REGISTERED NUMBER: 02122895 (England and Wales)

TFPL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018



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Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

DIRECTORS:

C W Lynn D T Lloyd

COMPANY SECRETARY:

P Curtis

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Walton House

55 Charnock Road

Liverpool L67 1AA

REGISTERED NUMBER:

02122895 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor 2 Hardman Street Manchester United Kingdom **M3 3HF**

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the generation of income from commission earned on historic financial services policies sold to customers of The Football Pools Ltd.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The financial results for the Company reflect the ownership and operation of TFPL Financial Services business for the year ended 31st December 2018. The Directors are pleased with the performance of the business.

The profit before tax for the financial year amounted to £6,000 (2017: £27,000). No Dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: nil).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Board has reviewed the risks associated with its activities, and continues to do so, and ensures that appropriate systems and controls are in place to mitigate the occurrence and impact of such risks.

The most significant risks which the Company faces are:

Regulatory: The business works closely with the UK Gambling Commission and Financial Conduct Authority to ensure that its business activities are correctly licensed and that it does not inadvertently breach the terms of any of its licences. To minimise against the threat of legal action from jurisdictions where gambling is either illegal or restricted, the Company closely monitors business activity by geographical area and employs a Security Officer to ensure that all staff are fully trained and capable of identifying illegal gambling activity.

Brexit:The EU has granted the UK a further extension to Article 50 which now sees Brexit delayed until 31 October 2019. The delay is necessary to prevent the UK leaving the EU without a deal and allows the government the time necessary to persuade the House of Commons to accept the withdrawal Agreement it has negotiated, or find an alternative agreement which commands a majority in the House of Commons.

The Board has undertaken a comprehensive review to consider the various possible outcomes of Brexit and their potential impact on the Group. The review considered all areas of business such as customers, suppliers, regulation and employees and concluded that as UK based business with few overseas customers and no overseas operations, Brexit, whatever the outcome, will have a minimal impact on the Group.

Cash flow interest rate risk: The Company's main exposure to interest rate risk arises from a loan receivable from its parent, The Football Pools Limited. Interest accrues on the outstanding loan balance at libor plus 3%. The fixed element of the interest rate minimises the Company's exposure to interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk: Cash flow forecasting is performed on a weekly basis. This weekly forecasting recognises committed short-term payables of the Company which are monitored and managed through regular discussions with suppliers. The Finance department along with the Directors monitor rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure each company has sufficient cash to meet its operational needs.

Credit risk: The Company's operations are UK based and have limited exposure to credit risk. Income within TFPL Financial Services is only recognised when the cash has been received.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Group's operations are managed on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The development, performance and position of FP TopCo Limited, which includes the Company, is discussed in the Strategic Review of the Group's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 which does not form part of this report.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Directors do not anticipate any changes to the principal activities of the Company in the foreseeable future.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

C W Lynn - Director

Date: 26th July 2019

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present the Directors' report and audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

RESULTS

The profit before tax for the financial year amounted to £6,000 (2017: £27.000).

DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not propose a dividend for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: £nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report.

C W Lynn D T Lloyd

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

C S Byrne - resigned 30 September 2018

DIRECTORS' THIRD-PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

During the year qualifying indemnity insurance was provided to the directors of both the Company and all companies within the FP TopCo Limited group. Such insurance remained in force through the year up to the date of signing the financial statements. No claim was made under this provision.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence. The Company has net current assets of £98,000 (2017: 98,000) and cash balances of £57,000 (2017: £55,000) at year end. It also generates positive cash flow from its trade such that it is able to meet its working capital requirements as they fall due for at least twelve months from the authorisation of the financial statements. Thus the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

MATTERS INCLUDED IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

In accordance with s414(C)(11) of the Companies Act, included in the Strategic Report is information relating to financial risk management and future developments which would otherwise be required by Schedule 7 of the 'large and medium sized companies and groups (accounts and reports) regulation 2008' to be contained in a Directors' Report.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

AUDITORS

Deloitte LLP have been reappointed as auditors for the ensuing year in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

C W Lynn - Director

Date: 26th July 2019

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of TFPL Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of TFPL Financial Services Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of profit or loss;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 13.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of TFPL Financial Services Limited

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilies. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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.

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of TFPL Financial Services Limited

Matters on which we are required to report exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

Tim Grogan, BSc, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor Manchester United Kingdom

Date: 26 Sul

Statement of Profit or Loss for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Notes		2018 £'000		2017 £'000
TURNOVER	· 4		8		30
Administrative expenses	.•		<u>(4</u>)		(3)
OPERATING PROFIT		.*	4		27 .
Interest receivable and similar income			2		
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	6		6	•	27
Tax on profit	. 7	•	<u>(6)</u>		(7)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL Y	/EAR	•	-	*. •	20

All activity is derived wholly from continuing operations.

The Company has no other comprehensive income to recognise in the current year and therefore no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

TFPL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 02122895)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£'000	£'000
CURRENT ASSETS	•		
Trade and other receivables	8	51	49
Cash at bank	•	57	55
	•	108	104
CREDITORS			101
Amounts falling due within one year	9`	(10)	· (6)
			
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>98</u> _	98
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			·
LIABILITIES		98	98
	•		
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	10		
Retained earnings	10 .	98	.98
Netained earnings			
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	•	98	98
i.	•		

These financial statements of TFPL Financial Services Limited (registered number 02122895) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26th July 2019.

