Registered number: 06460768

MCM BESPOKE INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

Mr P Bridges **Directors**

Mr C R Edwards Mr J T Winter

Registered number

06460768

NR1 1RY

Registered office

8 Thorpe Road Norwich Norfolk

Independent auditors

Larking Gowen LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

King Street House 15 Upper King Street

Norwich NR3 1RB

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Introduction

The principal activity of the Company continued to be investment management services, as well as the financial advice and management of retail client investment portfolios.

Business review

The Company is pleased to report that income has been relatively unaffected by the turmoil in investment markets due to the onboarding of new clients and solid investment performance.

During the year, the turnover increased from £461,377 to £494,468 due to the addition of new clients. However, cost also increased slightly during the year due to increased support costs, although the cost of sales remained stable.

The Company continues to function efficiently via remote working and there were no compliance issues during the year.

The Company has continued to concentrate its operations on providing investment management and financial advice services directly to retail clients. The company has decided to concentrate on organic growth from client referrals for the next 12 months and is not actively looking to purchase or merge with other companies or actively market to potential clients.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of business risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are:

- Level of funds under management
- Platform charges of service providers
- Compliance costs from service companies increasing
- Poor investment performance of funds under management
- Delays in the payment of fund management or advisory fees
- FCA compliance
- Implementation of MiFID II and the implementation of the Investment Firm Prudential Regime (IFPR)

In order to mitigate the above risks, the directors utilise external consultants on a regular basis in order to ensure that the risks are managed effectively.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company

The directors of the Company, as those of all UK companies, must act in accordance with a set of general duties. These duties are detailed in the Companies Act 2006 and include a duty to promote the success of the Company.

The directors consider it is crucial that the Company maintains a reputation for the highest standard of business conduct and are responsible for setting, reviewing and upholding the culture, values, standards, ethics and reputation of the Company to ensure obligations to key stakeholders are met. By using the core values of the business, we seek to sustain and develop strong, stable, profitable partnerships with all our customers, employees and suppliers by providing outstanding services.

During the year, the directors consider they have at all times acted in a way, and have made decisions, that would most likely promote the success of the Company and for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in making those decisions have had particular regard to:

- · the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interest of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly between members of the Company.

Financial key performance indicators

Given the nature of the business, the Company's directors consider the following to be key financial performance indicators:

Turnover: £494,468 (2021: £461,377)

Profit before tax: Loss £5,861 (2021: Loss £15,268)

Due to the straight forward nature of the business the directors do not consider there to be any non financial key performance indicators.

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

Mr J T Winter Director

Date: 2001/2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr P Bridges Mr C R Edwards Mr J T Winter

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,832 (2021 - loss £15,268).

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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.

Future developments

Significant changes and developments are detailed within the Strategic Report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Financial instruments

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances, trade and other receivables. Due to the nature and flow of transactions, the liquidity risk associated with these assets is deemed to be low.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to it's receivables with related parties and trade debtors. To mitigate the risk, a credit check is performed on each customer and a credit limit set prior to any business being transacted.

The Company's price risk is attributable to the movements in financial markets. In order to mitigate this risk the Company engages with external consultants.

Due to the majority of creditors being commission shares, for which the associated debtor wil be collected prior to settlement of the balance, the cash flow risk is deemed to be low.

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

This is considered in the Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company within the Strategic Report.

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

The auditors, Larking Gowen LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Pillar 3 Disclosure

The qualitative and quantitative disclosures to comply with Pillar 3 of the FCA Capital Requirement are publicly available at www.mcmwealth.co.uk

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

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

Mr J T Winter Director

Date: 20/01/2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MCM BESPOKE INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MCM Bespoke Investment Services Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 September 2022, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet, the Statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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 30 September 2022 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 Auditors' 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MCM BESPOKE INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the 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 set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MCM BESPOKE INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

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:

Due to the field in which the client operates, we identified the following areas as those most likely to have a direct material impact on the financial statements as UK tax legislation, UK accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006. In addition, we considered the provision of laws and regulations which whilst not having a direct impact on the financial statements, are fundamental to the Company's ability to operate including employment law; GDPR; compliance with FCA rules and compliance with IR35 regulation.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risk of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, included the following:

- Enquiries with management about any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business; and
- Reviewing the status determination statements for compliance with IR35 off payroll working legislation.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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 Auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MCM BESPOKE INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 Auditors' 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.

John Atkins ACA FCCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Larking Gowen LLP

J. Athin

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

King Street House 15 Upper King Street Norwich NR3 1RB

Date:

20 January 7023

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
	11010	~	~
Turnover	4	494,468	461,377
Cost of sales		(39,831)	(39,945)
Gross profit		454,637	421,432
Administrative expenses		(463,598)	(436, 287)
Operating loss	5	(8,961)	(14,855)
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	-	(413)
Loss before tax		(8,961)	(15, 268)
Tax on loss	10	5,129	-
Loss after tax		(3,832)	(15,268)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		(35,148)	(19,880)
Loss for the year		(3,832)	(15, 268)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		(38,980)	(35,148)

MCM BESPOKE INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06460768

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		968		1,290
		_	968	_	1,290
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	138,326		116,474	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	22,751		26,008	
	-	161,077	_	142,482	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(96,525)		(74,420)	
Net current assets	-		64,552		68,062
Total assets less current liabilities		_	65,520		69,352
Net assets		_	65,520	_	69,352
Capital and reserves		_			
Called up share capital	16		49,500		49,500
Capital redemption reserve	18		55,000		55,000
Profit and loss account	18		(38,980)		(35,148)
		_	65,520	_	69,352

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr J T Winter Director

Date: 20/0/2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities		_
Loss for the financial year	(3,832)	(15, 268)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	322	429
Interest paid	-	413
Taxation charge	(5,129)	-
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(16,723)	2,843
Increase in creditors	22,105	14,296
Net cash generated from operating activities	(3,257)	2,713
Cash flows from investing activities		
Receipts arising from loans made	-	(4,700)
Net cash from investing activities		(4,700)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	-	(413)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(413)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,257)	(2,400)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	26,008	28,408
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	22,751	26,008
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	22,751	26,008
	22,751	26,008

ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	At 1 October 2021 £	Cash flows £	At 30 September 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	26,008	(3,257)	22,751
Debt due within 1 year	-	(2,002)	(2,002)
	26,008	(5,259)	20,749

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1. General information

MCM Bespoke Investment Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 8 Thorpe Road, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 1RY.

