Company Registration Number 03547158

GLEEDS CORPORATE SERVICES LIMITED

Annual report and unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2020

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DIRECTORS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

R A Ayrton

(resigned 7 April 2020)

D P Benge

S J Earl

(resigned 30 July 2020)

L C Ellis

G E Harle

N E Kay

D A D McCormick

(appointed 24 January 2020)

D J Mohring

M Regent

S Senior R P Steer

B W Whitworth

(appointed 2 March 2020)

REGISTERED NUMBER

03547158

REGISTERED OFFICE

95 New Cavendish Street London W1W 6XF

ACCOUNTANTS

Frost Wiltshire LLP
Unit 2 Green Farm Business Park
Folly Road
Latteridge
Bristol
BS37 9TZ

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the unaudited financial statements of Gleeds Corporate Services Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was the provision of professional services to other members of the Gleeds group on behalf of the Gleeds UK partnership.

Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year amounted to £12,008 (2019: profit of £108,966).

During the year the company paid dividends of £nil (2019: £ nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil).

Going concern

Management has assessed whether the company is a going concern specifically with assessment in relation to the impact that the uncertainties that COVID19 has introduced to the Global economy. The management continually assess the expected performance and cash flows of the business and has extended this assessment to include the impact of the current COVID19 environment.

As the company provides services to the Gleeds UK partnership, the ultimate controlling party, the assessment of the going concern assumption has been carried out considering the dependency on the relationship and continuation of trade with Gleeds UK. Management has therefore considered the overall Groups performance in making its assessment of going concern.

Management have considered what circumstances would need to occur to have a significant impact on the ability of the Group to trade for the foreseeable future and assessed monthly rolling forecasts and weekly cash flow projections for the next 12 months, and the longer term. Whilst the COVID19 situation continues to evolve, making scenario planning more difficult, the company has addressed this by stress testing the cash flow through negative impacts on revenue and debtor collections, both with and without corrective measures being taken on the cost base. The stressed forecasts and projections demonstrate that the company will operate profitably and can operate within its current facilities to meet its day-to-day obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements.

Based on this analysis, the current financial position and post year end trading results of the group, Management consider the likelihood of a reduction in revenue or deterioration of debtor profile of this magnitude to be remote.

As such the directors have concluded that no material uncertainty exists in relation to going concern and are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated, are disclosed on page 1.

At 31 December 2020, G E Harle, R P Steer and S Senior are all equity partners in the partnership, Gleeds UK, which indirectly owns 100% of the share capital of the company. No remuneration is paid to them for their services to Gleeds Corporate Services Ltd. The remaining directors are employed by the company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Political donations

During the year, the company made political donations to the Liberal Democrat Party of £10,000 (2019: £10,000).

Directors' indemnities

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

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

G E Harle

Director

21 December 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) Section 1A, 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 Section 1A have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 Section
 1A used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	8,587,279	8,342,597
Cost of sales		(6,634,034)	(6,342,381)
Gross profit		1,953,245	2,000,216
Administrative expenses		(1,924,685)	(1,769,868)
Other operating income		35,768	-
Operating profit	5	64,328	230,348
Finance costs (net)	8	(1,338)	(5)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		62,990	230,343
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(74,998)	(121,377)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year, being total comprehensive income for the year		(12,008)	108,966

All results relate to continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET At 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets Investments Tangible assets	15 11	1 121,055	- 257,752
•		121,056	257,752
Current assets Debtors – due within one year Cash at bank and in hand	12	3,339,628 9,572	2,627,215 30,030
	•	3,349,200	2,657,245
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,887,994)	(2,320,727)
Net current assets		461,206	336,518
Total assets less current liabilities, being net assets		582,262	594,270
Capital and reserves Called-up share capital Profit and loss account	16 17	1 582,261	1 594,269
Total shareholder's funds		582,262	594,270

The company is exempt from the requirements relating to preparing audited accounts in accordance with section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The company's financial statements have been delivered 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 for small entities.

The financial statements of Gleeds Corporate Services Limited, registered number 03547158, were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:

G E Harle

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total shareholder's funds £
At 1 January 2019	1	485,303	485,304
Profit for the financial year, being total comprehensive income	-	108,966	108,966
At 31 December 2019	1	594,269	594,270
Profit for the financial year, being total comprehensive income	-	(12,008)	(12,008)
At 31 December 2020	1	582,261	582,262

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

Gleeds Corporate Services Limited (the "company") was engaged in the provision of professional services to other members of the Gleeds group on behalf of the Gleeds UK partnership.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 95 New Cavendish Street, London, W1W 6XF.

2. Accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

b) Cash flow

The financial statements do not include a Statement of Cash Flows because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under Section 1A of FRS 102.

c) Going concern

Management has assessed whether the company is a going concern specifically with assessment in relation to the impact that the uncertainties that COVID19 has introduced to the Global economy. The management continually assess the expected performance and cash flows of the business and has extended this assessment to include the impact of the current COVID19 environment.

As the company provides services to the Gleeds UK partnership, the ultimate controlling party, the assessment of the going concern assumption has been carried out considering the dependency on the relationship and continuation of trade with Gleeds UK. Management has therefore considered the overall Groups performance in making its assessment of going concern.

Management have considered what circumstances would need to occur to have a significant impact on the ability of the Group to trade for the foreseeable future and assessed monthly rolling forecasts and weekly cash flow projections for the next 12 months, and the longer term. Whilst the COVID19 situation continues to evolve, making scenario planning more difficult, the company has addressed this by stress testing the cash flow through negative impacts on revenue and debtor collections, both with and without corrective measures being taken on the cost base. The stressed forecasts and projections demonstrate that the company will operate profitably and can operate within its current facilities to meet its day-to-day obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

c) Going concern (continued)

Based on this analysis, the current financial position and post year end trading results of the group, Management consider the likelihood of a reduction in revenue or deterioration of debtor profile of this magnitude to be remote.

