Registered number: 04179375

R&Q CENTRAL SERVICES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

S J Petch

S Johnson

G D Jarvis (appointed 27 September 2019)

COMPANY SECRETARY

R&Q Central Services Limited

REGISTERED NUMBER

04179375

REGISTERED OFFICE

71 Fenchurch Street

London EC3M 4BS

AUDITORS

PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank Plc

1 Princes Street PO BOX 12258 London EC2R 8PA

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Directors are satisfied with the operational performance and financial results of the Company for the year.

The Company's principal activity as the central management Company for the R&Q Group UK operations is the provision of services to other Group Companies.

The Company primarily derives its income from the provision of services and recharges to other Group Companies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial and non-financial risks. The Directors are responsible for managing the Company's exposure to these risks and, where possible, introducing controls and procedures that mitigate the effects of the exposure to risk.

The main risks and uncertainties facing the Company are:

DEPENDANCE ON CLIENTS

Following the sale of a number of Group Companies that sat within the Insurance Services Division to the Davies Group in 2018, the Company provides minimal services to external clients.

During 2019 the Company has received income for services provided to Syndicates, for which the Group holds a participation, with further fees being derived from the Group's archiving warehouse services.

LOSS OF KEY STAFF

The operations of the Company are reliant on key staff. The Directors believe that its Human Resources policies are sufficient to recruit and retain such staff.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company pays expenses on behalf of all Group Companies. The Company maintains a weekly cash flow report to monitor funds and to ensure that expenses stay in line with expectation.

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	2019	2018
•	£000	£000
Income from Group Companies	40,729	33,122
Income from external clients	375	3,340
Administrative expenses	40,720	36,201
Operating profit/(loss)	384	261

OTHER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The use of non-financial key performance indicators is not considered appropriate in understanding the performance and development of the Company.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

This report was approved by the Board on 18 May 2020

and signed on its behalf.

Gregg Jarvis Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors present their report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 for the Company's Financial Statements and then 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;
- 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 to 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.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £56,730 (2018: profit £20,872).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

During 2018, the Company acquired a 25% shareholding in R&Q Alpha Malta PLC and R&Q Beta Malta PLC. On 8 January 2019 R&Q Alpha Malta PLC merged with R&Q Alpha Company PLC, adopting the form of an SE with the entity name R&Q Alpha Company SE. On 8 January 2019 R&Q Beta Malta PLC merged with R&Q Beta Company PLC, adopting the form of an SE with the entity name R&Q Beta Company SE. The Company has a 0.05% interest in the two SE Companies.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year were:

M L Glover (resigned 31 December 2019)

S J Petch

S Johnson

G D Jarvis (appointed 27 September 2019)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

DISABLED EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the Company's policy that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not have a disability.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Directors have considered the potential impact of the recent COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's business and currently believe that it will not have a significant impact on the Company's future business plans.

The Company will continue to act as the UK Group's principal employer and administration Company, incurring all UK expenses; the Company will therefore require support from Randall & Quilter Investment Holdings Ltd. to support the operations of the Company.

Costs incurred on behalf of Group Companies are expected to be recovered from those Companies, or their respective intermediary holding Companies, where solvency or regulatory requirements restrict full costs being accepted.

The Directors have considered the ability of Randall & Quilter Investment Holdings Ltd. to provide ongoing support, in light of the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Having sought reassurance from the Group, the Directors have concluded that they see no reason why ongoing support cannot be provided.

AUDITOR

The auditor, PKF Littlejohn LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

Gregg Jarvis Director

18 May 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF R&Q CENTRAL SERVICES LIMITED

OPINION

We have audited the Financial Statements of R&Q Central Services Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

We draw attention to Note 2.3 to the Financial Statements which explains that the Directors, having considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, believe it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Financial Statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the Financial Statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the Financial Statements are authorised for issue.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF R&Q CENTRAL SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

OPINIONS ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Financial Statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement 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 SHAREHOLDER OF R&Q CENTRAL 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 these Financial Statements.

