

DG Partners Services Limited

Registered Number: 04470767

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020



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Administrative information

Directors

D M Gorton
R C Standing

Auditor

BDO LLP
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
1 Churchill Place
London
E14 5HP

Solicitors

Travers Smith LLP
10 Snow Hill
London
EC1A 2AL

Registered office

55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present the Strategic report of DG Partners Services Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company during the year was the provision of support services to DG Partners LLP ("DGP") and BH-DG Systematic Trading LLP ("BH-DG"). During the year, both DGP and BH-DG operated as the manager of a number of private funds and separate managed accounts.

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors.

The directors do not anticipate any change in the nature of the company's principal activity going forward.

Results

The profit for the financial year amounted to £306,206 (2019: £13,625,098) as shown on page 10.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Financial risk management

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the business relate to the performance and assets under management of DGP and BH-DG.

The directors consider that the company has sufficient capital and resources for at least 12 months from the date of these accounts.

The Strategic report was approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

david gorton

D M Gorton

Director

26 April 2021

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Dividends

The directors do not propose payment of an ordinary dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

D M Gorton

R C Standing

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors believe that this is appropriate as the company has an ongoing arrangement to provide services to DGP and BH-DG, which have ongoing investment management and advisory contracts. The company is reimbursed for a proportion of expenses incurred in the provision of services to these entities. The directors do not expect a material impact resulting from Covid-19, please refer to the section entitled "Principal risks and uncertainties" below for further detail. Therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditor

At the date of approving this report, so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (any information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report) of which the company's auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors, each director has taken all steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is also aware of that information.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Coronavirus

The company has also considered the circumstances resulting from the outbreak of COVID-19.

Health crises, such as pandemic and epidemic diseases, as well as other catastrophes that result in disrupted markets and/or interrupt the expected course of events, such as natural disasters, war or civil disturbance, acts of terrorism, power outages and other unforeseeable and external events, and public response to or fear of such crises or events, may have an adverse effect on the operations of the company and investments for clients. For example, any preventative or protective actions taken by governments in response to such crises or events may result in periods of business disruption either in specific countries or worldwide. Such actions may significantly reduce, delay, suspend or otherwise disrupt the operations of the company, clients and service providers to the foregoing. Further, the occurrence and duration of such crises or events could adversely affect economies and financial markets either in specific countries or worldwide. The impact of such crises or events could lead to negative consequences for the company's clients, including, without limitation, significant reduction in the net asset value of clients, reduced liquidity of investments, restrictions on the ability of clients to value investments and the potential suspension of the calculation of net asset value and hence the suspension of issues, redemption and exchanges of shares.

Recent market turmoil resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak has prompted U.S. and non-U.S. governments, central banks and other government entities to introduce stimulus programs and other acts of governmental intervention to mitigate the economic fallout of the COVID-19 outbreak. No assurances can be made that any such measures would be successful. The implementation of such programs could increase the volatility of the markets in which the company's clients invest, resulting in rapid shifts in performance.

Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

The company has been required to adapt its business operations and processes in response to the outbreak of COVID-19. Business continuity measures have been successfully enacted and the company continues to function with minimal disruption to its day-to-day business activities. The company has strong financial and operational controls and the key management personnel have substantial experience in business and operational management. Furthermore, the company's staff and contractors are highly competent individuals. The company has demonstrated that it is able to continue to function and manage its clients with minimal disruption despite the lockdown, operating remotely since March 2020. Assets have grown materially during the lockdown to date, due to a combination of positive performance and net inflows.

Potential Implications of Britain's Withdrawal from the European Union ("Brexit")

The United Kingdom is no longer a member state of the European Union. Despite the negotiation of the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement in December 2020, the future economic and political relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union (and between the United Kingdom and other countries) remains uncertain in many respects, and a period of economic and political uncertainty may therefore continue in the United Kingdom and the European Union. The relevant regulatory authorities in the United Kingdom may in the future make changes to their rules which deviate from the standards applicable in the European Union. Such changes may be adverse to the company's ability to operate effectively and/or to its clients. The on-going negotiations between the United Kingdom and the European Union in respect of their relationship may lead to unpredictable outcomes, such as market volatility or impact on certain asset classes. Other member states of the European Union may also reconsider their European Union membership. This could result in one or more other countries leaving the European Union, or in major reforms or other changes being made to the European Union or to the Eurozone. The nature and extent of the impact of these factors on the company's clients are uncertain, but may be significant.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the board meeting held to approve these financial statements.

