Company registration number 03240052 (England and Wales)

CLIVE AGENCY LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

SATURDAY

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03/12/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Barry Richards

Jonathan Reid Ed Stanger

Secretary Halco Secretaries Limited

Company number 03240052

Registered office Ground Floor

Axe and Bottle Court

London SE1 1YT

Auditor BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2021,

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of event management, including conferences and incentive programmes.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Barry Richards Jonathan Reid Ed Stanger

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that BDO LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

As part of the overall restructure of the Group the Company's trade and assets have been transferred to another UK Company within the group and the Directors intend to subsequently wind down the affairs of the Company.

As a result of this the Directors do not consider the Company to be a going concern. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments as a result of being prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board

Ed Stanger
Director

DocuSigned by:

12/1/2022 Date:

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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). 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; and
- prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so. As explained in note 1.2 to the financial statements, the directors do not believe the going concern basis to be appropriate and, in consequence, these financial statements have not been prepared on that basis'

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLIVE AGENCY LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Clive Agency Limited ("the Company") for the 15-month period ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position and 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).

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

Emphasis of matter - basis other than going concern

We draw attention to Note 1.2 to the financial statements, which explains that the Company's trade and assets are being transferred to another UK Company within the group and the Directors intend to intend to subsequently wind down the affairs of the Company. The Directors therefore do not consider the Company to be a going concern. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern as described in Note 1.2. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 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.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF CLIVE AGENCY LIMITED

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- · the Directors' report has 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 material misstatements in the Directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors Responsibilities Statement, 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company.
 We determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting framework, the Companies Act 2006 and relevant tax compliance legislation.
- We understood how Company are complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making
 enquiries of management and through reviewing legal correspondence. We corroborated our enquiries
 through our review of board minutes and discussion with management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF CLIVE AGENCY LIMITED

- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it is considered there was a susceptibility of fraud.
- Our audit planning identified fraud risks in relation to management override and inappropriate or incorrect revenue recognition. We obtained an understanding of the processes and controls that the Company has established to address the risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud, and how management monitors that processes and controls.
- We designed our audit procedures to detect irregularities, including fraud. Our procedures included journal transaction testing, with a focus on large or unusual transactions based on our knowledge of the business, reviewing revenue contracts, seeking substantiation for a sample of accrued and deferred review transactions, and challenging the assumptions made by management in their significant accounting estimates. Our audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from material fraud or error.
- We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

--- DocuSigned by:

Tom Laird (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

Tom Laird

London, UK

Date: 01 December 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Period ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 30 September 2020 £
Turnover Cost of sales	3,249,088 (1,576,263)	6,479,083 (4,025,028)
Gross profit	1,672,825	2,454,055
Administrative expenses Other operating income	(1,000,174)	(2,380,303) 106,724
Operating profit	672,651	180,476
Interest payable and similar expenses	(6,892)	-
Profit before taxation	665,759	180,476
Tax on profit	(3,423)	3,423
Profit for the financial period	662,336	183,899

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are to be discontinued as set out in note 1.2.

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	202 £	21 £	2026 £	D £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		122,088
Investments	4		-		2
			-		122,090
Current assets					
Debtors	5	667,336		1,029,372	
Cash at bank and in hand				1,741,650	
		667,336		2,771,022	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	•	(540,000)		(0.500.4.4)	
one year	6	(519,866)		(2,563,144)	
Net current assets			147,470		207,878
Total assets less current liabilities			147,470		329,968
	•				
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		5,000		5,000
Profit and loss reserves			142,470		324,968
Total equity			147,470		329,968

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

DocuSigned by:

Ed Stanger

Director

Company Registration No. 03240052

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Clive Agency Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ground Floor, Axe and Bottle Court, London, SE1 1YT. The principal activity of the company continued to be that of event management, including conferences and incentive programmes.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Basis of preparation

As part of the overall restructure of the Group the Company's trade and assets have been transferred to another UK Company within the group and the Directors intend to subsequently wind down the affairs of the Company.

As a result of this the Directors do not consider the Company to be a going concern. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments as a result of being prepared on a basis other than going concern.

1.3 Reporting period

These accounts are prepared for the 15 months to 31 December 2021 as all companies in the group have moved to a calendar year accounting period. Comparative amounts are therefore not entirely comparable as a result.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Profit is recognised on long-term contracts if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty by including in the profit and loss account turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. For shorter term contracts, turnover in relation to event planning is recognised once the event has been completed.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment 25% straight line Fixtures and fittings 20% straight line Computers 33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any 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.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Grants that specify performance conditions are recognised in income when performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. Grants received before recognition criteria are satisfied are recognised as liabilities.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.16 Group reconstruction

During the period the company transferred its business across to a fellow subsidiary, First Protocol Event Management Limited, as part of a group reconstruction.

2 Employees

3

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

			2021 Number	2020 Number
Total			12	30
Tangible fixed assets	•			
	Office equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 October 2020	12,421	161,924	62,255	236,600
Disposals	(12,421)	(161,924)	(62,255)	(236,600)
At 31 December 2021	•	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 October 2020	7,342	64,958	42,212	114,512
Depreciation charged in the period	4,685	32,010	12,954	49,649
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(12,027)	(96,968)	(55,166)	(164,161)
At 31 December 2021	-			-
·				
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	-			<u>-</u>
At 30 September 2020	5,079	96,966	20,043	122,088

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Fixed asset investments	2021 £	2020 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	-	2
Movements in fixed asset investments		a
		Shares in subsidiaries £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 October 2020		2
Disposals		(2
At 31 December 2021		-
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2021		
At 30 September 2020		2
, contract the second s	, c. , c	3
Debtors	2021	2020
Debtors Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings		185,199 140,851
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors	£	£ 185,199
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	667,336 -	185,199 140,851 703,322
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	£	185,199 140,851
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	667,336 -	185,199 140,851 703,322
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	667,336 	185,199 140,851 703,322 1,029,372
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	667,336 -	185,199 140,851 703,322
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	667,336 	185,199 140,851 703,322 1,029,372
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors	£ 667,336 667,336 2021 £	185,199 140,851 703,322 1,029,372 2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings	667,336 	185,199 140,851 703,322 1,029,372
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors	£ 667,336 667,336 2021 £	185,199 140,851 703,322 1,029,372 2020 £ 124,485 695,087
	Movements in fixed asset investments Cost or valuation At 1 October 2020 Disposals At 31 December 2021 Carrying amount At 31 December 2021 At 30 September 2020	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests Movements in fixed asset investments Cost or valuation At 1 October 2020 Disposals At 31 December 2021 Carrying amount At 31 December 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7	Called up share capital				
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary Shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
					

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in accordance with FRS 102 Section 33 not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

9 Parent company

The company's immediate parent company is Clive Agency Holdings Limited and its ultimate parent company is First Protocol Group Limited.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of First Protocol Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. This is the smallest and largest group into which the company is consolidated. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, First Floor Axe and Bottle Court, 70 Newcomen Street, London, SE1 1YT.