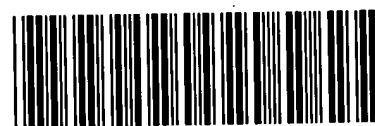


**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
FOR
BBA ENTERPRISES LTD**

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BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Page
Company Information	1
Report of the Directors	2
Report of the Independent Auditor	4
Income Statement	8
Statement of financial position	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

DIRECTORS:

Henrietta Royle
Corinna Pinfold

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03162894 (England and Wales)

AUDITOR:

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

BUSINESS ADDRESS

12 Austin Friars
London
EC2N 2QF

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors present their report with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

Prior to 1 July 2017 the principal activity of the Company was that of providing a commercial service relevant to the banking industry, primarily in the areas of events, training and associate memberships. On 1 July 2017, the Company transferred elements of its trade, and substantially all of its assets and certain liabilities to UK Finance Limited ('UK Finance', formerly NewTA Limited trading as UK Finance). Those retained included its property lease obligations and any obligations rising from the ongoing litigation in respect of the alleged manipulation and suppression of US\$ LIBOR (see note 16). Subsequent to that date, the principal activity of the Company was property rental and dealing with the aforementioned litigation. By 31 December 2019, the Company had ceased its property rental activity but will continue to exist for the foreseeable future.

DIVIDENDS

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

A dividend of £3,800,000 was paid during the year.

DIRECTORS

The Directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2020 to the date of this report:

Henrietta Royle
Corinna Pinfold

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

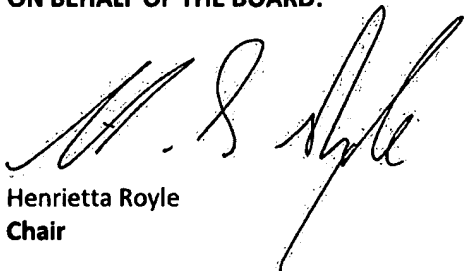
So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each Director has taken all the steps that she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR

The auditor, Moore Kingston Smith LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

This report has been prepared in accordance the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Royle', is written over the printed name and title.

Henrietta Royle
Chair

28 June 2021

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BBA Enterprises Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position and the Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include 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.

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 this regard.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF
BBA ENTERPRISES LTD (CONTINUED)**

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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Report of the Directors and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF
BBA ENTERPRISES LTD (CONTINUED)**

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks 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 to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation.
- we obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- we assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- we inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- we discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indication of fraud. We remained alert to any indication of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.
- based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

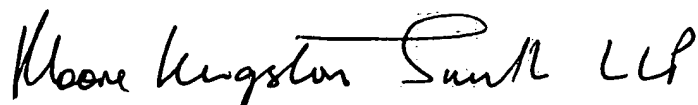
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are adequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF
BBA ENTERPRISES LTD (CONTINUED)**

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.



Janice Riches (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Date: 1 July 2021

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

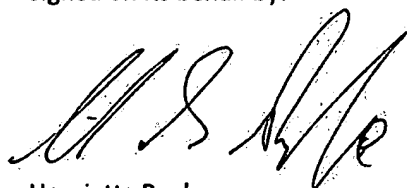
	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Administrative expenses		<u>(17,113)</u>	<u>(177,539)</u>
		(17,113)	(177,539)
Other operating income	5	<u>66,426</u>	<u>412,670</u>
OPERATING PROFIT		49,313	235,131
Interest receivable and similar income	7	<u>2,139</u>	<u>9,030</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		51,452	244,161
Tax on profit	8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>51,452</u>	<u>244,161</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	£	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Investments	10		2	2
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors	11	1,143,383	2,775,621	
Cash at bank		<u>2,421</u>	<u>3,049,253</u>	
		1,145,804	5,824,874	
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(851,718)</u>	<u>317,990</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>294,086</u>	<u>5,506,884</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			294,088	5,506,886
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	13		-	<u>1,464,250</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>294,088</u>	<u>4,042,636</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital	14		2	2
Retained earnings	15		<u>294,086</u>	<u>4,042,634</u>
TOTAL EQUITY			<u>294,088</u>	<u>4,042,636</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 June 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



Henrietta Royle
Chair



Corinna Pinfold
Director

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

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

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

BBA Enterprises Ltd is a private Company, limited by shares, domiciled and registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about BBA Enterprises Ltd as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, the British Bankers' Association, which are available from 3rd Floor, 12 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2HE.

