Company registration number: 09466507

CASTERBRIDGE WEALTH LIMITED

Financial statements

31st March 2022

26/07/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Directors and other information

Directors Mr K C Edwards

Mr A M Cruse Mr J L M Fawcett Mr K B Forbes Mr G D Wellington

Mr M T Cheek

(Appointed 17th March 2022)

Company number

09466507

Registered office and

business address

Suite 4, Brewery House

36 Milford Street

Salisbury Wiltshire SP1 2AP

Auditor Nexia Smith & Williamson

4th Floor Cumberland House 15-17 Cumberland Place

Southampton Hampshire SO15 2BG

Accountants The Wheeler Brown Partnership Limited

9 Axium Centre Dorchester Road Lytchett Minster

Dorset BH16 6FE

Bankers NatWest Bank PLC

151 High Street

Poole Dorset BH15 1AS

Strategic report Year ended 31st March 2022

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Business review

The company provides investment management services within an environment regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Revenue of £2,702,024 has been achieved during the year. (2021 - £2,372,640). The company has reported a profit after taxation of £250,310. (2021 - £282,621).

The increase in revenue has been generated organically by adding £60 million (before outflows & market movement) to our assets under management. We have continued to win awards for our performance in the industry this year which has allowed us to retain our current client base as well as attract new clients. There have been global factors that have created uncertainty, but we are meeting these challenges through maturity of our governance including continual refinement of our investment process, greater engagement with all our stakeholders and enhanced financial controls.

Interim dividends totalling £100,000 on the A Ordinary shares were declared and paid in the year (2021 - £45,000) as detailed in note 12 to the financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Where the company faces risks and uncertainties, these are reviewed and managed by the directors and include fluctuations in investment markets, changes in legislation and regulatory requirements, IT systems & cyber security, as well as changes in client relationships & service requirements.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider the key performance indicators for the company are the level of funds under management & administration, being £382 million at 31st March 2022 (£329 million at 31st March 2021); and the maintaining of a sound capital position.

Future developments

The company will continue to increase funds under management & administration in line with its goals. The managed portfolio business is a key part of the future development of the company and the push to £500 million assets under management. We continue to invest in key personnel and integrate new hires to add value and support within the organisation. We are making a significant investment to our systems to reduce labour inefficiencies through automation, driving lower costs for the business and customers. This investment in technology will allow us the capacity to grow over the long term.

Financial risk management

The ultimate responsibility for the management of risk lies with the company's board of directors. The board is responsible for setting out the company's risk strategy and ensuring that this is monitored and controlled effectively. Areas of risk which may have a material affect on the company are identified and monitored accordingly.

Exposure to risk in market, credit, & liquidity

The main financial risks affecting the company have been identified by the board as market, credit & liquidity.

Strategic report (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

Market risk arises from a change in market prices having an adverse effect upon the company's revenue income or net worth. The company's revenue income is calculated as a function of the market value of funds under management & administration. A reduction in these market values will reduce the company's income. This risk can be mitigated by ensuring that funds are invested over a range of markets and geographical areas, whilst also maintaining adequate capital reserve buffers to enable the company to ride out any sustained market downturn.

Credit risk arises from the potential for debtors failing to meet their obligations to the company. In the normal course of business, the only debtors relate to management fees owing from clients as they fall due. Where fees are received with regular frequency, the company considers the likelihood of this risk to be remote.

Liquidity risk arises from the potential for the company to have insufficient cash funds to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's liabilities are a blend of short and long term to reflect a considered timing of obligations. However, the company generally maintains sufficient cash funds on call or instant deposit to meet both short and long term liabilities in full.

Capital requirements

Whilst the company does not directly hold client monies, there are nevertheless minimum regulatory capital requirements set by the Financial Conduct Authority which are monitored and reported on a regular basis. The company is required to hold capital resources of a level sufficient to meet 25% of its fixed overhead cost base. The company operates a rolling monthly monitoring of its capital resources and these have been comfortably in excess of regulatory requirements throughout the year, standing at 296% (2021 - 250%).

