Registration number: 07804624

Aspire Financial Management Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

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# Contents

Company Information			•
Strategic Report			
Directors' Report	<i>i</i> .		3 to 4
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	•	•	<del>,</del>
Independent Auditor's Report to the member of Aspire Financial Management Limited			6 to 8
Income Statement	,	***	. 9
Statement of Financial Position			10
Statement of Changes in Equity	٠		11
Notes to the Financial Statements			12 to 22

## **Company Information**

## Directors

H M Ball

C J Bradley

S M Jones

M Thomas

K Craig

## Company secretary

R J Fletcher

## Registered office

5 Lister Hill Horsforth Leeds LS18 5AZ

## Solicitors

Eversheds LLP Bridgewater Place Water Lane Leeds LS11 5DR

## Bankers

Lloyds Bank PLC 116 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4LT

## Auditors

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor 1 City Square Leeds LS1 2AL

## Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2017.

#### Fair review of the business

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tenet Client Services Limited.

The company's principal activity is the provision of financial advice in respect of and the distribution of regulated pension, insurance, investment and mortgage products as an appointed representative of TenetConnect Limited. The company operates as an appointed representative and provides on-going support to nationwide registered individuals.

As shown on the income statement on page 9 the company has generated a profit on ordinary activities after taxation of £83,639 (2016: Loss £13,224).

The statement of financial position on page 10 shows the company's financial position at the year end. Details of amounts owed to and by Tenet Group Limited and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") are shown in Note 12 and Note 14.

Note 2 includes details of key assumptions used in the preparation of the company's financial statements. Note 3 details the critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation used in preparing the financial statements. There have been no significant events since the balance sheet date.

The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the next year.

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year and expect the general level of activity in the forthcoming year to reflect market conditions.

Approved by the Board on Succe Band signed on its behalf by:

K Craig

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

#### Directors' of the company

The directors, who held office during the year, were as follows:

H M Ball (appointed 18 January 2017)

C J Bradley

S M Jones

M J O'Brien (resigned 22 June 2017)

M Thomas (resigned 3 May 2018)

K Craig (appointed 29 August 2017)

#### Results and Proposed Dividends

The results for the period are presented in the income statement on page 9.

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2016: £nil)

#### Environment

The company operates in accordance with the policies of the Group, which are described in the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this Report.

#### **Directors' Indemnities**

As at the date of this report, it is Group policy to provide the directors of Group companies with indemnities as disclosed in the financial statements of Tenet Group Limited.

#### Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its own cash resources and a borrowing facility available from its ultimate parent company. It has relationships with a large number of product providers and suppliers across a diverse geographical area within the U.K, with no significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty other than TenetConnect Limited, another Group company. The company also enjoys the continuing support of its ultimate parent undertaking.

Taking these factors into account, and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to trade successfully and fully comply with its regulatory requirements for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

### Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

### Reappointment of auditor

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Deloitte LLP as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board on & June Kand signed on its behalf by:

K Craig Director

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). 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 and apply them consistently;
- · make judgements 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; and
- 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 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions

## Independent Auditor's Report to the member of Aspire Financial Management Limited

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and of the company's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of TenetSelect Limited (the 'company') which comprise:

- the company income statement:
- the company statement of financial position;
- the company statement of changes in equity;
- · the statement of accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 17.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the member of Aspire Financial Management Limited (continued)

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement 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 respect of these matters

#### Responsibilities of directors

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

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

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member, 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 member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

# Independent Auditor's Report to the member of Aspire Financial Management Limited (continued)

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the 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.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Peter Birch (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Statutory Auditor

1 City Square Leeds LS1 2AL

8 June 2018

# Income Statement for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	2	6,044,652	4,800,916
Cost of sales	_	(4,970,189)	(4,066,549)
Gross profit		1,074,463	734,367
Administrative expenses	•	(932,914)	(738,380)
Exceptional costs	6 _	(11,572)	•
Operating profit/(loss)	4	129,977	(4,013)
Other interest receivable and similar income	5	20	249
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(21,626)	(21,335)
Profit/(loss) before tax		. 108,371	(25,099)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	9	(24,732)	11,875
Profit/(loss) for the year		83,639	(13,224)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

