Registered number: 09006336

Director's report and audited financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022



Registered number: 09006336

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Company information

Director

Mr Neil David Townson

Registered office

17a Curzon Street

London

United Kingdom W1J 5HS

Independent auditor

Moore Kingston Smith, LLP

9 Appold Street

London

United Kingdom EC2A 2AP

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Director's report

For the year ended 31 March 2022

The director presents his report and the audited financial statements of PrimeStone Capital Services (UK) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022. The director has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a strategic report that is available to small companies under section 414 (b) of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The Company is a corporate member of, and service provider to, PrimeStone Capital LLP (the "LLP"). The principal activity of the Company is to provide infrastructure support to the LLP.

The director does not anticipate any change in the nature of the Company's activities in the foreseeable future.

Future developments

There are no plans which will significantly change the activities and risks of the Company.

Results and dividends

The results for the year and the financial position of the Company at the year end, as detailed on pages 9 and 10 respectively, were considered satisfactory by the director and were in line with his expectations.

No dividend was declared or recommended during the year or up to the date of signing the financial statements.

Directors

The director who served during the year and up to the date of this report was:

Mr Neil David Townson

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the director is of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the business relate to the performance of funds managed by the Company's immediate parent undertaking, PrimeStone Capital Management SLP, an entity incorporated in Jersey. Investment advisory services are provided to PrimeStone Capital Management SLP by Primestone Capital LLP, with whom the Company has an on-going agreement to provide infrastructure support.

The Company is not exposed to any significant price, credit, liquidity or cash flow risk.

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Director's report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- he 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Conflict in Ukraine

The recent events in Ukraine and the subsequent international sanctions imposed on Russian and Belarusian businesses and individuals could have a wide-ranging impact on the global economy. However, the Company does not have a portfolio company presence in these jurisdictions and neither any material indirect links to them. The members currently do not anticipate any adverse impact on our business from the current sanctions regime but will continue to monitor the events and any associated impact.

Independent auditor

The auditor, Moore Kingston Smith LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the shareholders' meeting to approve these financial statements.

The director's report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

This report was approved by the director.

Mr Neil David Townson

Director

Date: 21 July 2022

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Statement of director's responsibilities For the year ended 31 March 2022

The director is responsible for preparing the annual 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 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' ("FRS 102"). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, 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 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 him 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PRIMESTONE CAPITAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PrimeStone Capital Services (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice:
- 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 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

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

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

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

Other information

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PRIMESTONE CAPITAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has 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 director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 director's' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the director is 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 director 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 director is 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 director 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting
 a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may
 involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the company's internal control.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PRIMESTONE CAPITAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are [the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation]
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances
 of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and
 those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PRIMESTONE CAPITAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company's members those matters which we are required to include in an auditor's report addressed to them. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the company and company's members as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Moore Kingston Snick LLP

Tan Matthews

For and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith, statutory auditor London, UK

21/7/2022 | 8:53 AM PDT

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Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	627,281	825,073
Administrative expenses ·		(627,281)	(785,784)
Operating profit		-	39,289
Interest receivable and similar income		1,053	-
Profit allocation from investments	11	113,258	-
Profit before tax	5	114,311	39,289
Taxation	9	(19,437)	(17,976)
Profit for the year	,	94,874	21,313
Total comprehensive income for the year	 _	94,874	21,313

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

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Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2022

•	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	. 10	6,978	8,529
Investments	. 11	1,150,000	1,150,000
Debtors: amounts falling due in more than one year	12	38,660	77,055
,		1,195,638	1,235,584
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13, 19	484,574	457,668
Cash and cash equivalents		216,285	172,518
		700,859	630,186
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14, 19	(897,865)	(962,012)
Net current liabilities		(197,006)	(331,826)
Net assets		998,632	903,758
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	1,150,000	1,150,000
Deficit	•	(151,368)	(246,242)
		998,632	903,758

The financial statements on pages 9 to 23 were approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Neil David Townson

Director

Date: 21 July 2022

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Statement of changes in equity As at 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £	Deficit £	Total shareholder's funds £
At 1 April 2020	1,150,000	(267,555)	882,445
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	21,313	21,313
At 31 March 2021	1,150,000	(246,242)	903,758
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	94,874	94,874
At 31 March 2022	1,150,000	(151,368)	998,632