	<u> 2022</u>	<u> 2021</u>
	£	£
Share capital & reserves	1,046,317	695,918
Sub-ordinated loan	75,000	75,000
Total regulatory capital resources	£1,121,317	£770,918

2022

2021

The company's Pillar III disclosures in respect of risks, capital and related management procedures are available on the company's website.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 20th July 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Allan Cruse (Jul 20, 2022 11:10 GMT+1)

Mr A M Cruse

Director

<u>Directors report</u> Year ended 31st March 2022

Introduction

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Principal activities and business review

The company provides investment management services and is registered with the Financial Conduct Authority. A review of the company's results is set out in the strategic report on pages 2 - 3.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Name Position

Mr K C Edwards Chief Executive Officer & Lead Investment Manager

Mr A M Cruse Finance Director

Mr J L M Fawcett Deputy Investment Manager

Mr K B Forbes Compliance Director
Mr G D Wellington Marketing Director

Mr M T Cheek Managing Director (Appointed 17th March 2022)

Matters covered in the strategic report

Where necessary, disclosures relating to future developments have been made in the strategic report and have not been included here, in accordance with section 414c of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 a 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.

Directors report (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

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 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

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006. Consequently, Nexia Smith & Williamson will continue in office.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 20th July 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Allan Cruse (Jul 20, 2022 11:10 GMT+1)

Mr A M Cruse Finance Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of Casterbridge Wealth Limited Year ended 31st March 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Casterbridge Wealth Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31st March 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 31st March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 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 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 directors' 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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 this gives rise to 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 act.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Casterbridge Wealth Limited (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

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.

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 the 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 4 - 5, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Casterbridge Wealth Limited (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

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:

We obtained a general understanding of the company's legal and regulatory framework through enquiry of management in respect of their understanding of the relevant laws and regulations. We obtained an understanding of the entity's policies and procedures in relation to compliance with relevant laws and regulations and how management identify breaches of the applicable Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) rules. We also drew on our existing understanding of the company's industry and regulation.

We understand that the company complies with requirements of the framework through:

- The Directors managing and overseeing a compliance function
- · Internal compliance reviews and reporting
- Updating operating procedures, manuals and internal controls as legal and regulatory requirements change
- The Directors' close involvement in the day-to-day running of the business, meaning that any litigation or claims would come to their attention directly and are considered at Board meetings.

In the context of the audit, we considered those laws and regulations which determine the form and content of the financial statements, which are central to the company's ability to conduct its business and where failure to comply could result in material penalties. We have identified the following laws and regulations as being of significance in the context of the company:

- The Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 in respect of the preparation and presentation of the financial statements; and
- The UK regulatory principles, including those governed by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)

To gain evidence about compliance with the significant laws and regulations above we reviewed the company's breaches register, reviewed board meeting minutes, inspected correspondence with the FCA relating to the year and obtained written management representations regarding the adequacy of procedures in place.

The senior statutory auditor led a discussion with senior members of the engagement team regarding the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. The key areas identified as part of the discussion were the risk of manipulation of the financial statements through manual journal entries and incorrect recognition of revenue. These areas were communicated to the other members of the engagement team who were not present at the discussion.

The procedures we carried out to gain evidence in the above areas included;

- · Testing of a sample of revenue transactions to underlying documentation; and
- Testing of a sample of manual journal entries, selected through applying specific risk assessments based on the company's processes and controls surrounding manual journal entries.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Casterbridge Wealth Limited (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

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 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.

Nexia Smith & Williamson	
Nexia Smith & Williamson (Jul 20, 2022 12:31 GMT+1)	
Andrew Edmonds (Senior Statutory Auditor)	

For and on behalf of
Nexia Smith & Williamson
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
4th Floor Cumberland House
15-17 Cumberland Place
Southampton
Hampshire
SO15 2BG

20/07/2022 Dated.....

