

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06942502

**Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd**  
**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2019**

**McBRIDES BUSINESS ADVISERS LIMITED**

Chartered accountants

Nexus House  
2 Cray Road  
Sidcup, Kent  
DA14 5DA



# **Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd**

## **Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2019**

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**Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd**  
**Officers and Professional Advisers**

**The board of directors**

J Kol-Bar  
M Kol-Bar

**Registered office**

Flat 63 Walsingham  
St Johns Wood Park  
London  
NW8 6RL

**Accountants**

McBrides Business Advisers Limited  
Chartered accountants  
Nexus House  
2 Cray Road  
Sidcup, Kent  
DA14 5DA

# Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd

## Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	24,987	26,556
Investments	6	207,987	–
		<u>232,974</u>	<u>26,556</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	453,887	535,728
Cash at bank and in hand		38,094	110,131
		<u>491,981</u>	<u>645,859</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>(657,180)</u>	<u>(576,338)</u>
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		<u>(165,199)</u>	<u>69,521</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>67,775</u>	<u>96,077</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>67,775</u>	<u>96,077</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		50,000	50,000
Profit and loss account		17,775	46,077
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<u>67,775</u>	<u>96,077</u>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position  
continues on the following page.

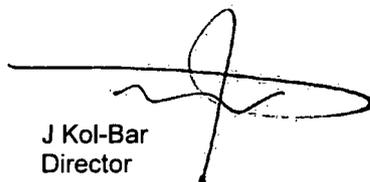
The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

# Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd

## Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on December 23, 2020....., and are signed on behalf of the board by:



J Kol-Bar  
Director

Company registration number: 06942502

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

# **Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2019**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Flat 63 Walsingham, St Johns Wood Park, London, NW8 6RL.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### **Revenue recognition**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the amount of work done during the year.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

# Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019

### 3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Taxation *(continued)*

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

#### Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment - 20% reducing balance

#### Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

# Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019

### 3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

#### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 6 (2018: 7).

### 5. Tangible assets

	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 January 2019	27,333	27,333
Additions	3,939	3,939
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<u>31,272</u>	<u>31,272</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 January 2019	777	777
Charge for the year	5,508	5,508
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<u>6,285</u>	<u>6,285</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<u>24,987</u>	<u>24,987</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>26,556</u>	<u>26,556</u>

# Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019

### 6. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2019	–
Additions	<u>207,987</u>
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<u>207,987</u>
<b>Impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	<u>–</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2019	<u>207,987</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>–</u>

### 7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	66,902	91,312
Other debtors	<u>386,985</u>	<u>444,416</u>
	<u>453,887</u>	<u>535,728</u>

### 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	71,382	41,982
Corporation tax	11,810	26,986
Social security and other taxes	75,523	69,585
Other creditors	<u>498,465</u>	<u>437,785</u>
	<u>657,180</u>	<u>576,338</u>

### 9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	187,298	187,298
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	749,192	749,192
Later than 5 years	<u>109,252</u>	<u>296,550</u>
	<u>1,045,742</u>	<u>1,233,040</u>

# Yellow Brick Capital (UK) Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2019

### 10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2019			
	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance outstanding £
J Kol-Bar	<u>(9,267)</u>	<u>(20,979)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(30,246)</u>

	2018			
	Balance brought forward £	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance outstanding £
J Kol-Bar	<u>(9,486)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>(9,267)</u>

### 11. Related party transactions

Turnover includes £nil (2018: £256,500) transactions with Yellow Brick Estate II Ltd. At the year-end £256,226 (2018: £28,500 - due from) was due to Yellow Brick Estates II Ltd, which is also controlled by the directors of the company.

Turnover includes £391,046 (2018: £566,150) of transactions with Yellow Brick Estates Limited. At the year end, the company owed £54,416 (2018: £nil) to Yellow Brick Estates Ltd, a company controlled by the directors.

Administrative expenses include £nil (2018: £68,445) transactions with Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (US) LLC. At the year end the company owed £40,489 (2018: £40,489) to Yellow Brick Capital Advisers (US) LLC which is a sister company.

Included in other debtors is a loan of £119,206 (2018 £nil) due from Yellow Brick Innovations Ltd, a company controlled by the directors.

### 12. Events after the reporting period

The entity continues to monitor the development of the Covid-19 outbreak and assess the potential exposure. Currently, the impact on this entity is expected to be manageable. Nonetheless, the entity will continue to monitor the impact to customers and other key stakeholders and review business continuity plans as appropriate.