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 judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

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 tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.5 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment

25%

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 profit or loss.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.8 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.

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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 income and retained earnings.

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 balance sheet date.

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

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Turnover	•	
An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Investment management	481,437	431,380
Other financial advice	13,031	29,997
	494,468	461,377
All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.		
Operating loss		
The operating loss is stated after charging:		
	2022 £	. 2021 £
Feed payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	7 500	6,950
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	322	429
Auditors' remuneration		
	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates in respect of:		
The Company's annual financial statements All other services	7,500 	6,350 600
	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows: Investment management Other financial advice All turnover arose within the United Kingdom. Operating loss The operating loss is stated after charging: Feed payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Auditors' remuneration Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates in respect of: The Company's annual financial statements	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows: 2022 £ Investment management

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

7.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Wages and salaries	18,000	18,000
	The total key management personnel remuneration, which includes completes was £407,805 (2021: £372,446)	pliance services	and service
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	the year was as f	ollows:
		2022 No.	2021 No.
	Employees		3
8.	Directors' remuneration		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Directors' emoluments	18,000	18,000
		18,000	18,000
	In addition to the above emoluments, the Directors receive service fees, w £389,805 (2021: £354,446).	hich for the curre	nt year total
9.	Interest payable and similar expenses	·	
		2022 £	2021 £
	Other interest payable	-	413
	Other interest payable		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

10. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Total current tax	-	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(81)	-
Changes to tax on losses	(5,048)	<u>-</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2021 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) as set out below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(8,961)	(15,268)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of:	(1,703)	(2,901)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(1,230)	(1,069)
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	(2,196)	3,970
Total tax charge for the year	(5,129)	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has trading losses of £22,236 (2021: £16,697) carried forward that will impact on any future tax charges.

ą,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

11. Tangible fixed assets

12.

Cost or valuation At 1 October 2021 At 30 September 2022 Depreciation At 1 October 2021 Charge for the year on owned assets At 30 September 2022 Net book value At 30 September 2022 At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	
At 30 September 2022 Depreciation At 1 October 2021 Charge for the year on owned assets At 30 September 2022 Net book value At 30 September 2022 At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	
Depreciation At 1 October 2021 Charge for the year on owned assets At 30 September 2022 Net book value At 30 September 2022 At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	14,494
At 1 October 2021 Charge for the year on owned assets At 30 September 2022 Net book value At 30 September 2022 At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	14,494
Charge for the year on owned assets At 30 September 2022 Net book value At 30 September 2022 At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	
At 30 September 2022 Net book value At 30 September 2022 At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	13,204
Net book value At 30 September 2022 At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	322
At 30 September 2022 At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	13,526
At 30 September 2021 Debtors 2022 £	
Debtors 2022 £	968
2022 £	1,290
£	
	2021 £
Trade debtors 92,092	69,848
Other debtors 23,966	27,964
Prepayments and accrued income 15,576	17,099
Deferred taxation 6,692	1,563
138,326	116,474

An impairment loss of £nil (2021: £nil) was charged to the Statement of Retained Earnings during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

13.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	22,751	26,008
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade creditors	22,423	15,794
	Other taxation and social security	10,227	3,849
	Other creditors	2,012	10
	Accruals and deferred income	61,863	54,767
		96,525	74,420
15.	Deferred taxation		2022 £
	At beginning of year		1,563
	Charged to profit or loss		5,129
	At end of year		6,692
	At end of year The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		6,692
		2022 £	6,692 2021 £
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:	£	2021 £
		4	2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

16. Share capital

· · ·	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	~
55,000 (2021 - 55,000) Ordinary "B" shares of £0.90 each	49,500	49,500

17. Capital requirements

The firm is a BIRPU limited licence firm, and its minimum capital resource requirement ("CRR") is therefore the higher of:

- (i) £50k;
- (ii) fixed overhead requirement;
- (iii) the sum of credit risk and market risk requirement.

The firm conducts an internal capital adequacy assessment process ("ICAAP") on an annual basis in order to estimate the amount of capital the firm should hold in line with its risk profile and strategy.

As at 30 September 2022, the firm's regulatory capital position was as follows:

Capital resources	£65,520
Capital resources requirement	£50,000
Surplus	£15,520

18. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserves represents the company's purchase of own shares in 2012.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

19. Related party transactions

During the year, the company paid fee shares to three companies related by virtue of common ownership and control: Sarole Limited, a company controlled by J Winter, Bridges Financial Management Limited, a company controlled by P Bridges and Chelsfield Compliance Consultancy Limited, a company controlled by Charles Edwards.

During the year the company continued to loan money to Bridges Financial Management Limited. The loan is interest-free and repayable on demand.

Details of the transactions are as follows:

2022 £	2021 £
66,720	71,535
4,030	5,700
299,085	258,911
50,333	41,667
23,966	23,966
24,000	24,000
(1,002)	3,398
2,100	600
	£ 66,720 4,030 299,085 50,333 23,966 24,000 (1,002)

20. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is P Bridges by virtue of his majority shareholding.