<u>Statement of comprehensive income</u> <u>Year ended 31st March 2022</u>

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Note</u>	£	£
Turnover	4	2,702,024	2,372,640
Cost of sales		(638,472)	(572,124)
Gross profit		2,063,552	1,800,516
Administrative expenses		(1,716,309)	(1,470,123)
Other operating income	5	-	19,399
Operating profit	6	347,243	349,792
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	10	41
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(17,149)	(192)
Profit before taxation		330,104	349,641
Tax on profit	11	(79,794)	(67,020)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		£250,310	£282,621

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of financial position 31st March 2022

		<u>2022</u>		<u>20</u> 2	<u>21</u>	
	Note	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	13	175,290		77,625		
č		·	175,290		77,625	
			173,290		11,023	
Current assets						
Debtors	14	406,833		371,107		
Cash at bank and in hand	15	1,203,295		834,953		
•		1,610,128		1,206,060		
Creditors: amounts falling due						
within one year	16	(475,134)		(398,529)		
Net current assets			1,134,994		807,531	
Total assets less current liabilities			1,310,284		885,156	
Creditors: amounts falling due						
after more than one year	17		(220,144)		(174,489)	
Provisions for liabilities	19		(43,823)		(14,749)	
Net assets		å	£1,046,317		£695,918	
Capital and reserves					-	
Called up share capital	25		1,180		1,130	
Share premium account	26		505,145		305,195	
Share option reserve	26		201		112	
Profit and loss account	26		539,791		389,481	
Shareholders' funds		į	£1,046,317		£695,918	

<u>Statement of financial position (continued)</u> 31st March 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20th July 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Allan Cruse (Jul 20, 2022 11:10 GMT+1)

Mr A M Cruse

Director

Company registration number: 09466507

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31st March 2022

<u>(</u>	Called up- share capital	Share premium account	Share option reserve	Profit and loss account	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1st April 2020	1,130	305,195	112	151,860	458,297
Profit for the year				282,621	282,621
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	282,621	282,621
Dividends paid and payable				(45,000)	(45,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	-			(45,000)	(45,000)
At 31st March 2021 and 1st April 2021	1,130	305,195	112	389,481	695,918
Profit for the year				250,310	250,310
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	250,310	250,310
Issue of shares Dividends paid and payable Issue of options, rights and warrants Forfeited options, rights and warrants	50	199,950	90 (1)	(100,000)	200,000 (100,000) 90 (1)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	50	199,950	89	(100,000)	100,089
At 31st March 2022	£1,180	£505,145	£201	£539,791 £	1,046,317

Statement of cash flows Year ended 31st March 2022

·	<u>Note</u>	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		250,310	282,621
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of tangible assets		29,834	12,429
Government grant income		- (10)	(19,399)
Other interest receivable and similar income		(10)	(41)
Interest payable and similar expenses		17,149	192
Share-based payment expense equity settled		89 70.704	67.020
Tax on profit		79,794	67,020
Accrued expenses/(income) •		-	(14,578)
Changes in:			
Trade and other debtors		(35,726)	(18,448)
Trade and other creditors		52,199	(189)
Cash generated from operations		393,639	309,607
Tax paid		(57,721)	(41,558)
Net cash from operating activities		£335,918	£268,049
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible assets		(7,821)	(61,372)
Interest received		10	41
Net cash used in investing activities		£(7,811)	£(61,331)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares		200,000	-
Proceeds from loans from participating interests		(16,000)	(10,000)
Government grant income		-	19,399
Payment of finance lease liabilities		(26,616)	25,629
Interest paid		(17,149)	(192)
Equity dividends paid		(100,000)	(45,000)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		£40,235	£(10,164)
			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		368,342	196,554
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	15	834,953	638,399
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15	£1, 203,295	£834,953

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31st March 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Suite 4, Brewery House, 36 Milford Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 2AP.

2. Statement of compliance

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

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities, measured at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors assessed the going concern of the company in the light of its current trading performance. The directors also considered the regulatory capital of the company and determined that, based upon the latest management information and 2 year forecasts, the company will have sufficient regulatory capital and at the time of approving these financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The presentation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The directors are satisfied that the accounting policies are appropriate and applied consistently.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities, net of Value Added Tax, rebates and discounts. Commission income and expenses are recognised on a trade date basis, whilst investment management and other fees are recognised evenly over the period the service is provided.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

Taxation

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

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

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

Operating leases

Payments (excluding service charges) made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Tangible assets