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 OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder 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 shareholder 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 shareholder for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ian Cowan (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

Date: 30 May 2020

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	41,103,421	36,461,807
GROSS PROFIT		41,103,421	36,461,807
Administrative expenses		(40,719,767)	(36, 200, 908)
OPERATING PROFIT	5	383,654	260,899
Guarantee on impairment of investment property Amounts written back/ written off investments and intercompany debtors Interest payable and similar expenses	9	- 3,359 (279,841)	(30,000) (1,964) (199,990)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		107,172	28,945
Tax on profit	10	(163,902)	(8,073)
(LOSS)/PROFIT AFTER TAX		(56,730)	20,872
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		(5,121,306)	(5,142,178)
		(5,121,306)	(5, 142, 178)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(56,730)	20,872
RETAINED EARNINGS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		(5,178,036)	(5, 121, 306)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these Financial Statements.

R&Q CENTRAL SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04179375

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	11		10,631		15,119
Tangible assets	12	•	569,726		321,998
Investments	13		20,520		20,520
			600,877	•	357,637
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	9,576,002		9,810,203	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	63,088		27,651	
		9,639,090		9,837,854	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(15,386,903)		(15,285,697)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(5,747,813)		(5,447,843)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			(5,146,936)		(5,090,206)
NET LIABILITIES		•	(5,146,936)	•	(5,090,206)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	18		100		100
Other reserves	19		31,000		31,000
Profit and loss account	19		(5,178,036)		(5,121,306)
		•	(5,146,936)	-	(5,090,206)

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf by:

G D Jarvis Director

Date: 18 May 2020

The notes on pages 10 to 25 form part of these Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company's principal activity is as the Group's principal employer in the UK, which provides administrative services to other Group Companies.

The Company is a private Company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 71 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 4BS.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK 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 judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Randall & Quilter Investment Holdings Ltd. as at 31 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from 71 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 4BS.

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have received confirmation from Randall & Quilter Investment Holdings Ltd. that the Group will continue to support the operations of the Company for the foreseeable future to allow it to be able to meet its own liabilities as they fall due. The Directors have considered the Group's ability to continue to support the Company in light of the recent COVID-19 pandemic, and having sought reassurance from the Group, have concluded that they see no reason why the Group cannot continue to support the Company. Consequently the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Consolidation

The Company is itself a subsidiary Company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare Group Financial Statements by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These Financial Statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its Group.

2.5 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of services supplied and recharges to other Group Companies during the year exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Turnover represents external management fees as well as recharged income and recharges of expenses to other Companies in the R&Q Group.

Turnover is recognised when the right to such income is established through a contract and in line with the provision of services to which they relate.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Great British Pounds (GBP).

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 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.7 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.

2.8 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Provision for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Pension

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company contributes to 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 Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

_R&Q	CENT	RAL	SER\	/ICES	LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 Share options

Share options in the ultimate Parent undertaking are granted to Directors and selected employees. The options are exercisable three years from the date of grant and lapse on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant or the holder ceasing to be an employee of the Group. Neither the Company nor the Group has any legal or constructive obligation to settle or repurchase the options in cash.

The equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant and are recognised over the vesting period within administrative expenses, the corresponding entry is treated as a capital contribution within other reserves.

2.14 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.15 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical 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 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:

Motor vehicles

- 4 years straight line

Fixtures & fittings

- 3 - 5 years straight line

Computer equipment

- 4 years straight line

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 in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.16 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 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 are shown within other creditors in current liabilities.

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2.18 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow Group Companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. JUDGEMENTS 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.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

No judgements have been made in applying the entity's accounting policies that would have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these Financial Statements.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Recoverability of debtors

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade, other debtors and amounts owed by Group undertakings. When assessing impairment, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 14 for the net carrying amount of debtors.

(ii) Dilapidations

Provision made for dilapidations require management's best estimate of the costs that will be incurred based on contractual requirements. In addition, the timing of the cashflows of the final settlement amount upon exit of the leased premises require management's judgement. See note 16 for the net carrying amount of the provision.

