Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2020

Registered No: 02589629

Registered in England & Wales

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Registered office

Park Central, 40/41 Park End Street, Oxford, Oxfordshire, OX1 1JD

Directors

Dr L. Correia da Silva Domingos Dr H. Jenkins Dr G. Niels Professor T. Jenkinson Professor J. Franks Mr P. Breakwell

Secretary

Mr A. Judt

Registered Number

02589629

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for Oxera Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Our business

The principal activity of the company in the year under review is strategic and economic consultancy on an international basis.

Business review and results

The company continues to trade, including participating in the profits of Oxera Consulting LLP and providing funding support.

Revenue for the year was £819,990 (2019: £1,325,540) and the profit before tax was £911,051 (2019: £1,406,545).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in competitive markets for the provision of strategic and economic consultancy services and for highly qualified and experienced people. The profitability of the company depends on those activities matching the supply of staff to the needs of our clients, and there is a risk that the costs of retained staff may exceed revenues generated. In the course of our day-to-day operations, we face a number of other risks and uncertainties.

The Board considers the matters described below to be the other principal risks that currently face Oxera Consulting LLP and that could also affect the business, its results and the delivery of its long-term strategy.

Market risk

Economic uncertainties in many of the major markets could have an adverse impact on demand and hence profitability and cash flow. We have sought to mitigate this risk by broadening the services we are involved in and increasing our geographic coverage.

People risk

High-quality staff are key to our success as is ensuring their recruitment, development and retention is a key risk in the business. To manage this risk, there are strong recruitment policies and performance appraisal processes that establish objectives and accountabilities. Training and development is key for staff.

Liquidity risk

To mitigate liquidity risk, we monitor cash flows on a regular basis including future cash flow projections.

Credit risk

We monitor the collection of debts. The risk is not considered to be significant at the balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange risk

We monitor exposure to foreign currencies. Where possible, we minimise the risk by hedging both internally through matching revenues and costs and through financial markets.

Strategic report *(continued)* for the year ended 31 December 2020

Key performance indicators

The business uses a range of KPIs to monitor and manage its performance. Our KPIs measure past performance and also provide information and context which, when combined with our detailed knowledge and experience of the segments in which we operate, helps us to anticipate future events and allows us to manage the business going forward.

On a regular basis, we monitor revenues and costs against targets set at the start of the period to ensure overall profitability.

We track pipeline and capacity and monitor our working capital to assess the efficiency with which we have turned operating profits into cash.

This report was approved by the board on 21 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Andrew Judt

Company Secretary

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year continued to be strategic and economic consultancy on an international basis.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2019: £Nil).

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Dr Luis Correia da Silva Domingos Dr Helen Jenkins Dr Gunnar Niels Professor Julian Franks Professor Timothy Jenkinson Mr Paul Breakwell

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report, and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and applicable law, and have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS102 and applicable law. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standard FRS102 has 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. The accounting records should also enable the directors 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.

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Audit

For the year ending 31 December 2020, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

This report was approved by the board on 21 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Andrew Judt

Company Secretary

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	819,990	1,325,540
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		819,990	1,325,540
Administrative expenses Other operating income		4,661 - 	(13,645)
Operating profit	4	824,651	1,311,895
nterest receivable	5	86,400	94,650
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		911,051	1,406,545
Faxation	6	(181,809)	(273,894)
Profit for the financial year		729,242	1,132,651

All recognised gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account for the current and prior year.

There was no other comprehensive income in the year.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020

2019 £		2020 £		Note	Company number 02589629
					Current assets
	3,868,015 4,111,478		3,460,374 5,210,092	7	Debtors Cash at bank and in hand
	7,979,493		8,670,466		Dalatana ana ann ta falli an d
	1,440,000		1,440,000	7	Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year
9,419,493		10,110,466		7	Total current assets
(376,135		(337,866)		8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year
9,043,358		9,772,600			Net current assets
9,043,358		9,772,600			Total assets less current liabilities
9,043,358		9,772,600			Net assets
9,043,356		9,772,598		9 10	Capital and reserves Called-up share capital Profit and loss account
9,043,358		9,772,600			

