# REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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## **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to

- select suitable accounting policies 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 director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		20	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	3		-		-	
Tangible assets	4		103,829		26,575	
			103,829		26,575	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	4,377,083		3,487,233		
Cash at bank and in hand		84,430		28,402		
		4,461,513		3,515,635		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,052,308)		(1,549,185)		
Net current assets			2,409,205		1,966,450	
Total assets less current liabilities			2,513,034		1,993,025	
Creditors: amounts due after one year	7		546,057		(2,606)	
Net assets			3,059,091		1,990,419	
Capital and reserves					_	
Called up share capital	8		2		2	
Profit and loss reserves			3,059,089		1,990,417	
Total equity			3,059,091		1,990,419	

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

For the year ended 31 December 2019, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476. The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 3 December 2020



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

United Kapital Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7th Floor, Station House, Stamford New Road, Altrincham, Cheshire, WA14 1FP

### Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The foreseeable future is defined as a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the company made a profit after tax of £1.068,672 (2018: £451,054). At 31 December 2019, the company had net assets of £3,059,091 (2018: £1,990,419). The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through support from its immediate parent company, Capify UK Group Limited. The director has received written confirmation that the group parent company, Capify Holdings Limited, intends to continue to provide this support for the foreseeable future. The director therefore considers it appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis.

## 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.

Turnover in respect of services provided, is calculated as attributable costs plus 10% in accordance with an intercompany agreement between United Kapital Limited and United Kapital Limited LLC, or as attributable costs plus 7.5% with Auscastle II Pty.

### Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software

3 years straight line

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

5 years straight line

Computer equipment

3 years straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

#### Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include other debtors, loans to fellow group companies, and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

# Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest

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

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### **Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

#### Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

## 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 59 (2018 - 64).

## 3 Intangible fixed assets

Other £
4,298
4,298
-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 1 January 2019		235,158
	Additions		167,952
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2019		208,583
	Depreciation charged in the year		90,698
	At 31 December 2019		299,281
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019		103,829
	At 31 December 2018		26,575
5	Debtors	2040	2049
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	4,104,486 272,597	2,878,038 173,986
	Cities desired		+
		4,377,083	3,487,233
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	455,660	210,095
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,312,895	950,067
	Corporation tax	61,613	84,470
	Other creditors	222,140	304,553
		2,052,308	1,549,185
7	Creditors due after one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Prepaid costs	(546,057)	_
	Deferred tax liabilities	•	2,606

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2018
£
2
2
_

## 9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

On 11 January 2019, the company entered into a security arrangement to secure the liabilities of the group headed MCAS Ventures LLC to their senior debt providers. The balance is secured by a fixed and floating charge and debenture over all the trade and assets of the company, and several group companies in the UK and USA on a joint and several basis.

The director expects that the group will continue to meet its obligations under the arrangements with its bankers, and that no liabilities will become payable by the company as a result of having provided this guarantee.

## 10 Parent company

The director considers Capify Holdings Limited, registered office: 7<sup>th</sup> floor, Station House, Stamford New Road, Altrincham, Cheshire, WA14 1EP, to be the smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared that include this company. The financial statements can be requested from the registered office of Capify Holdings Limited.