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Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year	•	94,874	21,313
Adjustments for:			
Interest receivable and similar income		(1,053)	
Taxation	9	19,437	17,976
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	10	7,348	18,368
Corporation tax paid		(12,413)	(26,223)
Decrease in debtors		17,166	84,631
Decrease in creditors	•	(76,848)	(139,324)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	=	48,511	(23,259)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	•	1,053	_
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	10	(5,797)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	=	(4,744)	•
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		172,518	195,777
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year		43,767	(23,259)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	-	216,285	172,518
·	_		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

As the Company has no debt, an analysis of changes in net debt has not been presented.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

PrimeStone Capital Services (UK) Limited ("the Company") is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office address and place of business is 17a Curzon Street, London, United Kingdom, W1J 5HS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Going concern

COVID-19 had an initial negative impact on performance, but quite quickly the markets rebounded and had little impact on performance. Based on the experience to date, the director has determined that COVID-19 does not create material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The director is of the opinion that the Company continues to have adequate resources to continue its operational activities and to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future. This assertion is based on cash flow forecasts and budgets which extend 12 months from the date of sign off. Therefore, the going concern basis is adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

2.3 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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 as detailed in note 3.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis 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, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

2.5 Expense recognition

Expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.

2.6 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income under administrative expenses on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

2.7 Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.8 Taxation and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The current 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. 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. The useful lives are estimated as follows:

Fixtures and fittings 3 years Office equipment 3 years

Leasehold improvements Over the term of the lease

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 within the Statement of comprehensive income.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

2.10 Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets comprise basic financial instruments, being debtors, cash and cash equivalents and investments in unlisted entities.

Debtors are measured at amortised cost less any impairment loss. An impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount, which is based on present value of estimated cash flows. Any impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of no more than 24 hours. The Company does not hold any cash in hand and cash equivalents.

Financial assets are derecognised when contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities comprise basic financial liabilities, being trade and other creditors. These are measured at amortised cost.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented 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 Investments

Unlisted investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment. An impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount, which is based on present value of estimated cash flows. Any impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.12 Pensions

The Company operates a defined pension contribution money purchase pension scheme. Contributions are charged on an accruals basis in the statement of comprehensive income as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the date of the statement of financial position and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year.

3.1 Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The director is of the opinion that a reliable fair value cannot be determined for the Company's investment in PrimeStone Capital LLP, and as such these investments have been stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of investment not held at fair value

The director has reviewed the operating result and financial position of PrimeStone Capital LLP and is confident that there are no indications that the Company's investment is impaired.

Useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 10 for the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets and note 2.9 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Impairment of debtors

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor if available, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Note 13 contains details of the net carrying amount of the debtors and any associated impairment provision.

4. Revenue

Revenue represents fees charged for the provision of resources and services to PrimeStone Capital LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales of which the Company is a corporate member.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

5.	Pro	fit	befo	ore	tax

	The profit before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the Company	7,348	18,368
	Operating lease rentals	119,786	128,142
	Foreign exchange (gain)	-	(1,394)
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		· 2022 £	2021 £
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	6,400	5,890
7.	Staff costs	,	•
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2022 £	. 2021 £
	Wages and salaries	84,143	142,351
	Social security costs	8,304	13,964
	Other pension costs (note 18)	1,024	2,327
	· =	93,471	158,642
·	The average monthly number of full-time equivalent employees,	excluding the director, w	as as follows:
		2022	2021
	Investment management	2	2

The key management personnel of the Company comprise the director only. Details of the director's remuneration are disclosed in note 8.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

8. Director's remuneration

,	2022	2021
· ·	£	£
•	•	
Fixed fee for Director services	3,500	3,500
	3,500	3,500

The remuneration disclosed here relates to fixed fee paid to Crestbridge UK Limited for the provision of director services provided to the Company during the year (2021 - £3,500).

9. Taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
Corporation tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profits for the year	24,233	14,310
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	881	10,635
	25,114	24,945
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,803)	(4,683)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(839)	(2,286)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(3,035)	-
	(5,677)	(6,969)
Taxation	19,437	17,976

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed on profit on ordinary activities for the year differs from the standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

9. Taxation (continued)

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before tax	114,311	39,289
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	21,719	7,465
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	711 [2,431
Tax rate changes	(3,035)	(269)
Prior year tax adjustment	42	8,349
Total tax for the year	19,437	17,976

As at the balance sheet date, the government had enacted legislation to keep the corporation tax rate at 19%. On 10 June 2021, the Finance Bill 2021 received Royal assent. The Bill confirms an increase in the corporation tax rate from 1 April 2023. From this date, the rate will taper from 19% for businesses with profits of less than £50,000 to 25% for businesses with profits over £250,000. This announcement does not amount to a significant impact on the deferred tax charge for the year.

