# FUTURE MONEY LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 MARCH 2020



ArmstrongWatson® Accountants, Business & Financial Advisers

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Mr P A Dickson Mr A J Johnston Mr T J Ricketts Mr A D Dean

Registered number

06546951

Registered office

15 Victoria Place

Carlisle CA1 1EW

Independent auditors

Ryecroft Glenton

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

32 Portland Terrace Newcastle Upon Tyne NE2 1QP

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## STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### Introduction

The directors present their Strategic report for the company for the year ended 31 March 2020.

#### **Business review**

The company continued its principal activity, that of fund management, throughout the year.

# Development and financial performance during the year.

As reported in the company's statement of comprehensive income, total revenue has fallen from £1,695,226 to £1,599,184 during the year. This was due to a decrease in the value of funds under management during the year. Commissions and fees payable decreased from £801,100 to £696,881. Profit before tax increased by £30,598 to £592,151.

During the year all Directors, fund management and compliance staff underwent training to meet the requirements of Senior Managers Certification Scheme. This training was undertaken by an appropriately qualified party.

## Financial position at the reporting date.

The statement of financial position shows net assets of £347,681, this compares to £653,944 at the previous year end. Dividends of £350,000 were paid during the year. No further dividend was declared during the current year. However, the company continued its programme of share buy backs returning £435,427 to shareholders in this way. The company had very strong positive cash flow and generated cash from operations of £37,237, after payment of tax and the buy back of shares. The company's cash balances consequently fell by £309,552 during the year to £349,209 at the year end.

## Principal risks and uncertainties

Management continually monitor the key risks facing the company together with assessing the controls used for managing these risks. The board reviews the principal risks facing the business on a regular basis.

The principal risks facing the business are as follows:

Competitor pressure – the company operates in a competitive market and could lose market share to key competitors. The company seeks to address this by continually monitoring products and by maintaining strong relationships with key introducers.

Economic downturn – trends are monitored to enable early action in the event of declining income and funds under management.

Loss of key personnel – this could present operational difficulties to the company and management seek to ensure that key personnel are appropriately rewarded.

Regulatory environment – the company operates in a highly regulated environment. Management ensures that appropriate controls are in place to ensure cost effective compliance with regulations.

# Financial key performance indicators

Management use a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business. These measures are split into financial and non-financial key performance indicators as set out below.

Profit ratios: Gross profit margin and net profit margin.

Liquidity ratio: Current ratio

Capital ratio: Total assets/total liabilities.

Non-financial: Funds under management. Capital adequacy.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### **COVID 19**

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still being assessed by the Board, however what is apparent is that it has led to a downturn in investing activities in some areas, and also had an impact on the value of funds under management. The combined impact of these factors is that we expect income in the coming year to be reduced, although associated fees and commissions are expected to reduce in proportion. The Board recently carried out sensitivity analysis on the businesses projections and believes the Company is financially sound and able to weather reduced income for a period of time.

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

This report sets out how the Directors comply with the requirements of Section 172 Companies Act 2006 and how these requirements have impacted the Board's decision making throughout the year.

#### Role of the Board

The Board's primary responsibility is to promote the long-term success of the Company by creating sustainable shareholder value as well as contributing to wider society. The Board meets regularly to assess the performance of the Company and monitoring its strategy. This process is assisted by an independent review of fund management decisions.

#### Governance

Controls and compliance performance is monitored closely and reported to the Board. The Board assess regularly the potential impact to the results of the Company from changes in its financial performance.

#### Stakeholders

Engaging with stakeholders to deliver long term success is a key area of focus for the Board and all decisions take in to account the impact on stakeholders. It is the Board's priority to ensure that the Directors have acted both individually and collectively in the way that they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole with regard to all its stakeholders and to the matters set out in paragraphs a-f of Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Mr P A Dickson Director

Date: 9 July 2020

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

#### **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.

## Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £479,164 (2019 - £454,848).

No further dividend is recommended.

## **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr P A Dickson Mr A J Johnston Mr T J Ricketts Mr A D Dean

#### Engagement with suppliers, customers and others

The Directors recognise that key to the success of the Company is promoting positive engagement with employees, suppliers and other stakeholders. Staff have regular opportunities to raise issues with the board and compliance team, and have regular appraisals. Suppliers are treated fairly and paid promptly within agreed terms.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## 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.