(iii) Tangible fixed assets (see note 12)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

R&Q.CFNTRAL_SERVICES LIMITED --

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4.	TURNOVER		
	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	External management fees Recharged income	374,531 40,728,890	3,340,052 33,121,754
		41,103,421	36,461,806
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	United Kingdom Rest of the world	40,248,957 854,464	32,090,866 4,370,940
		41,103,421	36,461,806
5.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	150,665	251,070
	Amortisation of intangible assets	4,488	4,488
	Exchange differences	(137,688)	105,645
	Other operating lease rentals Defined contribution pension cost	936,751 798,645	1,072,653 733,380
6.	AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	24,000	24,000
		24,000	24,000
			=

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7. EMPLOYEES

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	16,546,761	14,879,668
Social security costs	2,127,423	1,861,350
Cost of defined contribution scheme	798,645	733,380
	19,472,829	17,474,398

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Management	26	25
Services	90	85
Administration	35	42
	151	152

During the current period the Company has been the primary UK employer within the R&Q Group. Full staff costs are disclosed above. Costs are recharged to Companies within the R&Q Group by means of a Group recharge.

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £798,645 (2018: £733,380). All contributions were paid over during the year.

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' emoluments	897,788	1,721,831
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution schemes	56,479	64,625
	954,267	1,786,456

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £318,192 (2018: £725,554).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid Director amounted to £14,625 (2018: £NIL).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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9.	INTEREST	PAYABLE	AND EXPENSES

2018 £
199,958
32
199,990

10. TAXATION

No provision has been made in the Financial Statements for corporation tax on the results for the period as a tax loss arises. Group relief relates to amounts receivable for losses surrendered to other Group Companies.

The credit for corporation tax comprises the following:

	2019 £	2018 £
CORPORATION TAX		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	163,902	8,073
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	163,902	8,073

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	107,172	28,945
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) EFFECTS OF:	20,363	5,500
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	41,342	113,290
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	29,479	32,682
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	163,902	8,073
Non-taxable income	(55,390)	-
Utilisation of brought forward losses	(35,794)	(151,472)
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	163,902	8,073

2019

2010

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

The Company has tax losses carried forward in the UK of £3.0m (2018: £2.4m) that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits of the Company. No deferred tax asset has been provided for these losses due to the uncertainty regarding its recoverability.

In the Finance Bill 2015, it was announced that the main rate of UK corporation tax would reduce to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. The Bill was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

In March 2016, it was announced that there would be a further reduction to 17% from 1 April 2020. The Finance Bill 2016 was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016.

The Company's 2019 results are taxed at 19%.

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software £	Computer Development £	Total £
COST			
At 1 January 2019	22,396	185,220	207,616
At 31 December 2019	22,396	185,220	207,616
AMORTISATION			
At 1 January 2019	7,277	185,220	192,497
Charge for the year on owned assets	4,488	<u>-</u>	4,488
At 31 December 2019	11,765	185,220	196,985
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2019	10,631	<u>-</u>	10,631
At 31 December 2018	15,119		15,119

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures & fittings £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
COST				
At 1 January 2019	1,141,175	980,445	11,300	2,132,920
Additions	235,706	100,088	17,810	353,604
Disposals	(366,449)	(152,528)	(11,300)	(530,277)
Dilapidations	199,520	-	-	199,520
At 31 December 2019	1,209,952	928,005	17,810	2,155,767
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2019	920,837	878,785	11,300	1,810,922
Charge for the year on owned assets	81,146	67,161	2,358	150,665
Amortisation of dilapidations	69,196	-	-	69,196
Disposals	(281,327)	(152,115)	(11,300)	(444,742)
At 31 December 2019	789,852	793,831	2,358	1,586,041
NET BOOK VALUE				•
At 31 December 2019	420,100	134,174	15,452	569,726
At 31 December 2018	220,338	101,660	<u>-</u>	321,998

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

13. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Unlisted investments £

COST

At 1 January 2019 20,520
At 31 December 2019 20,520

The Company holds one Ordinary share in R&Q Malta Holdings Limited and one Ordinary share in Accredited Insurance (Europe) Limited, formerly known as R&Q Insurance (Malta) Limited, Group Companies registered in Malta.

