Registration number: 03530463

Bibby Trade Services Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

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Company Information

Directors

Theovinder Chatha

Ian Ramsden
Ian Downing
Derek Ryan

Company secretary

Bibby Bros. & Co. (Management) Limited

Registered office

3rd Floor Walker House

Exchange Flags Liverpool L2 3YL

Auditor

Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

30 Old Bailey London EC4M 7AU

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors of the Company

The Directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Theovinder Chatha

Ian Ramsden

Ian Downing

Edward Winterton (resigned 7 January 2021)

Derek Ryan (appointed 13 September 2021)

Directors' liabilities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were in place during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. In reaching this assessment the Directors considered the financial statements, the Company's budget, operating plan and updated forecasts, particularly given Covid-19 and the Russia/Ukraine war, along with a range of stress scenarios. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Accounting Policies in Note 2 of the Financial Statements.

Important non adjusting events after the financial period

On 24 February 2022 Russian Forces entered Ukraine, resulting in a response from the international community including announcements of sanctions against Russia and Russian interests worldwide and an economic ripple effect on the global economy. The Directors have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of Russian Forces entering Ukraine on the business, including the impact of mitigation measures and uncertainties, and have concluded that this is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The Directors have taken account of these potential impacts in their going concern assessment.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each Director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. The Directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 28 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Jeanette Hampson

Bibby Bros. & Co. (Management) Limited Company secretary

Duly Authorised Signatory For and on behalf of Bibby Bros. & Co. (Management) Limited, SECRETARY

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Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements 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

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and 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 Group and 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 Bibby Trade Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bibby Trade Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet 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 FRS 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 2021 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Bibby Trade Services Limited (continued)

Other information

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Bibby Trade Services Limited (continued)

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 the financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation and anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Bibby Trade Services Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as tax legislation, pension legislation and the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular relating to revenue recognition and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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

Use of the audit 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.

David Allen (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of Mazars LLP,

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

30 Old Bailey London

EC4M 7AU

28 June 2022

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	ν,	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover			1,528,605	1,493,189
Cost of sales	-	•	(496,806)	(657,566)
Operating profit		3	1,031,799	835,623
Other interest receivable and similar income		5	24,252	49,982
Interest payable and similar charges	•	6	(289,974)	(351,936)
Profit before tax			766,077	533,669
Taxation		7		
Profit for the financial year			766,077	533,669
Retained earnings brought forward			4,204,757	5,671,088
Dividends paid			(260,000)	(2,000,000)
Retained earnings carried forward			4,710,834	4,204,757

(Registration number: 03530463) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Current assets			
Debtors	8	4,410,816	9,064,360
Cash at bank and in hand	·	7,107,631	561,699
		11,518,447	9,626,059
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	(2,433,387)	(695,583)
Total assets less current liabilities		9,085,060	8,930,476
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(1,174,226)	(1,525,719)
Net assets		7,910,834	7,404,757
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	. 11	3,200,000	3,200,000
Retained earnings		4,710,834	4,204,757
Shareholders' funds		7,910,834	7,404,757

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

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Ian Downing

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021

1 General information

Bibby Trade Services Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England, registration number 03530463. The address of its registered office is 3rd Floor Walker House, Exchange Flags, Liverpool, L2 3YL.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bibby Financial Services UK Limited. Bibby Financial Services Limited is the parent of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up of which the Company is a member. The registered office of all parent companies is 3rd Floor Walker House, Exchange Flags, Liverpool, L2 3YL.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 28 June 2022.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small entities regimes of both the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company accounting policies.

Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. In reaching their view on the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis, the Directors are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In response to uncertain conditions created by Covid-19 and the Russia/Ukraine war, the Directors have carefully considered these risks, including an assessment of any uncertainty on the viability of the Company's business model and the extent to which they may affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis. Based on this assessment, the Directors consider that the Company maintains an appropriate level of capital and available liquidity, sufficient to meet the demands of the business and the requirements which might arise in stressed circumstances. In addition, the Company's assets are assessed for recoverability on a regular basis and provision is made where appropriate. The Directors consider that the Company is not exposed to losses on these assets which would affect their decision to adopt the going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents service charges to clients net of value added tax. Service and other income is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and is recognised when services are delivered, and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Leases

At inception the group assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement. Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Tax

Tax for the period comprises current tax. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. The Company is a subsidiary of a larger group of companies and part of a United Kingdom corporation tax group. It will utilise group tax loss provisions to reduce its taxable income for both the current year and prior year.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years.

Financial instruments

The Company has considered the provisions of FRS 102 Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' in accounting for its financial instruments.

Classification

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company holds basic financial instruments only, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other debtors, and trade and other creditors.