## Post balance sheet events

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

## **Auditors**

The auditors, Ryecroft Glenton, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Mr P A Dickson Director

Date: 9 July 2020

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FUTURE MONEY LIMITED

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Future Money Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2020, set out on pages 8 to 24. 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 March 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.

#### **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

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

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

# Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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 in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FUTURE MONEY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### 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 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.

## 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.

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 FUTURE MONEY LIMITED (CONTINUED)

# Use of our report

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

**GRAHAME MAUGHAN (Senior Statutory Auditor)** 

for and on behalf of Ryecroft Glenton

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

32 Portland Terrace Newcastle Upon Tyne NE2 1QP

9 July 2020

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Note	2020 £	2019 £
4	1,599,184 (696,881)	1,695,226 (801,100)
	902,303	894,126
	(313,363)	(337,922)
5	588,940	556,204
9	3,211	5,349
	592,151	561,553
10	(112,987)	(106,705)
•	479,164	454,848
	4 5 9	Note £  4 1,599,184 (696,881) 902,303 (313,363) 5 588,940 9 3,211 592,151 10 (112,987)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019:£NIL).

# FUTURE MONEY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06546951

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

Note		2020 £		2019 £
13		345		680
	-	345	_	680
14	71,381		79,688	
15	349,209		658,761	
-	420,590	_	738,449	
16	(73,254)		(85,185)	
		347,336		653,264
		347,681	_	653,944
	-	347,681	-	653,944
18		6		7
19		12		11
19	_	347,663	_	653,926
	_	347,681	_	653,944
	13 14 15 - 16 -	13  14	Note £  13	Note £  13

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

Mr P A Dickson

Director

Date: 9 July 2020

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2019	7	11	653,926	653,944
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year			479,164	479,164
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	•	479,164	479,164
Dividends: Equity capital	-	•	(350,000)	(350,000)
Purchase of own shares	-	1	(435,427)	(435,426)
Shares redeemed during the year	(1)	-	•	(1)
Total transactions with owners	(1)	1	(785,427)	(785,427)
At 31 March 2020	6	12	347,663	347,681
		$\overline{}$		

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2018	8	10	703,695	703,713
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-		454,848	454,848
Other comprehensive income for the year				
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		454,848	454,848
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(360,000)	(360,000)
Purchase of own shares	-	1	(144,617)	(144,616)
Shares redeemed during the year	(1)	-	-	(1)
Total transactions with owners	(1)	1	(504,617)	(504,617)
At 31 March 2019	7	11	653,926	653,944
	-			

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities	_	~
Profit for the financial year	479,164	454,848
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	335	335
Interest received	(3,211)	(5,349)
Taxation charge	112,987	106,705
Decrease in debtors	8,307	11,367
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(23,621)	26,182
Corporation tax (paid)	(101,297)	(132,333)
Net cash generated from operating activities	472,664	461,755
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	(1,015)
Interest received	3,211	5,349
Net cash from investing activities	3,211	4,334
Cash flows from financing activities		
Purchase of ordinary shares	(435,427)	(144,617)
Dividends paid	(350,000)	(360,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(785,427)	(504,617)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(309,552)	(38,528)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	658,761	697,289
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	349,209	658,761
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		<del></del>
Cash at bank and in hand	349,209	658,761
	349,209	658,761

# ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	At 1 April 2019 £	Cash flows	At 31 March 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	658,761	(309,552)	349,209
	658,761	(309,552)	349,209

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## 1. General information

Future Money Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is 15 Victoria Pace, Carlise, CA1 1EW and it's principal place of business is Henry Wood House, 2 Riding House Street, London W1W 7A.

The principal activity of the company is that of fund management.

The functional currency of the company is Pounds Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

# 2. Accounting policies

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

# 2.2 Revenue

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

# Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 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.

#### 2.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

#### 2.5 Intangible assets

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

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

# 2.6 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment

- 33.33% straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

# 2.7 Debtors

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 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.

#### 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 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 Comprehensive Income.

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.

#### 2.11 Dividends

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

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

No significant judgements have had to be made by management in preparing these financial statements.

