual value, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	- 10%-25% on cost
Computer equipment	- 20%-33% on a straight line basis
Leasehold improvements	- over the term of the lease
Motor Vehicles	- 25%-33% on a reducing balance basis

# **Deferred taxation**

Deferred taxation balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the Company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

### **Financial instruments**

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments', in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### **Financial assets**

# Group and other debtors

Group, and other debtors (including accrued income) which do not constitute a financing transaction, are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

A provision for impairment of group and other debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

# 2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

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

# Trade, group and other creditors

Trade, group and other creditors (including accruals) payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

# Significant judgements and estimates

Judgements and estimates are regularly evaluated based on historical experience, current circumstances and expectations of future events.

The critical judgements and estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements set out below are made in accordance with the appropriate Financial Standards and the Group's accounting policies:

• Impairment of investments and inter company debtors. Investments and inter company debtors are tested for impairment annually. The recoverable amounts of relevant cash generating units are based on value in use calculations using management's best estimate of future business performance.

# Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised either when they are paid or a liability is established by approval of the shareholders.

### Leased assets

### **Operating** leases

Annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

### **Pension costs**

The Parent Company operates defined contribution pension schemes. There is a self-administered scheme for one executive director and a Group Personal Pension Plan for staff. The assets of these schemes are held separately from those of the Parent Company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Parent Company to the schemes for the year.

# 2 Accounting policies *(continued)* Share-based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of the grant is charged to the profit and loss account over the vesting year. Non-market conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each balance sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting year is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether the market vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the profit and loss account over the remaining vesting year.

# 3 Employees

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Staff costs, including executive directors, consist of:		
Wages and salaries	2,095	2,057
Social security costs	245	240
Pension contributions	31	29
Share-based payments	244	237
	2,615	2,563
	2024	2023
	Number	Number
The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:		
Operations	5	4
Financial and administration	30	29
	35	33

Details of the remuneration of the directors are provided in note 4 on page 25 of the Group financial statements.

# **SERVOCA Plc**

# Notes forming part of the parent company's financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

# 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £'000	Fixtures, fittings and office equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Motor Vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	260	27	400	222	909
Additions		2	22	-	24
At 31 December 2024	260	29	422	222	933
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	231	16	181	7	435
Charge for the year	7	3	68	20	98
At 31 December 2024	238	19	249	27	533
Net book value					
At 31 December 2024	22	10	173	195	400
At 31 December 2023	29	11	219	215	474
Investments					
			•	Jnlisted	
		underta	•	stments	Total
			£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost	har 2024		2 (	600	12 000
At 1 January and 31 Decem	per 2024		.2,655	600	12,655
Provisions					
At 1 January and 31 Decem	ber 2024		4,503	600	4,503
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023 and 3	1 December 2024		8,152	-	8,152

A list of the main subsidiary companies is disclosed in note 13 to the Group financial statements.

Details of the unlisted investment is disclosed in note 10 to the Group financial statements.

# **SERVOCA Plc**

# Notes forming part of the parent company's financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

# 6 Debtors

Debtors		
	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Amounts due within one year:		
Other tax and social security	631	1,110
Other debtors	80	26
Prepayments and accrued income	314	306
Deferred tax	701	453
	1,726	1,895
	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Amounts due in more than one year:		
Due from group companies (non interest bearing)	11,056	9,702
	11,056	9,702

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £246,000 (2023: £246,000) in respect of capital losses for offset against future capital gains. The asset in respect of capital losses has not been recognised as there is currently not sufficient evidence about available gains in the future.

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

	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	108	134
Other taxation and social security	63	70
Other creditors	45	45
Accruals and deferred income	496	551
	712	800

The Company is part of a group VAT registration and the total group liability at 31 December 2024 was £2,353,000 (2023: £2,386,000).

As at 31 December 2024, the company had two outstanding charges registered at Companies House, comprising the following:

### Debenture dated 21 October 2009

This debenture is in favour of National Westminster Bank PLC and creates fixed and floating charges over all property and assets of the company.

### Charge of Securities dated 28 March 2008

This charge is in favour of National Westminster Bank PLC, this charge pertains to any stock, shares, bonds, warrants, or securities held by the company.

These charges provide security to the respective creditors over specified assets of the company. At the year end (2023: fill), there was no debt outstanding, for which these charges relate.

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

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts due to group companies (non interest bearing)	10,035	9,262

Amounts owed to group companies are non-interest bearing and are payable in a period greater than 12 months.

# 9 Called up share capital

	2024 Number <u>'</u> 000	2024 £'000	2023 Number '000	2023 £'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid: Ordinary shares of 1p each	65,392	654	65,392	654

Movements in the Company's own shares are disclosed in note 18 to the Group financial statements.

# Share options

Details of the Company's share option schemes and long term incentive plans are provided in note 18 in the notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of the share based payment transactions during the year is  $\pounds 244,000$  (2023:  $\pounds 237,000$ ).

### **10** Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments are due as follows:

	2024 Land and	2024	2023 Land and	2023 Other
	buildings	Other	buildings	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amounts due:				
Not later than one year	231	39	231	92
Later than one year but less than five				
years	790	29	859	68
In more than 5 years	153	-	315	-
	1,174	68	1,405	160

# 11 Pensions

The Parent Company operates defined contribution independently administered pension schemes on behalf of certain employees. The schemes have been established for a number of years.

The assets of all schemes are held separately from those of the Parent Company in independently administered funds. There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at either the beginning or end of the year. The contributions paid during the year were £31,000 (2023: £29,000).

# 12 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of exemptions under FRS102 Section 33 "Related Party Transactions" from disclosing transactions with fellow group companies.

# 13 Events after the reporting period

On 13 March 2025 the Company proposed the return of up to £5.05 million to Shareholders by way of a Tender Offer at 60 pence per Ordinary Share. It also proposed an Off-Market Purchase of 4,916,667 Ordinary Shares at 60 pence per Ordinary Share from Hawk Investment Holdings Ltd.

The Company received tender offers totalling 23,694,389 Ordinary Shares. This exceeded the maximum £5.05 million proposed and as a result, each Shareholder that tendered their Ordinary Shares has had their acceptances scaled back to 35.52% of the total number of Ordinary Shares tendered by them for purchase by the Company.

Subject to Shareholder approval at the General Meeting on 1 May 2025, the Company will proceed with the Tender Offer and Off-Market Purchase.