For the year ending 31 December 2020, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by:

Dr L. Correia da Silva Domingos

Director

On 21 September 2021

For and on behalf of the Board

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	2	-	-	7,910,705	7,910,707
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	1,132,651	1,132,651
At 31 December 2019	2	-	-	9,043,356	9,043,358
At 1 January 2020	2	- ·	-	9,043,356	9,043,358
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	729,242	729,242
At 31 December 2020	2	-	-	9,772,598	9,772,600

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on a going concern basis and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland. The following accounting policies have been applied.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires group management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

Company disclosure exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102:

- disclosures in respect of the company's financial instruments have not been presented, as equivalent disclosures have been provided in respect of the group as a whole;
- no cash flow statement has been presented for the company; and
- no disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the company, as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

The equivalent disclosures are made in the consolidated financial statements of Oxera Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company, which is incorporated in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements for the group can be obtained from Companies House.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer.

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date with the total estimated contract costs.

Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price).

Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the amounts of revenue and expenses incurred during that period that may not be readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period on the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions that have the most significant impact are set out below.

Oxera Limited earns profit shares through being a corporate member of Oxera Consulting LLP. Management exercises critical judgement in estimating the profit accruing to Oxera Limited from these profit-sharing arrangements, as and when the right to share in this profit is earned.

Notes forming part of the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 December 2020

3 Turnover		
Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the group.		
Analysis by geographical market	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom	819,990	1,325,540
	819,990	1,325,540
4 Operating profit	0000	2040
	2020	2019
This is stated after about in a	£	£
This is stated after charging: Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(1,955)	2,924
5 Interest receivable		
	2020 £	2019 £
Other loans	(86,400)	(94,650)
	(86,400)	(94,650)

Notes forming part of the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 December 2020

Taxation	2020	2019
	£	£
Analysis of charge in period Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	165,849	253,630
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	4,026	10,120
Adjustments in respect of tax incurred overseas	11,934	10,144
•	181,809	273,894
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	181,809	273,894
Factors affecting tax charge for period		
The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate o as follows:	f corporation ta	x are explained
	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	911,051	1,406,545
Effective rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	19%
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the effective rate	_	-
of corporation tax	173,100	267,244
Effects of:		
Timing difference on allocation of taxable profits from Oxera Consulting LLP	(7,251)	(13,614)
Adjustments in respect of prior period	4,026	10,120
Adjustment in respect of tax incurred overseas	11,934	10,144
Current tax charge for the period	181,809	273,894

Factors that may affect future tax charges
As there was no deferred tax asset at 31 December 2020, future tax charges will be affected only by the relevant tax rate and profit for the year.

Notes forming part of the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 December 2020

				2020 £	2019 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and u	ndertakings in whi	ch		
	the company has a participating interest	nacitalings in will	J11	2,261,804	2,261,804
(Other debtors			1,198,570	1,606,211
				3,460,374	3,868,015
ĺ	Debtors: amounts falling due after more t	han one year		2020 £	2019 £
				_	
ļ	Loan issued			1,440,000	1,440,000
				1,440,000	1,440,000
8 (Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year			
	•			2020	2019
				£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and un	ndertakings in whic	:h	220 445	238,445
	the company has a participating interest Corporation tax			238,445 66,589	236,445 117,629
	Accruals and other creditors			32,832	20,061
				337,866	376,135
9 :	Share capital				
		Nominal value	2020 Number	2020 £	2019 £
-	Authorised:	C4 acab	100	100	400
,	Ordinary shares	£1 each	100	100	100
,	Allotted, called-up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares	£1 each	2	2	2
10	Profit and loss account			2222	2242
				2020 £	2019 £
	At 1 January			9,043,356	7,910,705
	Profit for the financial year			729,242	1,132,651
	At 31 December			9,772,598	9,043,356

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

11 Ultimate controlling party

Oxford Economic Research Associates Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, is the company's parent company and owns 100% of the share capital.

Oxford Economic Research Associates Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Oxera Holdings Limited, which is the ultimate controlling entity of Oxera Limited.

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with its wholly owned subsidiaries.

No key management remuneration was incurred by the entity.