The Company's interest in these shares is subject to a Pledge Agreement in favour of and in relation to the Group's facilities arrangement with The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc.

During 2018, the Company acquired a 25% shareholding in R&Q Alpha Malta PLC and R&Q Beta Malta PLC. On 8 January 2019 R&Q Alpha Malta PLC merged with R&Q Alpha Company PLC, adopting the form of an SE with the entity name R&Q Alpha Company SE. On 8 January 2019 R&Q Beta Malta PLC merged with R&Q Beta Company PLC, adopting the form of an SE with the entity name R&Q Beta Company SE. The Company has a 0.05% interest in the two SE Companies.

14. DEBTORS: Amounts falling due within one year

2019 £	2018 £
1,523,643	1,861,054
5,723,916	6,077,411
648,646	355,601
1,679,797	1,516,137
9,576,002	9,810,203
	1,523,643 5,723,916 648,646 1,679,797

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

			-
15.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	63,088	27,651
		63,088	27,651
16.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	1,618,299	1,011,926
	Amounts owed to Group undertakings	12,257,782	11,394,990
	Amounts owed to other participating interests	-	1,100,920
	Other taxation and social security	738,159	472,530
	Other creditors	329,293	801,594
	Accruals and deferred income	443,370	503,737
		15,386,903	15,285,697

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Included within other creditors is a provision for dilapidations of £322,040 (2018: £467,436), which will not be wholly settled within one year. The remaining other creditors balance, in 2018 relates to a bank overdraft.

Included in amounts owed to Group undertakings is a loan amount of £6,404,590 (2018: £7,978,819) which is being charged interest, at LIBOR + 2.75%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

2019 2018 £ £

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost

7,923,511

8,796,389

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

(14,648,744) *(14,813,167)*

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise Group loans, trade debtors, other debtors and accrued income. Prepaid expenses that are not financial assets (2019: £1,652,491, 2018: £1,013,814) are not included.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise Group loans, trade creditors, other creditors and accrued expenses.

18. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2018 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

There is a single class of Ordinary share. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

19. RESERVES

Other reserves

The other reserves represents a capital contribution.

Profit & loss account

The Profit and Loss account represents accumulated profits and losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

20. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	194,280	1,003,475
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,903,017	163,836
	4,097,297	1,167,311

21. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

In relation to the Group's facilities arrangement The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc holds a fixed and floating charge over the undertaking and all property and assets of the Company.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is exempt from disclosing other related party transactions that are with other Companies wholly owned within the Group.

There are no other transactions with or balances due to or from related parties.

23. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Directors have considered the potential impact of the recent COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's business and currently believe that it will not have a significant impact on the Company's future business plans.

The Company will continue to act as the UK Group's principal employer and administration Company, incurring all UK expenses; the Company will therefore require support from Randall & Quilter Investment Holdings Ltd. to support the operations of the Company.

Costs incurred on behalf of Group Companies are expected to be recovered from those Companies, or their respective intermediary holding Companies, where solvency or regulatory requirements restrict full costs being accepted.

The Directors have considered the ability of Randall & Quilter Investment Holdings Ltd. to provide ongoing support, in light of the recent COVID-19 pandemic. Having sought reassurance from the Group, the Directors have concluded that they see no reason why ongoing support cannot be provided.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

24. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate Parent undertaking is Randall & Quilter IS Holdings Limited, which is registered in England and Wales.

Group Financial Statements are prepared by the ultimate Parent undertaking, Randall & Quilter Investment Holdings Ltd., a Company registered in Bermuda, and can be obtained from 71 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 4BS.

In the opinion of the Directors there is no ultimate controlling party.