Financial asset and liability debt instruments are classified as basic financial instruments where they meet all of the following conditions:

- (A) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount, or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument; or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or (iv) some combination of such fixed rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive;
- (B) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods;

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

- (C) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect: (i) the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer, or a change in control of the issuer; or (ii) the holder or issuer against changes in relevant taxation or law; and
- (D) There are no conditional returns or repayment provisions except for the variable rate return described in (A) and prepayment provisions described in (C).

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets, classified as basic financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents and trade and other debtors. Financial liabilities, classified as basic financial instruments are trade and other creditors, including loans and borrowings. All specific recognition and measurement policies of each component are presented in the individual policies below.

Equity instruments are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that any trade or other debtor may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when the objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors represent advances to clients net of impairment provisions. They are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Trade creditors

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 the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Retirement benefits

The Company is a member of the Bibby Line Group Limited Defined Benefit Pension Scheme, the principle employer of the scheme. The scheme was closed to new entrants from 1 April 2000 and closed to future accruals for existing members from 30 September 2011. Bibby Line Group is legally responsible for the plan and will charge the cost of the defined benefit plan as a whole to individual entities within the Bibby group. The Company recognises the cost of the defined benefits plan as charged, with no defined benefit assets recognised on the balance sheet, and accounts for the scheme as if it were defined contribution in line with FRS 102.

The Company pays contributions to other publicly or privately administered defined contribution pension insurance plans on a contractual basis.

Critical accounting policies where judgement and estimation may be applied

The critical influences that the Directors have shown in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements is within the impairment of financial assets. In considering indications of impairment the Directors consider a number of qualitative and quantitative factors including but not limited to measurement and valuation of asset and client provided security, general debtor days, and other market led intelligence.

3 Operating profit

The Company's audit fee of £4,120 (2020: £4,000) was borne by its parent undertaking.

4 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
Administration and support	15	22

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

5 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest receivable from group undertakings	24,252	49,982
6 Interest payable and similar charges		
•	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	289,974	351,936
7 Taxation	•	•
Tax charged		
The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2020 -		the UK (2020 -
	1770).	
The differences are reconciled below:		
	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before tax	766,077	533,669
Corporation tax at standard rate	145,555	101,397
Effect of tax losses claimed from fellow subsidiary undertakings of the ultimate parent undertaking	(145,555)	(101,397)
	(110,000)	(101,521)
Total tax charge/(credit) for the year		
8 Debtors		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	4,332,563	8,914,880
Other debtors	78,253	149,480
	4,410,816	9,064,360
9 Cash at bank and in hand		
· Cubi at Paint and in name	2021	2020
	2021 £	£
Cash at bank	7,107,631	561,699

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

10 Creditors

•	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	18,590	44,221
Amounts due to group undertakings	2,157,596	169,261
Social security and other taxes	86,702	226,920
Accrued expenses	170,499	. 255,181
	2,433,387	695,583
Due after one year		
Loans and borrowings	1,174,226	1,525,719

The company has a multi-currency overdraft and revolving credit facility that matures in 2023 and carrying interest at variable rates above interbank rates. The facilities are secured against the client advance book, floating charge over the remaining assets of the company and parent guarantee.

11 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

, , up use 12, pass 22		2021		2020	
•	No.	£	No.	£ .	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	

12 Pension and other schemes

Defined benefit pension schemes

The Company is a member of the Bibby Line Group Limited Defined Benefit Pension Scheme. The principal employer of the Scheme has recognised the full surplus in the Scheme and makes contributions in line with a schedule of contributions agreed with the Trustees of the pension scheme.

A Scheme surplus of £2,624,000 (2020: £2,242,000 deficit) is noted in the financial statements of the principal employer, Bibby Line Group Limited. Bibby Line Group Limited is legally responsible for the plan and therefore the Company accounts for the scheme as if it were defined contribution in line with FRS 102. The scheme was closed to new entrants in April 2000 and closed to future accrual for existing members in September 2011.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

12 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Defined contribution pension scheme

There are no outstanding contributions payable to publicly or privately administered defined contribution pension plans at the balance sheet date.

13 Obligations under leases

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2021	2020
	, £	£
Not later than one year	3,696	12,974
Later than one year and not later than five years	871	9,303
	4,567	22,277

14 Financial guarantee contracts

The Company has provided £839,000 (2020: £778,000) of unpresented letters of credit to client suppliers. These guarantees have been issued by banks on behalf of the Company.

15 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with other wholly owned members of the group controlled by its parent undertaking.

16 Non adjusting events after the financial period

On 24 February 2022 Russian Forces entered Ukraine, resulting in a response from the international community including announcements of sanctions against Russia and Russian interests worldwide and an economic ripple effect on the global economy. The Directors have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of Russian Forces entering Ukraine on the business, including the impact of mitigation measures and uncertainties, and have concluded that this is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. The Directors have taken account of these potential impacts in their going concern assessment.