# (Registration number: 07804624) Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets		•	
Intangible assets	11	1,293,134	1,070,252
Tangible assets	10	ing a second second	•
	<u> </u>	1,293,134	1,070,252
Current assets			• •
Trade and other receivables	12 .	430,822	434,872
Cash at bank and in hand		14,152	31,156
w ·		444,974	466,028
Trade and other payables	14	(1,574,154)	(1,455,965)
Net current liabilities		(1,129,180)	(989,937)
Net assets	<u></u> -	163,954	80,315
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	1.5.	1	1
Profit and loss account		163,953	80,314
Shareholders' funds	·	163,954	80,315

The financial statements of Aspire Financial Management Limited (registration number 07804624) were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on Suppose and signed on its behalf by:

K Craig

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Called up share		
•	capital Retai	ned earnings	Total £
At 1 October 2016	· .	80,314	80,315
Profit for the year		83,639	83,639
Total comprehensive expense	-	83,639	83,639
At 30 September 2017	.11	163,953	163,954
	Called up share capital Retai	ned earnings	Total
·		£	£
At 1 October 2015	1	93,538	93,539
Loss for the year		(13,224)	(13,224)
Total comprehensive income		(13,224)	(13,224)
At 30 September 2016	1	80,314	80,315

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

#### 1 General information

The address of its registered office is: 5 Lister Hill Horsforth Leeds LS18 5AZ

### 2 Accounting policies

## Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly and ("FRS 101") as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and has, in doing so, applied the requirements of FRS 1.6-33 and related appendices.

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

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash-flow statement and related party transactions. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the Group financial statements of Tenet Group Limited. The Group financial statements of Tenet Group Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 17.

As stated in the Directors' Report, after making enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue trading successfully and fully comply with its regulatory requirements for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Goodwill

Purchased goodwill, representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration paid and associated costs over the fair value of the separable net assets acquired on the acquisition of a business, is capitalised and is subject to an annual impairment review. Any impairment identified is recognised immediately in the income statement and is not subsequently reversed. For the purposes of impairment testing, cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested annually using the latest forecasts of future cashflows to which an appropriate discount factor is applied. Cashflows are projected for a period of five years with a termination value, based upon budgets and the latest five year plan approved by the directors. The Group's base discount factor applied to the projected cashflows is 10%. However, where the directors deem the risk to be greater than this base discount factor for a cash generating unit, then the rate is increased accordingly.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost net of amortisation. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over its estimated useful economic life of 7 years.

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost net of depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less the estimated residual value of each asset, on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rentals under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term even if the payments are not made on such a basis.

#### The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs (see below). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method where the effect is material. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the income statement when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition where the effect is material.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the effect is material.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents commissions receivable and sales of services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes. All revenue arises in the United Kingdom. Initial commissions are accounted for when policies are submitted to the product providers, whilst renewal commissions are accounted for when received.

#### Tax

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt within equity.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date. Unless the effect of discounting is material, deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme administered by another Group company. The amount charged to the income statement relates to the contributions payable in the year. Differences arising between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial liabilities

#### Classification

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.

#### Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

#### 3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

FRS101 requires critical accounting estimates to be identified. Within these financial statements the following fall under this category:

- Revenue recognition including calculation of commissions owed by debtors see Note 2; and
- Accounting for goodwill and intangible assets see Notes 2 and 11.

## 4 Operating (loss)/profit

Other interest

The operating (loss)/profit is arrived at after charging:

·		2017	2016
		£	£
Amortisation expense	•	185,516	148,213
Auditor's remuneration		13,875	5,338
Operating lease charges		38,579	38,277
Staff costs	•	459,003	414,215
5 Other interest receivable and similar incom	e		
		2017	2016
The state of the s	•		

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

#### 6 Exceptional costs

•		2017	2016
		£	£
Restructuring costs	•	 11,572	•

The restructuring of a loss making subsidiary which resulted in the relocation of the business to head office and a reduction in operating costs, whilst still providing a continued auto enrolment service to its customers. In addition an impairment review was carried out on the investment value held for this subsidiary and a review of the balance sheet.

#### 7 Interest payable and similar charges

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	53	-
nterest payable to other Group companies	21,573	21,335
	21,626	21,335

#### 8 Staff costs

All staff utilised by the company in the delivery of its services are employed by Tenet Group Limited. Tenet Business Solutions Limited is responsible for the payment of the remuneration of all Tenet Group Limited employees, including the directors of the company, and it receives recompense from the company in respect of this service through management recharges which are allocated on a time incurred basis.

The amounts disclosed below relate to amounts recharged to the company by Tenet Business Solutions Limited in respect of the remuneration of directors and employees utilised by the company.