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

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

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

Office equipment - 15% reducing balance
Computer equipment - 33.33% straight line
Motor Vehicles - 25% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

Impairment

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

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

Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

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

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

Share-based payments

Share based payments are recognised in accordance with FRS 102. All share based payments are equity settled and the fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of share options in the company is treated as an expense, with the corresponding credit made to equity reserves. The amount expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options at the date of grant, excluding any impact of non-market vesting conditions. At each statement of financial position date, the estimated number of options expected to vest is reviewed and any adjustments made accordingly.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, and cash held at call with banks.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from clients and other counterparties for services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are initially recognised at transaction price. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for any impairment.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors consist of amounts payable to clients and other counterparties and obligations to pay suppliers for goods & services in the ordinary course of business. They are initially recognised at transaction price. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

5. Other operating income

•	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Government grant income - Coronavirus related support	£-	£19,399
		

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
·	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	£29,834	£12,429
Operating lease rentals	£20,235	£21,038
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	£23,795	£22,660
		

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

Staff costs 7.

The average number of persons	employed by the	company during	the year,	including the directors,
amounted to:				

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Number	Number
Administrative staff	23	20
The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Wages and salaries	914,258	830,096
Social security costs	94,119	85,502
Other pension costs	135,238	139,629
·	£1,143,615	£1,055,227

8. **Directors remuneration**

The directors'	appicant	LEHIUHELAHOH	THE LESIN	5U UI	CHIATH VIIIS	SELVICES WAS:

Company contributions to pension plans in respect of qualifying services

The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Remuneration	225,850	224,555
Company contributions to pension schemes in respect of qualifying services	90,993	101,100
	£316,843	£325,655
The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans v	vas as follows:	:
	<u> 2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Number	Number
Defined contribution plans	5	5
		
Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying services:		
	<u>2022</u>	2021
	_	
	£	£

26,000 £187,919

£136,625

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

9.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		£	£
	Bank deposits	£10	£41
10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
10.	interest payable and similar expenses	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		£	£
	Other loans made to the company:		
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,799	192
	Other interest payable and similar expenses	7,350	-
		£17,149	£192
		====	=====
11.	Tax on profit		
11.	Major components of tax expense		
	reagor components of tax expense	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		£	·£
	Current tax:		
	UK current tax expense	50,720	57,721
	-		****
	Deferred tax:		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	29,074	9,299
		v-	
	Tax on profit	£79,794 ======	£67,020
	Reconciliation of tax expense		
	The tax assessed on the profit for the year is higher than (2021: high corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%).	er than) the stand	dard rate of
		2022	2021
		2022 £	£
	Profit before taxation	£330,104	£349,641
	Tone before taxation	=====	====
	Profit multiplied by rate of tax	62,720	66,432
	Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	7,002	588
	Effect of change of tax rate	10,072	-
	-	£79,794	£67,020
	Tax on profit	#/9,/94 	207,020

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

12. Dividends

Equity dividends		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Dividends paid during the year (excluding those for which		
a liability existed at the end of the prior year)	£100,000	£45,000

13. Tangible assets

angiote about	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1st April 2021	29,147	35,287	52,268	116,702
Additions	-	7,821	119,678	127,499
At 31st March 2022	£29,147	£43,108	£171,946	£244,201
Depreciation				
At 1st April 2021	13,819	21,991	3,267	39,077
Charge for the year	2,295	7,810	19,729	29,834
At 31st March 2022	£16,114	£29,801	£22,996	£68,911
Carrying amount				
At 31st March 2022	£13,033	£13,307	£148,950	£175,290
At 31st March 2021	£15,328	£13,296	£49,001	£77,625

Obligations under finance leases

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

1	
	<u>Motor</u> <u>vehicles</u>
	£
At 31st March 2022	£ <u>148,950</u>
At 31st March 2021	£49,001