By order of the board

David Gorton

D M Gorton

Director

26 April 2021

Statement of directors' responsibilities

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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 period. 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, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland') 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 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of DG Partners Services Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of DG Partners Services Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of DG Partners Services Limited

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

- the information given in the 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.

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 and 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included but were not limited to compliance with Companies Act 2006 and the accounting standards.

Independent auditor's report to the members of DG Partners Services Limited

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements. Our tests included, but were not limited to:

- agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiries of management; and
- review of minutes of board meetings throughout the period.

We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including testing journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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



Neil Fung-On (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London, UK

27 April 2021

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

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover			
Expenses reimbursement from DGP Partners LLP	3	1,379,021	2,176,779
		<u>1,379,021</u>	<u>2,176,779</u>
Administrative expenses		<u>(1,016,913)</u>	<u>(744,477)</u>
Operating profit	4	362,108	1,432,302
Other income	5	-	14,799,940
Revaluation on fixed asset investments	9	246	251,090
Interest receivable		48	158
Interest payable		<u>(7,578)</u>	<u>(220)</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		354,824	16,483,270
Tax charge on profit	8	<u>(48,618)</u>	<u>(2,858,172)</u>
Profit for the financial year		306,206	13,625,098
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>306,206</u>	<u>13,625,098</u>

All activities are derived from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	9	8,348,011	7,984,290
Tangible fixed assets	10	8,294	8,648
Employee benefit trust & Employee retirement plans	17	84,556,628	88,985,468
		<u>92,912,933</u>	<u>96,978,406</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	11	668,791	1,357,087
Cash and cash equivalents	12	264,606	1,355,938
		<u>933,397</u>	<u>2,713,025</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(584,039)</u>	<u>(2,306,506)</u>
Net current assets		<u>349,358</u>	<u>406,519</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		93,262,291	97,384,925
Provisions for liabilities and charges	17	<u>(84,556,628)</u>	<u>(88,985,468)</u>
Net assets		<u>8,705,663</u>	<u>8,399,457</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	24,092,548	24,092,548
Profit and loss reserve		<u>(15,386,885)</u>	<u>(15,693,091)</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>8,705,663</u>	<u>8,399,457</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

David Gorton

D M Gorton

Director

26 April 2021

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2019	24,092,548	(29,318,189)	(5,225,641)
Profit for the financial year	-	13,625,098	13,625,098
At 31 December 2019	24,092,548	(15,693,091)	8,399,457
Profit for the financial year	-	306,206	306,206
At 31 December 2020	24,092,548	(15,386,885)	8,705,663

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		354,824	16,483,270
Net foreign exchange losses	4	2,252	19,556
Directors loans written off	5	-	(14,799,940)
Revaluation gains on fixed asset investments	9	(246)	(251,090)
Reversal of impairment of investments	9	(363,475)	(1,455,089)
Interest receivable		(48)	(158)
Interest payable		7,578	220
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	10	354	354
Interest paid		-	(220)
Corporation tax paid (net)		(1,450,000)	(1,381,495)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors		688,296	(915,993)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(328,663)	605,248
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(1,089,128)	(1,695,337)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		48	158
Receipts on disposal of investments		-	2,799,855
Net cash inflow from investing activities		48	2,800,013
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,089,080)	1,104,676
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,355,938	270,818
Net foreign exchange losses		(2,252)	(19,556)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	264,606	1,355,938

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies

1.1 General information

DG Partners Services Limited is a limited company registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical costs convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 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 company management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.3 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors believe that this is appropriate as the company has an ongoing arrangement to provide services to DG Partners LLP ("DGP") and BH-DG Systematic Trading LLP ("BH-DG"), which have ongoing investment management and advisory contracts. The company is reimbursed for a proportion of expenses incurred in the provision of services to these entities. The directors do not expect a material impact as a result of Covid-19 as any additional administration costs can be charged on to BH-DG and DGP. please refer to the section entitled "Principal risks and uncertainties" in the Directors' report for further detail. Therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

1.4 Revenue recognition

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, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

1.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method.

1.6 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The value of any rent-free periods are amortised over the life of the lease.

1.7 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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 statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in other creditors as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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 the statement of comprehensive income 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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer and office equipment	-	3 to 4 years straight line
Furniture and fixtures	-	4 years straight line
Artwork	-	Not depreciated

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 statement of comprehensive income.

