Registered number: 01211918

ANDREW NURNBERG ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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ANDREW NURNBERG ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 01211918

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		**8,744**		13,180
			8,744		13,180
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**887,632**		1,098,659	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	**2,033,197**		1,857,723	
		2,920,829		2,956,382	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(853,693)**		(853,658)	
Net current assets			**2,067,136**		2,102,724
Total assets less current liabilities			**2,075,880**		2,115,904
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	8	**(1,691)**		(8,836)	
			(1,691)		(8,836)
Net assets			**2,074,189**		2,107,068
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**133**		133
Profit and loss account			**2,074,056**		2,106,935
			2,074,189		2,107,068

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A J Nurnberg
Director
Date: 18 / 6 / 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

Andrew Nurnberg Associates International Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 01211918. The registered address is 3-11 Eyre Street Hill, London, England, EC1R 5ET.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in £ sterling, the functional currency, rounded to the nearest £1.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has total net assets of £2,074,343 (2019: £2,107,068) at the balance sheet date.

The Directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. The directors have considered that the impact on trading will be an improved position over the next twelve months. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the directors have performed an analysis of future cash flows taking into account the potential impact on the business of possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. This analysis also considers the effectiveness of available measures to assist in mitigating the impact, including furloughing staff.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, and depreciation is provided on the following basis.

Leasehold Improvements	- over the period of the lease
Office Furniture & Equipment	- 25% written down value
Computer equipment	- 3 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Clients' monies

The company holds clients' monies in specific "client" bank accounts which represent, and are matched by, liabilities held on the clients' ledger. It is considered inappropriate to disclose these as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and accordingly these balances are excluded.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Employer Financed Retirement Benefit Scheme ("The Scheme")

The company operates an employer financed retirement benefit scheme for the benefit of its officers, employees and their wider families, The Andrew Nurnberg Associates International Limited Employer Financed Retirement Benefit Scheme ("the Scheme").

In accordance with FRS 102 the Company does not include the assets and liabilities of The Scheme on its balance sheet to the extent that it considers that it will not retain any future economic benefit from the assets of The Scheme and will not have control of the rights or other access to those future economic benefits.

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.16 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax 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 it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 (2019 - 16).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short Term Leasehold £	Office Furniture & Equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	**187,148**	**48,959**	**236,107**
Additions	**-**	**3,433**	**3,433**
Disposals	**(187,148)**	**-**	**(187,148)**
At 31 December 2020	**-**	**52,392**	**52,392**
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	**187,148**	**35,779**	**222,927**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**-**	**7,869**	**7,869**
Disposals	**(187,148)**	**-**	**(187,148)**
At 31 December 2020	**-**	**43,648**	**43,648**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	**-**	**8,744**	**8,744**
At 31 December 2019	-	13,180	13,180

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	**829,685**	986,686
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**4,493**	-
Other debtors	**46,763**	111,182
Prepayments and accrued income	**6,691**	791
	887,632	1,098,659

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**2,033,197**	1,857,723
	2,033,197	1,857,723

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	**8,816**	8,627
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**-**	20,638
Corporation tax	**47,900**	52,351
Other creditors	**780,404**	756,239
Accruals and deferred income	**16,573**	15,803
	853,693	853,658

8. Deferred taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	**(8,836)**	(13,560)
Charged to profit or loss	**7,145**	4,724
At end of year	**(1,691)**	(8,836)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	**1,691**	8,836
	1,691	8,836

9. Related party transactions

During the year, a dividend of £600,000 (2019: £2,300,000) was paid to ANA Holdings Limited, the parent company.

10. Parent entity

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of ANA Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.