Going concern

On 1 July 2017 the Company transferred elements of its trade and substantially all of its assets and certain liabilities to UK Finance Limited (formerly NewTA Limited trading as UK Finance). Those retained include its property lease obligations and obligations arising from the ongoing litigation in respect of the alleged manipulation and suppression of US\$ LIBOR. Due to the agreement and settlement of the property dilapidations in early January 2020 the rental trade has ceased. The Company will continue to exist for the foreseeable future to deal with the ongoing LIBOR litigation. The Company has positive net assets and a positive cash balance sufficient to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The Directors do not believe that the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak or the measures to contain it will have any significant impact on the Company. There would be no changes to the financial statements were they to be drawn up on a basis other than that of a going concern.

Investments in subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

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

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are measured at amortised cost. The Company has no other financial instruments or basic financial instruments measured at fair value.

Equity instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Costs recharged directly to members of the BBA

In certain circumstances costs are recharged directly to specific categories of members of the BBA. These recharges and associated costs are not recognised in the income statement of the Company and include legal costs incurred in respect of the alleged manipulation and suppression of US\$ LIBOR.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not 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 of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

Critical judgements: contingent liability

The Company is involved in on-going litigation in respect of the alleged manipulation and suppression of US\$ LIBOR. Further details are provided in note 16. The Board has obtained legal advice relating to all claims. It is the Board's judgement that the likelihood of a successful damages claim against the Company is low. With regards to the litigation insufficient information is available to assess the likelihood of damages being payable or to quantify any possible amount. Therefore, no provision has been included in the financial statements relating to the claims.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty: provisions (note 13)

Provision is made for dilapidations requiring management's best estimate of the costs that will be incurred based on legislative and contractual requirements. In addition, the timing of the cash flows and discount rates used to establish net present value of the obligations require management's judgement.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty: deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised when the Directors consider it is probable that they will be recovered against future taxable profits.

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

4. DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES

Included in the income statement are the following discontinued activities;

	2020	2019
	£	£
Rental and property related income	-	412,670
Administration expenses	-	(257,259)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>155,411</u>

5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2020	2019
	£	£
Rental and property related income	-	412,670
Costs reimbursed by UK Finance	66,257	-
Other operating income	169	-
	<u>66,426</u>	<u>412,670</u>

6. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2019 - NIL).

	2020	2019
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest on bank deposits	<u>2,139</u>	<u>9,030</u>

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Total tax charge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2019 – lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before taxation	<u>51,452</u>	<u>244,161</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	9,776	46,390
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	375
Income not taxable	-	(24,077)
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(7,458)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	4,156	-
Group relief utilised	(406)	-
Additional tax allowances	-	(15,230)
Timing and other differences	<u>(13,526)</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. DIVIDENDS

	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary interim dividend	<u>3,800,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	<u>2</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2020	<u>2</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>2</u>

11. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,137,224	1,738,212
Other receivables	6,159	861,986
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>-</u>	<u>175,423</u>
	<u>1,143,383</u>	<u>2,775,621</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	-	13,429
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	821,851	13,984
Social security and other taxes	-	228,861
Other creditors	-	18,396
Accruals	<u>29,867</u>	<u>43,320</u>
	<u>851,718</u>	<u>317,990</u>

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

13. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2020 £	2019 £
Dilapidations	<u>-</u>	<u>1,464,250</u>
		Dilapidations £
Balance at 1 January 2020		1,464,250
Settled during the year		<u>(1,464,250)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2020		<u><u>-</u></u>

As part of the Company's property leasing arrangements, there was an obligation to return the property to an agreed condition at the end of the lease. The cost was charged to the income statement as the obligation arose. A settlement in the sum of £1,464,250 was agreed with the landlord towards the end of 2019 and the liability was discharged in January 2020.

The Company was entitled to recover a proportion of the ultimate liability from UK Finance and the quantum of this related asset was similarly agreed in 2019. Accordingly, the sum of £433,464, recognised in other receivables at 31 December 2019, was received in January 2020.

Deferred taxation

A deferred tax asset of £9,634 (2019: £5,480) arises due to losses being carried forward where taxable profits are not anticipated to arise in the immediate future. No provision for these deferred tax assets has been made in the financial statements.

14. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2020 £	2019 £
2	Ordinary	£1	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****15. RETAINED EARNINGS**

	Retained earnings £
At 1 January 2020	4,042,634
Profit for the year	51,452
Dividends	<u>(3,800,000)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>294,086</u>

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 14 March 2013, 1 August 2013, 14 March 2014, 31 March 2014, 13 November 2014, 16 April 2015 and 20 February 2018 eight civil actions were commenced in the United States against BBA Enterprises Ltd (BBAE) and various other parties, including certain panel banks, the BBA and BBA Trent Limited (BBA Trent), by The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Principal Financial Group, the Principal Funds, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the 'FDIC'), the Bay Area Toll Authority, the Berkshire Bank and others, and Axiom Investment Advisors LLC and others (the 'US proceedings'). In the proceedings, damages are claimed in respect of the alleged manipulation and suppression of US\$ LIBOR. The amount of damages claimed in each of these eight actions is not quantified and is not quantifiable at this stage and as a result it is not practicable to provide an estimate of any financial impact. Seven of the eight cases filed against BBAE have been dismissed as to BBAE on personal jurisdiction or other grounds pursuant to court opinions issued on 4 August 2015, 3 November 2015, 20 December 2016 and 25 March 2019, though formal judgments effecting the dismissals have not been entered yet as to most claims. The remaining case, brought by Axiom Investment Advisors LLC, has been stayed since its commencement and has not been the subject of any briefing or substantive rulings by the court. In the FDIC's actions in the US proceedings, the FDIC initially brought the claims as receiver on behalf of 39 failed financial institutions (the 'Closed Banks'). In April 2021, the FDIC filed stipulations voluntarily dismissing with prejudice the claims that it brought against BBAE, the BBA, BBA Trent and others on behalf of 19 of the 39 Closed Banks, which the district court approved.

Partial final judgment as to the dismissal of one Plaintiff's (Bay Area Toll Authority) antitrust (competition) claims against BBAE, the BBA and BBA Trent (and others) was entered in July 2017 and the Bay Area Toll Authority lodged an appeal. The appeal was heard in May 2019 and the opinion of the appellate court is awaited. Separately, in June 2020, the Berkshire Bank and others lodged an appeal in relation to the dismissal of their claims against BBAE, the BBA and BBA Trent (and others) as well as other rulings by the lower court. Briefing in the appeal lodged by the Berkshire Bank was completed in January 2021; oral argument has not yet been scheduled in that appeal.

On 10 March 2017 proceedings were issued against BBAE, the BBA and BBA Trent and various panel banks in the High Court in London by the FDIC ('the English proceedings'). The proceedings were served on various US\$ panel banks as representative members of the BBA in July 2017. Following a first Case Management Conference ('CMC') in March 2021, BBAE and BBA Trent are now permitted to act as representative parties for the BBA in the litigation and the various US\$ panel banks are no longer named as representative members of the BBA in the proceedings.

BBA ENTERPRISES LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES continued

When the English proceedings were issued the FDIC brought the claims as receiver on behalf of the 39 Closed Banks. With effect from 30 April 2021, the FDIC has discontinued the claims brought in the English proceedings on behalf of 20 of the Closed Banks. The English claim is for the alleged breach of statutory duty arising from infringement of competition legislation and for the alleged tort of fraudulent misrepresentation under the relevant US state laws in relation to US\$ LIBOR. The quantum of the claim is not specified and the FDIC says that it is not possible to quantify its claim at this stage although it is expected to provide further information in September 2021.

In July 2020 the judgment was handed down in the English proceedings in relation to the summary judgment/strike out application by one of the other defendants in relation to the competition claims against it which had been heard in November 2018. The application was dismissed. Further to the prior agreement between the parties that the CMC would not be listed until after this judgment had been given the first CMC was heard in March 2021. Various orders were made at the CMC including amendments to the statements of case, discontinuance of the claims of 20 of the 39 Closed Banks, the provision of further information by the FDIC, disclosure by the FDIC and other defendants, and confidentiality obligations in relation to disclosure. Other than in relation to the costs of discontinuance of the 20 Closed Banks with regards to the applications made at the CMC by the FDIC and on behalf of the BBA, BBAE and BBA Trent, the costs are to be costs in the case. A second CMC has been listed for February 2022, at which further directions to trial will be given, including the fixing of a trial window.

The BBA has indemnified the Hogg Committee, HMT and the FCA in respect of remuneration, costs and expenses of each incurred from January 2013 until completion of the transfer of the LIBOR operation on 31 January 2014 together with the cost of any claims against them in connection with the sale of the business and assets of BBA Trent. The total aggregate liability of the BBA and BBAE to the Hogg Committee, HMT and the FCA is limited to £1.5 million plus net LIBOR income between January 2013 and January 2014. No claim has been received nor is BBAE aware that any is contemplated.

17. CONTROLLING PARTY

At 31 December 2020, the Company's parent company and ultimate controlling party is the British Bankers' Association, an unincorporated association, by virtue of its majority shareholding.

The British Bankers' Association prepares consolidated financial statements which are available on request by writing to 3rd Floor, 12 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2HE.