1.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted company shares, which have been classified as fixed asset investments as the company intends to hold them on a continuing basis, are remeasured to fair value at each statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where the investment cannot be remeasured to fair value it is held as cost less impairment.

The net investment in the Employee Benefit Trust ("EBT") has been remeasured to fair value at each statement of financial position date. The assets and liabilities of the EBT are recorded gross on the statement of financial position and the net gain or loss on their remeasurement is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, except where repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Financial instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and cash and bank balances, 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost 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 statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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 reporting date.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, and loans from related parties, 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.

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is pound sterling. 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.

1.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, 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 reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years, if the revision affects both current and future years.

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

The directors are of the opinion that a reliable fair value cannot be determined for the company's investment in DGP or LDFM (Co Invest) I Limited, and as such these investments have been stated at cost less impairment.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(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.

Useful economic lives of non-financial assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 10 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets, and note 1.9 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

3. Turnover

Turnover represents fees receivable as service provider to DG Partners LLP, and other income received. All fees arise in the United Kingdom.

4. Operating profit

	2020 £	2019 £
The operating profit is started after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 10)	354	354
Auditor's remuneration:		
- fees payable to auditor for the audit of the financial statements	21,194	33,459
- accounting and tax services	7,666	7,168
Net foreign exchange losses	2,252	19,556

5. Other income

	2020 £	2019 £
Directors' loans written off (note 18)	-	14,799,940

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

6. Staff costs

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	798,327	1,285,117
Social security costs	102,055	164,450
Other pension costs	33,565	42,686
	<u>933,947</u>	<u>1,492,253</u>

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) during the year was as follows:

	2020 No	2019 No
Marketing	-	1
Administration	7	9
Investment management	2	2
	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>

7. Directors' emoluments

	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As disclosed in note 17, the company has previously made contributions to an Employee Benefit Trust for the principal benefit of existing and future employees. Until such time as allocations are made, amounts payable to directors are uncertain, and have not been included within directors' emoluments.

The amounts paid in respect of the highest paid director are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax for the year	4,102	2,857,601
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	44,516	571
Total current tax	48,618	2,858,172
Tax charge on ordinary activities	48,618	2,858,172
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	354,824	16,483,270
Corporation tax at 19% (2019: 19%)	67,417	3,131,821
Effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes at 19%	5,568	631
Income not taxable for tax purposes at 19%	(69,107)	(324,174)
Bond fund gain on investments	47	49,323
Deferred tax not recognised	177	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	44,516	571
Tax charge on ordinary activities	48,618	2,858,172

Factors that may affect future tax charges:

As at the balance sheet date, the government had enacted legislation to keep the corporation tax rate at 19%. However, during the Budget in March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the government would legislate to keep the corporation tax rate at 19% until 2023 at which point it would increase to 25%. This announcement does not amount to a significant impact on the deferred tax charge for the year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

9. Fixed asset investments

	At fair value £	At cost less impairment £	Unlisted investments £
As at 1 January 2020	1,846,311	6,137,979	7,984,290
Fair value adjustments	246	-	246
Reversal of impairment of investments	-	363,475	363,475
At 31 December 2020	1,846,557	6,501,454	8,348,011

Included in the investments above at cost less impairment, £6,501,454 (2019: £6,137,979) represents the company's capital contribution in DGP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. During the year, £nil (2019: £nil) was invested in DGP. The aggregate amount of members' capital and other reserves of DGP as at 31 December 2020 amounted to £5,230,373 (2019: £4,580,229). The company recognised a reversal of impairment of £363,475 (2019: reversal of impairment of £1,455,089) in respect of this investment. The profit of DGP available for distribution to members for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to £650,144 (2019: profit of £196,480). The company does not control or exert significant influence over DGP.

The company has previously recognised a full impairment of the company's capital contribution in LDFM (Co Invest) Limited (known as "Co Invest") a company incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands. Therefore, at year end the company has an investment in Co Invest of £nil (2019: £nil). The loss and net assets of Co Invest for the year ended 31 December 2020 are £534,900 (2019: profit of £1,361,080) and £2,504,575 (2019: £3,146,530) respectively. The company has a 14% interest in the redeemable shares of Co Invest and does not control nor exert significant influence over the entity.