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

14.	Debtors		
		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		£	£
	Trade debtors	238,741	231,866
	Prepayments and accrued income	158,792	129,941
	Other debtors .	9,300	9,300
		£406,833 ====	£371,107
15.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	•		
		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	£1,203,295 =====	£834,953
16.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
10.	Creditors, amounts failing due within one year	2022	<u>2021</u>
		£	£
	Trade creditors	80,687	74,423
	Amounts owed to commonly controlled entities	16,000	-
	Accruals	138,455	121,279
	Corporation tax	50,720	57,721
	Social security and other taxes	167,725	138,966
	Obligations under finance leases & hire purchase agreements	21,547	6,140
		£475,134	£398,529
17.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
		2022 £	<u>2021</u> £
	Subordinated amounts owed to commonly controlled entities	75,000	75,000
	Other amounts owed to commonly controlled entities	48,000	80,000
	Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase agreements	97,144	19,489
		£220,144	£174,489

The company continues to receive funding support from a partnership owned and controlled by parties connected to the directors.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

18. Obligations under finance leases

Company lessee

The total future minimum payments under finance lease & hire purchase agreements are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	21,547	6,140
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	97,144	19,489
	£118,691	£25,629

Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase agreements are secured against the assets to which they relate.

19. Provisions

	<u>Deferred tax</u> (note 20)
	£
At 1st April 2021	14,749
Additions	29,074
At 31st March 2022	£43,823

20. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Included in provisions (note 19)	£43,823	£14,749

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	£43,823	£14,749

21. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was £135,238 (2021: £139,629).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

22. **Share-based payments**

The company has instigated an enterprise management incentive scheme in connection with ordinary 'D' & 'E' shares of £0.001 in the company. These options have non-market conditions attached to them and the 'D' & 'E' shares only participate in capital value above a given threshold. Subject to certain limited exceptions (which are at the discretion of the Board) options over these 'D' & 'E' shares lapse if an employee leaves the company, and may only be exercised if there is a listing or sale of the company. Each employee who has been granted options has paid consideration of £1 to the company. The charge to the statement of comprehensive income reflects the nominal value of the 'D' & 'E' shares, reduced by the total value of consideration received. The directors do not consider the potential charge to be material.

Details of the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of share options during the year

are as follows:	2022		<u>2021</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>WAEP</u>	<u>No.</u>	WAEP
Outstanding at 1st April 2021	112,000	0.001	112,000	0.001
Granted during the year	90,000	0.001	-	0.001
Forfeited during the year	(1,500)	0.001	-	0.001
Outstanding at 31st March 2022	200,500	0.001	112,000	0.001
The total expense recognised in profit or loss for the	ne year is as follo	ows:	2022 £	2021 £
Equity-settled share-based payments Government grants			£74	£-
-				

23.

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
£	£
£-	£19,399
	£

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

24. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

The earlying amount for each eategory of financial institution is as follows.	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	£1,203,295	£834,953
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Trade debtors	238,741	231,866
Other debtors	9,300	9,300
Accrued income	108,558	94,723
	£356,599	£335,889
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		•
Bank and other loans	139,000	155,000
Trade creditors	80,687	74,423
Accruals	138,455	121,279
	£358,142	£350,702

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors, accruals, and bank and other loans.

25. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary A shares shares of £ 0.001 each	450,000	450.00	450,000	450.00
Ordinary B shares shares of £ 0.001 each	730,500	730.50	680,500	680.50
	1 100 500	£1,180.50	1 120 500	£1 120 50
•	1,180,500	±1,180.50 ======	1,130,300	£1,130.30

The Ordinary A shares are the only share class which carry full voting rights. The full rights and restrictions attaching to each share class are detailed in the company's articles which are filed for public inspection with the Registrar of Companies.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

26. Reserves

The reserves of the company comprise the following:-

Share premium account Share option reserve Profit and loss account This comprises the excess paid for the purchase of shares.

This comprises the cumulative share-based payment expense.

This comprises the cumulative profit and loss of the

company, net of distributions to owners.

27. Analysis of changes in net debt

	<u>At 1 April</u> <u>2021</u>	Cash flows At 31 March 2022		
	£	£	£	
Cash and cash equivalents	834,953	368,342	1,203,295	
Debt due within one year	(6,140)	(31,407)	(37,547)	
Debt due after one year	(174,489)	(45,655)	(220,144)	
	£654,324	£291,280	£945,604	

28. Operating leases

The company as lessee

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	20,502	9,380
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	30,079	
	£50,581	£9,380

The company leases its office premises under a non-cancellable operating lease agreement. The lease has been renewed during 2021 with a rent review in 2024 and a decorating obligation in 2023.