They were signed on its behalf by:

C W Lynn - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2017	-	78	78
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	· -	20	20
Balance at 31 December 2017		98	98
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income		·	,
Balance at 31 December 2018		98	98

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

TFPL Financial Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 2 to 3.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. Accordingly, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES

Standards adopted during the year ended 31 December 2018

The Company has adopted the following new IFRS standards which were mandatorily effective from 1 January 2018:

IFRS 9

IFRS 15

Clarifications to IFRS 15 (Apr 2016)

Financial Instruments

Revenue from Contracts with Customers Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from

Contracts with Customers

Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2014-16 Cycle

(Dec 2016)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2014-16 Cycle -

IFRS 1 and IAS 28 Amendments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' replaces IAS 39 and is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. New classification and measurement criteria require financial instruments to be classified into one of three categories being amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through the profit or loss.

The Company has performed an impact assessment of the key aspects of IFRS 9 which primarily relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments, and has concluded that these will not have a significant impact to the Company's financial statements, based on its current profile of financial instruments.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES - continued

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 'revenue from contracts with customers' establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers, with an effective date for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when control of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to a customer.

The Company's core revenues of commission earned from the introduction of Football Pools customers to Financial Services companies are unaffected by IFRS 15. This is because commission arises on historic policies sold each time they renew. Revenue is only recognised once it has been remitted into the Company's bank account.

The Company has undertaken an impact assessment of IFRS 15 and concluded that it has no impact on the financial statements of the Company for 2018.

Other changes

The other accounting standards which are effective from 1 January 2018 have had no impact on the Company's accounting policies, as they cover areas that are not material and/or relevant to the Company.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of FP Top Co Limited.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

GOING CONCERN

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence. The Company has net current assets of £98,000 (2017: 98,000) and cash balances of £57,000 (2017: £55,000) at year end. It also generates positive cash flow from its trade such that it is able to meet its working capital requirements as they fall due for at least twelve months from the authorisation of the financial statements. Thus the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

TURNOVER

Turnover represents commission earned from the marketing of financial service products, and is recognised at the point the relative marketing activities are performed on behalf of customers.

TAXATION

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

RELATED PARTIES

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 in respect of transactions with related parties, on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by FP Top Co Limited, whose financial statements are publicly available. Accordingly no transactions with other FP Top Co Limited group members are disclosed. There were no other related party transactions in the year.

INTERCOMPANY DEBTORS & CREDITORS

Intercompany balances are unsecured. No interest is charged on the loan and there is no specified repayment date although they are repayable on demand.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents shown on the balance sheet represent cash in hand, cash in vaults and cash held in current accounts. Bank overdrafts are shown within current liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the opinion of the directors there are no critical judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty, to be applied in the financial statements that have a material impact on the financial statements.

4. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company.

An analysis of turnover is given below:

•	•	•		2018	2017
				£000	£000
Commission	earned on financ	ial services produ	ucts sold by	•	
third parties t	o customers of T	he Football Pools	s Ltd	8	. 30

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The Company has no employees (2017: nil).

The Directors' remuneration is borne by The Football Pools Limited and is not recharged as management believe that the proportion of remuneration to be allocated to TFPL Financial Services Limited is negligible.

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAX ON PROFIT

Fees payable in respect of the audit of these financial statements amounts to £2,000 (2017: nil). Audit fees in the prior year were borne by another Group company.

Fees were payable to the statutory auditor for non-audit services amounted to £2,000 (2017: nil). Fees in the prior year, for non-audit services were borne by another Group company.

7. TAX ON PROFIT

Analysis of tax expense	. •	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current tax: Tax		1	. 5
Adjustments in respect of prior years		5	2
Total tax expense in statement of profit or loss		· <u> </u>	7

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

7. TAX ON PROFIT - continued

FACTORS AFFECTING THE TAX EXPENSE

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

Profit before income tax	2018 £'000 <u>6</u>	2017 £'000 27
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 19.25%)	1	5
Effects of: Adjustment in respect of prior years	5	2
Tax expense	6	7

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates which were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Act 2017 (27 April 2017), were formally imposed by the 2019 Finance Act (12 February 2019). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. The Company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	51	49

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax payable	7	1
Accruals and deferred income	3	
	10	6

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

10	CALLE	O LIP	SHARE	CAPITAL
10.	VALLE			VALUAL

11.

Allotted, Number:	issued and fully paid: Class:	Nominal	2018	2017
2	Ordinary shares	value: £1	£ 2	£ 2
RETAINE	ED EARNINGS			Retained earnings £'000
At 1 Janu Result for		·		98
At 31 Dec	cember 2018	• •		98

12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 in respect of transactions with related parties, on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by FP TopCo Limited, whose financial statements are publicly available. Accordingly no transactions with other FP TopCo Limited group members are disclosed. There were no other related party transactions in the year.

13. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate parent undertaking is The Football Pools Limited, incorporated in Great Britain.

The ultimate parent undertaking is FP TopCo Limited, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. These financial statements are available from the Company Secretary, registered office address details are provided on the Company information page.

The ultimate controlling party is OpCapita LLP.