At 31 December 2020, the market value of the DG Macro Fund Limited investments was £1,846,557 (2019: £1,846,311).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and fixtures £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost:			
As at 1 January 2020	9,200	15,199	24,399
At 31 December 2020	9,200	15,199	24,399
Depreciation:			
As at 1 January 2020	1,200	14,551	15,751
Charge for the year	-	354	354
At 31 December 2020	1,200	14,905	16,105
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2020	8,000	294	8,294
At 31 December 2019	8,000	648	8,648

At 31 December 2020, included in the Furniture and fittings balance is an amount of £8,000 (2019: £8,000) attributable to Artwork, which is not subject to an annual depreciation charge.

11. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Amounts due from DGP	638,729	1,266,361
Other debtors	-	5,723
Amounts owed by related parties (note 18)	962	39
VAT recoverable	7,776	6,429
Prepayments and accrued income	21,324	78,535
	668,791	1,357,087

12. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances:

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank	264,606	1,355,938

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

13. Pensions

The pension cost charged during the year amounted to £33,565 (2019: £42,686). The amount outstanding at the year end was £3,224 (2019: £2,648) and is included within creditors.

14. Creditors

	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Corporation tax	14,369	1,408,172
Trade creditors	25,225	63,214
Amounts owed to related parties (note 18)	1,675	1,675
Accruals and deferred income	519,236	793,086
Taxation and social security	23,534	40,359
	<u>584,039</u>	<u>2,306,506</u>

15. Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Issued and fully paid: 24,092,548 (2019: 24,092,548) ordinary shares of £1	<u>24,092,548</u>	<u>24,092,548</u>

16. Financial instruments

	2020 £	2019 £
Financial assets		
- measured at fair value	86,403,185	90,831,779
- that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	<u>6,501,454</u>	<u>6,137,979</u>
	<u>92,904,639</u>	<u>96,969,758</u>
Financial liabilities		
- measured at fair value	<u>84,556,628</u>	<u>88,985,468</u>

The fair value of the unlisted fixed asset investments are determined using the market value of the fund units.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

17. Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Employee benefit trust & Employee retirement plans £
At 1 January 2019	86,856,964
Fair value adjustments	2,128,504
At 31 December 2019	88,985,468
Fair value adjustments	(4,428,840)
At 31 December 2020	84,556,628

The company established an Employee Benefit Trust ("EBT") in 2003 for the principal benefit of existing and future employees. The company reflected an asset, representing the fair value of assets purchased by the EBT at cost and an equivalent obligation representing amounts due to employees, in respect of the trust at the year end. The asset has been reflected within fixed assets and the obligation as a provision for liabilities and charges in the statement of financial position. During 2007, the LDFM Executive Retirement Plan ("ERP 2007") was set up. During 2011, the LDFM Executive Retirement Plan 2011 ("ERP 2011") was set up in relation to a sub-fund of the EBT and assets with a market value of £18,378,604 were transferred from the EBT to the ERP 2011.

During the year the company made no payments on behalf of the EBT, ERP 2007 or ERP 2011 (2019: no payments).

As at 31 December 2020, the market value of the assets held by the EBT, ERP 2007 and ERP 2011 were £56,470,405 (2019: £58,927,269), £28,086,223 (2019: £30,058,199), and £nil (2019: £nil) respectively.

18. Related party transactions

The company is a member of DG Partners LLP, a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales. Expense reimbursements and profit share income received from DG Partners LLP are disclosed on the face of the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts outstanding at the year end are disclosed in note 11.

DGP LLC is a US based company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of DG Partners International Limited, the ultimate controlling party of DGP LLP. During the year the company made disbursement payments of £923 on behalf of DGP LLC. At 31 December 2020, DGP LLC owed £962 (2019: £39) to the company.

David Gorton, a director of DG Partners Services Limited, is also a designated member of BH-DG Systematic Trading LLP ("BH-DG"). During the year, the company charged net expenses in the amount of £nil to BH-DG (2019: the company was charged net expenses of £38 by BH-DG). At the year end, the company owed BH-DG £1,675 (2019: £1,675) which is included in creditors.

In 2018 the directors of the company loaned £14,799,940 to the company. This amount was interest free, repayable on demand with a final repayment date of 31 January 2019. During the prior year, it was agreed that the company would not be required to repay the directors loans and the outstanding loan balance was written off in full on 27 March 2019 and is included within other income (see note 5).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

19. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of DG Partners International Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. DG Partners International Limited is therefore considered the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.