Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 December 2017

Company Number 04674059

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Company Information

Directors

S B Lewis

R N Brosch H M Lovett

Registered number

04674059

Registered office

1st Floor 8 Eastcheap London England EC3M 1AE

Independent auditors

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street London

W1U 7EU

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Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was to advise companies on employee benefit schemes.

Results and dividends

The Company's result for the year is a profit of £278,821 (2016 - £233,476). Dividend proposed in the year amounted to £570,000 (2016 - £Nil).

The business has a strong sales pipeline and expects to continue to deliver revenue growth in the future whilst maintaining the cost base.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

M Richardson (resigned 29 September 2017)

G Elliott (resigned 29 September 2017)

M R Macri-Waller (resigned 29 September 2017)

P R Waller (resigned 29 September 2017)

S B Lewis

P A Dunne (appointed 29 September 2017, resigned 30 January 2018)

R N Brosch (appointed 29 September 2017)

H M Lovett (appointed 29 September 2017)

Disclosure of information to auditors

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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

BDO LLP were appointed as auditors by the directors. BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint them as auditor will be proposed at the next annual general meeting.

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

This report was approved by the board on

25 April 2018

and signed on its behalf.

R N Brosch

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). 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;
- 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.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of TEBC Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TEBC Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity 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 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of TEBC Limited (continued)

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.

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

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 Director's report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and
 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of TEBC Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

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

Vanessa-Jayne Bradley (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

United Kingdom

V J Gradley

25 April 2018

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 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Revenue	4	762,636	649,912
Cost of sales		(27,412)	(108,340)
Gross profit		735,224	541,572
Administrative expenses		(456,049)	(307,920)
Operating profit	5	27 9,175	233,652
Interest receivable and similar income		7	318
Interest payable and similar charges		(361)	(494)
Profit before tax		278,821	233,476
Tax on profit	8	•	-
Profit and total comprehensive Income for the year		278,821	233,476

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016 - £Nil).

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 04674059

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets Current assets	10		3,487		4,592
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11	102,883 279,554		803,156 25,095	
		382,437	-	828,251	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(278,985)		(169,725)	
Net current assets		<u></u>	103,452		658,526
Total assets less current liabilities		_	106,939	_	663,118
Provisions for liabilities	13	(10,000)		(45,000)	
			(10,000)		(45,000)
Net assets			96,939	-	618,118
Equity		_		_	
Called up share capital	14		20,001		250,001
Profit and loss account	15		76,938		368,117
Shareholders' funds			96,939		618,118

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 25 App(2018)

R N Brosch Director

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
3	3	£
250,001	368,117	618,118
-	278,821	278,821
4	278,821	278,821
	(570,000)	(570,000)
(230,000)	230,000	
-	(230,000)	(230,000)
(230,000)	(570,000)	(800,000)
20,001	76,938	96,939
	share capital £ 250,001 - (230,000) - (230,000)	share capital loss account £ £ 250,001 368,117 - 278,821 - 278,821 - (570,000) (230,000) 230,000 - (230,000) (230,000) (570,000)

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2016	250,001	134,641	384,642
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		233,476	233,476
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	233,476	233,476
At 31 December 2016	250,001	368,117	618,118

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

TEBC Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is shown on the company information page. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are outlined in the directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

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 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 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 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Foster Denovo Group Limited as at 31 December 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises the value of commissions and fees receivable from product providers and clients, excluding VAT, in the normal course of business. All revenue arises in the United Kingdom. Initial commissions are accounted for when the policies are accepted by the product providers, or mortgages complete, after taking into account provisions for the potential cancellation of policies where commission is received under indemnity terms. Renewal commissions are accounted for when received. Fees for financial advice and administration charges are accounted for as invoiced with accruals being made for work performed but not invoiced.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Equipment, fixtures and fittings - 5 years

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 comprehensive income.

2.5 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit 'CGU' to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.6 Debtors

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.

2.7 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

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

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, such as the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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 of the recoverable amount, 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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 accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Interest income

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

2.13 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 comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the statement of financial position 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 statement of financial position.

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors
 taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected
 future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating
 unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.
- Determine whether leases entered into by the company as a lessee are operating or finance leases.
 These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lesser to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

 Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation at the year end. Estimates, assumptions and judgements relate to the determination of carrying value of these provisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

4. Revenue

Revenue is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the Company and arises solely within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating Profit

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation	1,614	2,694
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	5,360	3,638
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for taxation compliance services	-	1,426
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for non-audit services	2,250	~

6. Staff numbers and costs

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons for the services during the year were as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	295,248	261,190
Social security costs	33,336	26,379
Contributions to defined contribution plans	55,659	7,471
	384,243	295,040

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Sales, marketing and production development	2	2
Finance and administration	3	. 3
	5	5

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

7.	Directors' remuneration		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Directors' remuneration	178,720	102,877
	Directors pension costs	40,013	2,936
		218,733	105,813
	Remuneration of highest paid Director		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Total remuneration (excluding pension contributions)	89,360	102,877
8.	Taxation on ordinary activities		
		2017 £	2016 £
	UK Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
	Current tax on income for the year	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