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The directors consider that there are no estimates and assumptions that will have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Fund management	1,599,184	1,695,226
	1,599,184	1,695,226
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom	1,599,184	1,695,226
	1,599,184	1,695,226
5. Operating profit		
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	2020 £	2019 £
Other operating lease rentals	7,266	6,704
6. Auditors' remuneration		
	2020 £	2019 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit the Company's annual financial statements	of <b>4,900</b>	4,999

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	115,597	150,415
Social security costs	5,294	14,364
Cost of defined contribution scheme	2,928	3,540
	123,819	168,319
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, d	uring the year was as fo	flows:
		0040
	2020 No.	2019 <i>No</i> .
Management		
Management  Directors' remuneration	No.	No.
	No.	No.
	No. 5	No. 6 
Directors' remuneration	No	No. 6 2019 £

_	_	
9.	Interest	receivable

8.

	2020 £	2019 £
Other interest receivable	3,211	5,349
	3,211	5,349

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 10. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	112,987	106,705
·	112,987	106,705
Total current tax	112,987	106,705
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	-	
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	112,987	106,705

# Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	592,151 	561,553
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018- 19%)  Effects of:	112,509	106,695
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment  Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	414 64	139 (129)
Total tax charge for the year	112,987	106,705

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

11.	Dividends			
			2020 £	2019 £
	A Ordinary		230,000	240,000
	B Ordinary		60,000	60,000
	C Ordinary		60,000	60,000
			350,000	360,000
12.	Intangible assets			
			Est	ablishment expenses £
	At 1 April 2019			103,620
	Disposals		· 	(103,620)
	At 31 March 2020			-
	At 1 April 2019			103,620
	On disposals	÷		(103,620)
	At 31 March 2020	•		-
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2020			•
	At 31 March 2019			-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 13. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2019	1,970
At 31 March 2020	1,970
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2019	1,290
Charge for the year on owned assets	335
At 31 March 2020	1,625
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	345
At 31 March 2019	680

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

14.	Debtors
-----	---------

		2020 £	2019 £
	Prepayments and accrued income	71,381	79,688
		71,381	79,688
15.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	349,209	658,761
		349,209	658,761
16.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Corporation tax	52,933	41,243
	Other taxation and social security	2,622	1,455
	Accruals and deferred income	17,699	42,487
		73,254	85,185
4-			
17.	Financial instruments		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	349,209	658,761
	Financial liabilities		
		//	//a /a=:
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(17,699)	(42,487)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise bank balances.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise accruals and deferred income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## 18. Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
366 (2019 - 523) A Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	4	5
100 (2019 - 100) B Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1	1
100 (2019 - 100) C Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	1	1
•		
	6	7

During the year the company purchased 157 of its A ordinary shares. The consideration paid was £435,427.

The A ordinary, B ordinary and C ordinary shares rank pari passu except that on a winding up the holders of the A ordinary shares are entitled to a fixed amount prior to any distribution to the B Ordinary and C ordinary shareholders, and the A ordinary and B ordinary shares are entitled to a further fixed amount prior to any distribution between all shareholders.

## 19. Reserves

#### Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve comprises the accumulated nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss accounts represents accumulated profits and losses of the company.

# 20. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £10,655 (2019 - £2,239). Contributions of £nil (2019 - £nil) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

# 21. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as at the reporting date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

# 22. Related party transactions

Key management remuneration totalled £118,525 (2019 - £156,067).

The company purchased management services from Armstrong Watson LLP, a limited liability partnership in which Mr P A Dickson and Mr A D Dean, directors, have an interest. These totalled £78,000 (2019 - £72,000) and £nil (2019 - £18,000) was still outstanding at the year end.

One of the directors, received dividends totalling £70,000 during the year (2019 - £60,000).

A director, is the Chief Exective of Margetts Fund Management Limited who provides services as an authorised corporate director (ACD). Margetts charged fees of £374,433 (2019 - £427,679) for its ACD services of which £24,277 (2019 - £35,806) was outstanding at the year end. In addition Margetts charged compliance fees of £39,500 (2019 - £42,950) of which £6,583 (2019 - £16,458) was outstanding at the year end and directors fees of £7,500 (2019 - £7,500) of which £1,250 (2019 - £3,125) was outstanding at the year end.

# 23. Controlling party

There is no overall controlling party.