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Office ' equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
·	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	27,545	57,564	126,778	211,887
Additions	-	5,797	<u>.</u>	5,797
Disposals	-		-	-
At 31 March 2022	27,545	63,361	126,778	217,684
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	27,545	50,165	125,648	203,358
Charge for the year	•	6,218	1,130	7,348
At 31 March 2022	27,545	56,383	126,778	210,706
Net book value				•
At 31 March 2022		6,978		6,978
At 31 March 2021	•	7,399	1,130	8,529

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

11. Investments

	Unlisted investments £
Cost At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	1,150,000
Book value At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	1,150,000

Unlisted investments represent the Company's capital interest in PrimeStone Capital LLP, an entity incorporated in the United Kingdom. The aggregate amount of members' capital and other reserves of PrimeStone Capital LLP as at 31 March 2022 amounted to £1,167,300 (2021 - £3,715,347). During the year, the company received a profit allocation from of £113,258 (2021: £nil) from its investment in the LLP. The company does not control or exert significant influence over PrimeStone Capital LLP. The director considers that this investment has not been impaired.

During the year, there were no movement in the investment in the LLP (2021: no movement).

12. Debtors: amounts falling due in more than one year

		2022	2021
		£	£
	Other debtors	38,660	77,055
13.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
• *	Amounts due from PrimeStone Capital Management (GP)	404,377	404,377
	Other debtors	22,758	19,080
•	Deferred tax (note 15)	12,646	6,969
	Prepayments	44,793	27,242
		484,574	457,668

Amounts due from the related entities are unsecured, interest-free and receivable on demand.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,028	714
Amounts due to PrimeStone Capital Management SLP	353,787	401,003
Amounts due to PrimeStone Capital LLP	499,156	527,088
Other taxation and social security	1,502	2,434
Corporation tax	24,593	11,891
Other creditors	4,564	-
Accruals	11,235	18,882
	897,865	962,012

Amounts due to the related entities are unsecured, interest-free and payable on demand.

15. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax asset	2022 £	2021 _. £
Brought forward Previously unrecognised deferred tax asset Deferred tax credited to statement of comprehensive	6,969	2,286
income Carried forward	5,677 12,646	4,683 6,969
Deferred tax asset balance is made up of: Fixed asset timing differences Short term timing differences Losses	8,776 1,529 2,341 12,646	4,957 - 2,012 6,969

At 31 March 2022 the unrecognised estimated deferred tax asset amounted to £nil (2021: £nil).

16. Called up share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,150,000 (2021 - 1,150,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	 1,150,000	1,150,000

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

17. Operating lease commitments

Future minimum rentals under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Operating lease commitments

operating the second se	2022 £	2021 £
Within 1 year	128,865	118,126
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	10,739	10,739
	139,604	128,865

18. Pensions

The Company contributes to a defined pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £1,024 (2021: £2,327). No contributions (2021: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the year end.

19. Related party transactions

The Company is a corporate member of PrimeStone Capital LLP (the "LLP"), an entity registered in England and Wales. During the year, the Company charged LLP for its services £627,281 (2021 - £825,073) and received a profit allocation of £113,258 (2021: £nil). As at the date of the statement of financial position, £499,156 (2021 - £527,088) was due to the LLP, with this amount included in creditors

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the SLP. At the year end the balance due to the SLP amounted to £353,787 (2021: £401,003). The net movement in the balance during the year is attributable to net transactions in respect of funding received from the SLP and payments made on behalf of the SLP amounting to £47,216 (2021: £19,242).

PrimeStone Capital Management (GP) Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey, is the ultimate controlling party of the Company. During the year, the Company paid administrative expenses amounting to £nil (2021 - £9,983) on behalf of PrimeStone Capital Management (GP) Limited. As at the statement of financial position date, £404,377 (2021 - £404,377) was due from PrimeStone Capital Management (GP) Limited, with this amount included in debtors.

20. Parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of PrimeStone Capital Management SLP, an entity incorporated in Jersey.

The ultimate controlling party is PrimeStone Capital Management (GP) Limited, a company registered in Jersey which controls PrimeStone Capital SLP.

There is no legal requirement to prepare group accounts in Jersey. Accordingly, the Company's accounts are not included in any group accounts.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

21. Subsequent events

There are no significant post balance sheet events requiring adjustment and/or disclosure in these financial statements at the date of signing.