8. Taxation on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	278,821 ====================================	233,476
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%) Effects of:	53,673	46,695
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(6,738)	(25)
Depreciation in period in excess of capital allowances	-	50
Group relief received	(46,955)	(46,928)
Unrelieved tax losses	20	208
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

9. Dividends

Ordinary shares of £1 each

	2017	2016
	£	£
Final dividend paid for the year of £2 (2016 - £Nil) per share	570,000	-
,		

The aggregate amount of dividends proposed and not recognised as liabilities as at the year end is £Nil (2016 - £Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

10.	Tangible fixed assets	
		Equipment, fixtures and fittings £
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2017	61,960
	Additions	509
	At 31 December 2017	62,469
	Depreciation	
	At 1 January 2017	57,368
	Charge for the year	1,614
	At 31 December 2017	58,982
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2017	3,487
	At 31 December 2016	4,592

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

Trade debtors 32,657 Amounts owed by Group undertakings - Prepayments 15,640 Other debtors 54,586 102,883 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2017 £ Trade creditors 18,058 Amounts owed to Group undertakings 74,478 Corporation tax 46,836 Accruals and deferred income 130,437 Other taxation and social security 9,176 Other creditors - 278,985 13. Provisions for liabilities	
Trade debtors Amounts owed by Group undertakings Prepayments Other debtors 15,640 Other debtors 54,586 102,883 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2017 £ Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income 130,437 Other taxation and social security Other creditors 278,985 278,985 278,985	2016 £
Amounts owed by Group undertakings Prepayments Other debtors 54,586 102,883 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2017 £ Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax 46,836 Accruals and deferred income 130,437 Other taxation and social security 9,176 Other creditors - At 1 January 2017	71,984
Prepayments Other debtors 54,586 102,883 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2017 £ Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax 46,836 Accruals and deferred income 130,437 Other taxation and social security 9,176 Other creditors - 278,985 13. Provisions for liabilities	703,366
Other debtors 54,586 102,883 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2017 £ Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax 46,836 Accruals and deferred income 130,437 Other taxation and social security 9,176 Other creditors - 278,985 13. Provisions for liabilities	11,329
12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 2017 £ Trade creditors 18,058 Amounts owed to Group undertakings 74,478 Corporation tax 46,836 Accruals and deferred income 130,437 Other taxation and social security 9,176 Other creditors - 278,985	16,477
Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income Other taxation and social security Other creditors	803,156
Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income Other taxation and social security Other creditors - 278,985 At 1 January 2017	
Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax 46,836 Accruals and deferred income 130,437 Other taxation and social security 9,176 Other creditors - 278,985 At 1 January 2017	
Trade creditors Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax 46,836 Accruals and deferred income 130,437 Other taxation and social security 9,176 Other creditors - 278,985 At 1 January 2017	2016
Amounts owed to Group undertakings Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income Other taxation and social security Other creditors - 278,985 13. Provisions for liabilities	£
Corporation tax Accruals and deferred income Other taxation and social security Other creditors - 278,985 At 1 January 2017	7,341
Accruals and deferred income Other taxation and social security 9,176 Other creditors - 278,985 - 13. Provisions for liabilities At 1 January 2017	57,588
Other taxation and social security Other creditors - 278,985 - 13. Provisions for liabilities At 1 January 2017	-
Other creditors - 278,985 - 313. Provisions for liabilities At 1 January 2017	88,558
278,985 13. Provisions for liabilities At 1 January 2017	15,961
13. Provisions for liabilities Contact At 1 January 2017	277
At 1 January 2017	169,725
At 1 January 2017	
	Indemnity commission £
Charged to profit or loss	45,000
Charged to profit of loss	(35,000
At 31 December 2017	10,000

Provision for indemnity commission

The provision for indemnity commission relates to the expected value of commissions reclaimable by product providers should policies be cancelled after their sale and within their indemnity period. The directors expect this provision to be utilised over the next 4 years. A proportion of these amounts will usually be recovered from the relevant adviser. Where the collection of such monies is doubtful, the company makes an appropriate provision against the debtor.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

14. Share capital

2017

2016

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

20,001 (2016 - 250,001) Ordinary shares of £1 each

20,001

250,001

On 11 December 2017, the amount of share capital issued was reduced from 250,001 to 20,001.

15. Capital and reserves

The company's capital and reserves comprise the following:

Called up share capital

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

16. Pension commitments

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 charge amounted to £55,659 (2016 - £7,471). Contributions amounting to £Nil (2016 - £Nil) were payable to the fund and are included in creditors.

17. Contingent liabilities

The company has provided an all assets debenture on behalf of Benefex Limited in respect of the sales finance facility. The total borrowing secured on this guarantee as at 31 December 2017 was £Nil (2016 - £Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

·	Land and buildings 2017 £	Land and buildings 2016 £
Not later than 1 year	-	31,750
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	127,000
Later than 5 years	•	23,812
	-	182,562
	Other 2017 £	Other 2016 £
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>-</u>	1,155

19. Ultimate parent company

Prior to 29 September 2017 the immediate parent company was PES (Bristol) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company was Benefex Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Following 29 September 2017, Foster Denovo Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, became the immediate and ultimate parent company.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Foster Denovo Group Limited. The consolidated accounts of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. No other group accounts include the results of the company.