

Invenens Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 09192949

31 December 2020



Contents

Strategic Report	1
Directors' Report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements	3
Independent auditor's report to the members of Invenens Limited	4
Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income	7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes	10

Strategic Report

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Company's principal activity has been that of an administrative and holding Company for the technology companies within the Ausurus Group. Since the Company is an intermediate holding Company, there are no Key Performance Indicators to disclose.

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are, indirectly, those impacting the companies which it services and from which future income will be generated.

The directors are satisfied with the management of these risks for the period under review, and will ensure that risk management processes are appropriate as the business develops.

By order of the board



Neil Stinson
Director

Sirius House
Delta Crescent
Westbrook
Warrington
Cheshire
WA5 7NS
30 March 2021

Directors' Report

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of administrative and holding company for the technology companies within the Ausurus Group.

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year and up to the date of this report (unless otherwise stated) are set out below:

Christopher Sheppard

Neil Stinson

The ultimate parent company, Ausurus Group Limited, provided qualifying third party indemnity provisions to the directors of the Company during the financial year and at the date of this report.

Research and development

There was no research and development expenditure in the year (2019: £nil).

Proposed dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019: £nil).

Employees

The Company had no employees in the current and prior periods.

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2019: £nil).

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



Neil Stinson
Director

Sirius House
Delta Crescent
Westbrook
Warrington
Cheshire
WA5 7NS
30 March 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Invenens Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Invenens Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors, the audit committee as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board and audit committee meeting minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Invenens Limited (*continued*)

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk that revenue is recorded in the wrong period and the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation, and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: anti-bribery, regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statement audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Invenens Limited (*continued*)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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 so that we might state to the company's members 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 members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Stuart Burdass (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 St Peter's Square, Manchester, M2 3AE

31 March 2021

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	<i>Note</i>	2020 £000	2019 £000
Turnover		32	42
Administrative expenses	2-3	(1,049)	(1,713)
Operating loss		(1,017)	(1,671)
Interest payable and similar charges		-	-
Loss before taxation		(1,017)	(1,671)
Tax on loss	4	-	(171)
Loss for the financial period		(1,017)	(1,842)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(1,017)	(1,842)

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of the financial statements.

Balance Sheet
at 31 December 2020

	<i>Note.</i>	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Investments	5	29,707	29,707
Current assets			
Debtors (including £nil due after more than one year)	6	4,109	4,078
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-
		4,109	4,078
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(84,554)	(83,506)
Net current liabilities		(80,445)	(79,428)
Total assets less current liabilities		(50,738)	(49,721)
Net liabilities		(50,738)	(49,721)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	-	-
Profit and loss account		(50,738)	(49,721)
Shareholders' deficit		(50,738)	(49,721)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 30th March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



Neil Stinson
Director

Company registered number: 09192949

Sirius House
Delta Crescent
Westbrook
Warrington
Cheshire
WA5 7NS

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2019	-	(47,879)	(47,879)
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the period	-	(1,842)	(1,842)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u> </u>	<u>(49,721)</u>	<u>(49,721)</u>

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2020	-	(49,721)	(49,721)
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(1,017)	(1,017)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u> </u>	<u>(50,738)</u>	<u>(50,738)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of the financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Invenens Limited (the “Company”) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The Company’s registered office is Sirius House, Delta Crescent, Westbrook, Warrington, WA5 7NS.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (“FRS 102”). The presentation currency of these financial statements is Sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £’000.

The Company’s ultimate parent undertaking, Ausurus Group Ltd includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Ausurus Group Ltd are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The directors are of the opinion that there are no judgements in the application of these accounting policies that have a significant effect on the financial statements.

1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.2 Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £80,445k as at 31 December 2020 and a loss for the year then ended of £1,017k the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors of Ausurus Group Limited have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of severe but plausible downside scenarios for the impact of COVID-19 the group will be able to operate with the levels of its agreed facilities and covenant requirements for at least that period.

The directors have obtained confirmation from Ausurus Group Limited, the company’s ultimate parent entity, that Ausurus Group Limited will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the Company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

1.4 Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors and cash and cash equivalents

Trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Investments in ordinary shares

Investments in equity instruments are measured initially at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Transaction costs are excluded if the investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the profit or loss account. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment in the profit or loss account.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Impairment excluding investment properties and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment, an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss account. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the profit or loss account.

1.6 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

1.7 Expenses

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method and the unwinding of the discount on provisions,

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. For non-depreciable assets that are measured using the revaluation model, or investment property that is measured at fair value, deferred tax is provided at the rates and allowances applicable to the sale of the asset/property, except when the investment property has a limited useful life and the objective of the company's business model is to consume substantially all of the value through use. In the latter case the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference is used. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Staff numbers and costs

There are no persons employed by the Company.

None of the directors received any remuneration from the Company. The directors are remunerated by the parent Company, Ausurus Group Ltd, and their remuneration is disclosed in the financial statements of the parent company. It is not possible to apportion the remuneration between subsidiary companies.

Notes (continued)

3 Auditors' remuneration

Fees in respect of the audit of these financial statements are borne by another group company.

4 Taxation

Total tax credit recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
<i>Current tax</i>		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(171)
Total tax charge	-	(171)

Analysis of current tax recognised in profit and loss:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
UK corporation tax	-	(171)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Loss for the period	(1,017)	(1,842)
Total tax charge	-	171
Loss before taxation	(1,017)	(1,671)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	(193)	(317)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	171
Expenses not deductible	(484)	(458)
Group relief surrendered for nil payment	677	775
Total tax charge included in profit or loss	-	171

5 Fixed asset investments

	£000
<i>Cost and carrying amount</i>	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	29,707

Notes (continued)

5 Fixed asset investments (cont)

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Percentage of share held
<u>Subsidiary undertakings</u>			
MBA Polymers United Kingdom Limited *	UK	Recycling of plastics from metal streams	100%
Innovative Environmental Solutions UK Limited *	UK	Production of energy and recovery of materials from scrap	100%

* Registered office Sirius House Delta Crescent, Westbrook, Warrington, Cheshire, England, WA5 7NS

6 Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade debtors	19	19
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,090	4,059
Total	4,109	4,078

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and carry no interest.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade creditors	-	3
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	84,554	83,503
Total	84,554	83,506

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand and carry no interest.

Notes (continued)

8 Called up share capital

	£000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	-
Shares classified in shareholders' funds	-

There have been no changes in share capital during the year ended 31 December 2020.

9 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Ausurus Group Ltd, the ultimate controlling party.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Ausurus Group Ltd, incorporated in England, the registered office is Sirius House, Delta Crescent, Westbrook, Warrington, WA5 7NS. No other group financial statements include the results of the Company. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House.