As such the directors have concluded that no material uncertainty exists in relation to going concern and are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

d) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from the provision services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due; and
- the costs incurred can be measured reliably.

e) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historic cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historic cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets, less their residual value, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment 33% on cost Fixtures and fittings 33% on cost

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the Profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

f) Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating-leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

g) Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

i) Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

j) Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

k) Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

I) Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

m) Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in other creditors as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

n) Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

o) Government grants

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. A government grant is recognised only when there is a reasonable assurance that (a) the entity will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and (b) the grant will be received.

3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Trade debtor provisions

Management provides for debts based on a combination of age and other known factors which might affect the recoverability of the debtor. Management continues to chase all debts unless there is a legal reason that a debt cannot be recovered.

4. TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company. 94% (2019: 94%) of turnover arose within the United Kingdom with 6% (2019: 6%) of turnover relating to fees charged to a group company in India.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

5. OPERATING PROFIT

	2020 £	2019 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	216,759	242,327
Pension costs	193,899	156,821
Operating lease charges	28,842	32,267

Included in other operating income is £35,768 (2019: £nil) of government grant funding obtained though the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

6. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2020 £	2019 £
Directors' emoluments Pension contributions	1,467,937 64,371	857,398 31,936
	1,532,308	889,334

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 9 directors (2019: 8) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The directors who are also equity partners of Gleeds UK are remunerated through Gleeds UK with no subsequent recharge in respect of their services as directors of this company.

7. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The average number of employees, including executive directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 number	2019 Number
Services, administration and management	67	66
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	4,048,710 484,701 193,899 	3,201,322 357,571 156,821 3,715,714

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

8.	FINANCE COSTS (NET)	2020 £	2019 £
	Bank interest payable Other interest payable	11 1,327	5 -
		1,338	5
9.	TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	2020 £	2019 £
	UK corporation tax charge on profit for the financial year Foreign tax on income for the year	30,297 44,701	85,773 35,604
	Total tax charge for the year	74,998	121,377

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In March 2021 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the Budget that the main rate of corporation tax in the UK would increase from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. This was substantively enacted on 10 June 2021 following receipt of Royal Assent of the Finance Bill 2021.

10. DIVIDENDS

	2020 £	2019 £
Dividends paid of £nil (2019: £nil) per £1 share		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

11.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Computer equipment	Fixtures & fittings	Total
		£	. £	£
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 Additions	978,100 77,076	6,434 2,986	984,534 80,062
	At 31 December 2020	1,055,176	9,420	1,064,596
	Depreciation			•
	At 1 January 2020	722,252	4,530	726,782
	Charge for the year	212,222	4,537	216,759
	•			
	At 31 December 2020	934,474	9,067	943,541
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2020	120,702	353	121,055
	At 31 December 2019	255,848	1,904	257,752
12.	DEBTORS			
			2020 £	2019 £
	Trada debáses			1 000
	Trade debtors		3.081,684	1,800 2,264,157
•	Amounts owed by related parties Prepayments and accrued income		257,055	2,264,157 349,102
	Other debtors		257,055 889	12,156
	Other deptors			
			3,339,628	2,627,215
				=======================================

Amounts owed by related parties are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Trade debtors are stated after provision for impairment of £nil (2019: £nil).

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	163,564	176,201
Amounts owed to related parties	1,729,799	1,423,808
Accruals and deferred income	401,218	247,407
Corporation tax	113,883	83,580
Other taxation and social security	452,857	366,451
Other creditors	26,673	23,280
	2,887,994	2,320,727

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

14.	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS				
		2020 £	2019 £		
	Financial assets				
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,082,573	2,278,113		
	Financial liabilities				
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,321,254)	(1,870,696)		

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by related parties and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank overdrafts, trade creditors, amounts owed to related parties, accruals and other creditors.

15. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Subsidiary undertakings £
Cost and net book value At 1 January 2020 Additions	. 1
At 31 December 2020	1

The company's investments at the balance sheet date are made up of shareholdings in the following subsidiaries:

	Direct subsidiary undertakings			
	Name	Country of incorporation	Holding	Principal activity
	GRBS SDTT Limited	England and Wales	100%	Pension funding
16.	CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL		2020	2019
	Allotted, called-up and fully paid		£	£
	1 (2019: 1) ordinary share of £1 each		1	1

17. RESERVES

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the accumulated profits, losses and distributions of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

18. PENSION COMMITMENTS

During the period the company paid £193,899 (2019: £156,821) in pension contributions to a defined contribution scheme. Contributions of £26,672 (2019: £23,280) were outstanding at the balance sheet date.

19. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases falling due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year Between 1 and 5 years	98,508 1,054,313	26,863 36,385
	1,152,821	63,248

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year the company acquired services from the Gleeds partnership and Gleeds companies amounting to £1,682,645 (2019: £1,525,831).

During the financial year the company sold services to the Gleeds partnership and Gleeds companies amounting to £8,587,278 (2019: £8,338,438).

At the year end the company owed £1,729,799 (2019: £1,423,808) to the Gleeds UK partnership and companies.

At the year end the company was owed £3,081,684 (2019: £2,264,157) from the Gleeds UK partnership and companies.

21. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is the partnership listed below which indirectly owns the entire total issued share capital of the company:

Gleeds UK 95 New Cavendish Street London W1W 6XF