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

•	2017	2016
	£ `	£
Wages and salaries	400,525	362,631
Social security costs	37,825	32,998
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	20,653	18,586
	459,003	414,215

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

### 8 Staff costs (continued)

					2017	2016
•	,				No.	No.
Administration and	d consultancy				1.6	15
Directors			•		5	4
		•		• -	21	19

The Directors did not receive any fees or emoluments from the company during the year (2016: nil). All directors fees or emoluments were paid by Tenet Business Solutions Ltd.

### 9 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	, ,	2017 £	2016 £
Current taxation UK corporation tax		24,732	(11,875)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.5% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit/(loss) before tax	108,371	(25,099)
Corporation tax at standard rate	21,131	(5,020)
Increase in current tax from adjustment for prior periods	149	-
Increase (decrease) from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	3,452	-
Decrease from transfer pricing adjustments	_	(6,855)
Total tax charge/(credit)	24,732	(11,875)

#### Deferred tax

There are £384 of deductible temporary differences (2016: £384) for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

# 10 Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 October 2015	3,005	3,005
At 30 September 2016	3,005	3,005
At 1 October 2016	3,005	3,005
At 30 September 2017	3,005	3,005
Depreciation At 1 October 2015	3,005	3,005
At 30 September 2016	3,005	3,005
At 1 October 2016	3,005	3,005
At 30 September 2017	3,005	3,005
Carrying amount		
At 30 September 2017	<u> </u>	, .
At 30 September 2016	<u></u>	•
At 1 October 2015		

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

### 11 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Other intangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 October 2015	337,155	878,767	1,215,922
Additions		316,388	316,388
At 30 September 2016 .	337,155	1,195,155	1,532,310
At 1 October 2016	337,155	1,195,155	1,532,310
Additions	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	408,398	408,398
At 30 September 2017	337,155	1,603,553	1,940,708
Amortisation At 1 October 2015	<u>-</u>	313,845	313,845
Amortisation charge	<u> </u>	148,213	148,213
At 30 September 2016	·	462,058	462,058
At 1 October 2016	-	462,058	462,058
Amortisation charge		185,516	185,516
At 30 September 2017	<u></u>	647,574	647,574
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2017	337,155	955,979	1,293,134
At 30 September 2016	337,155	733,097	1,070,252
At 1 October 2015	337,155	564,922	902,077

During the year the company acquired the customer contracts of Alison Pearson Wealth Management and BNA Financial Services. These are shown as an addition within other intangible assets. The group paid £408,398 for the assets.

In 2016 the company acquired the goodwill and customer contracts of Furness Financial Advisers Limited the company paid £316,388 for the assets.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

## 12 Trade and other receivables

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade receivables	366,472	344,003
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(26,960)	(9,872)
Net trade receivables	339,512	334,131
Receivables from related parties	3,448	15,193
Prepayments	87,862	85,548
Total current trade and other receivables	430,822	434,872

Included within the company's trade receivable balance are debtors with a carrying amount of £nil (2016:£nil) which are past due at the reporting date for which the company has not provided and £nil (2016:£1,896) that relates to the provision of secured loans as part of the company's ongoing support for its registered individuals.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

### 13 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

## **Operating leases**

At the end of the financial year the company had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	13,572	22,590
In two to five years	<u> </u>	9,412
	13,572	32,002
14 Trade and other payables		
	2017 £	2016 £
Trade payables	258,582	232,532
Accrued expenses	29,147	15,096
Amounts due to related parties	834,153	867,589
Other payables	452,272	340,748
	1 574 154	1 455 965

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017 (continued)

#### 14 Trade and other payables (continued)

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates their fair value

#### 15 Called up share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

. ,		2017		
	No.	<b>£</b> -	No.	£
1 A Ordinary Share of £1 each	1	1 .	1 *	i
4				

#### 16 Related party transactions

#### Summary of transactions with parent entities

As a wholly owned subsidiary, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 101 "Related Party Transactions" from disclosing related party transactions with other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of Tenet Group Limited.

### 17 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tenet Client Services Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The directors consider that Tenet Group Limited, also a company incorporated in England and Wales, is the company's ultimate parent undertaking and is the controlling party.

Tenet Group Limited is the smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated. Copies of the financial statements of Tenet Group Limited are available from 5 Lister Hill, Horsforth, Leeds, LS18 5AZ.