29. Contingent assets and liabilities

The Directors are not aware of any significant contingent assets or liabilities affecting the company at the date of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

30. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

	<u>2022</u>				
	,	Balance	<u>Advances</u>	Amounts	Balance
		<u>brought</u>	/(credits) to	<u>repaid</u>	o/standing
		forward	the directors		
		£	£	£	£
Loans to directors		£-	£-	£-	£-
	-0-1				
	<u>2021</u>				
		£	£	£	£
Loans to directors		£-	£2,254	£(2,254)	£-

31. Related party transactions

As mentioned in note 17, the company has received financial support from a partnership owned & controlled by parties connected with the directors - by way of a long term loan - these financial statements include interest of £7,350 (2021 - £0). Also payments were made to this partnership in respect of administrative services provided at market rates, payments totalling £6,000 (2021 - £12,000). Key management compensation totalled £339,190 (2021 - £350,580). A relation of the directors received a gross salary of £27,829 (2021 £19,829). Market rate transactions with a business owned by a relation of a director amounted to £0 (2021 £365) with no amounts outstanding at the year end.

32. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party as defined by Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

33. Risk management

Through its normal activities, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are market, credit and liquidity risks.

Market risk:

Market risk arises from a change in market prices having an adverse effect upon the company's revenue income or net worth. Senior management have considered the impacts of each element of market risk as follows:

Interest rate risk - the company is not currently impacted by interest rate risks.

Foreign exchange rate risk - the company is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange rate risks.

Other pricing risk - the company generates income by charging fees on a range of services to retail clients. The company does not use its own assets or capital to trade. Where market volatility impacts upon clients' portfolio values, although the company will continue to receive fee revenue, it will be impacted by the rise and fall of the markets. The company's investment strategy employs diversification across different asset classes and geographical areas enabling senior management to have confidence that the company would be able to weather any severe market downturns.

Based upon this assessment, senior management acknowledge that the business is exposed to market risk. However, the results of financial modelling and stress testing show that on a cautious assumption of revenue, the company will continue to meet all of its capital adequacy requirements under normal trading conditions.

Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the potential for debtors failing to meet their obligations to the company. In the normal course of business, the only debtors relate to management fees owing from clients as they fall due. Where fees are received with regular frequency, the company considers the likelihood of this risk to be remote.

Cash funds are held with regulated financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The company reviews the list of approved banks on a regular basis and has no concerns over the credit quality of these institutions.

An aging analysis of the company's financial assets is presented as follows:

	Neither due nor impaired	0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-12 mths	Over 1 yr	Carrying value
At 31st March 2022						
Trade debtors	=	238,741	-	-		- 238,741
Accrued income	108,558		=	-		- 108,558
Other debtors	9,300	-	-	-		- 9,300
Cash at bank	1,203,295	-	-	-		- 1,203,295
At 31st March 2021						
Trade debtors	-	231,866	-	-		- 231,866
Accrued income	94,723	-	-	-		- 94,723
Other debtors	9,300	-	-	-		- 9,300
Cash at bank	834,953		-	-		- 834,953

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31st March 2022

33. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk arises from the potential for the company to have insufficient cash funds to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's liabilities are a blend of short and long term to reflect a considered timing of obligations. However, the company generally maintains sufficient cash funds on call or instant deposit to meet both short and long term liabilities in full. The company's cash funds amounted to £1,203,295 at 31st March 2022 (£834,953 at 31st March 2021)

The company's short term liabilities arise from ordinary trading activities and comprise trade creditors and other financial liabilities. The company has a policy of settling these liabilities upon appropriate processing and authorisation, and usually within one month.

The company has no liabilities measured at fair value during the year and an aging analysis of the company's financial liabilities is presented as follows:

	Neither due nor impaired	0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-12 mths	Over 1 yr	Carrying value
At 31st March 2022						
Trade creditors	-	80,687	-	-	-	80,687
Accruals	138,455	-	-	-	-	138,455
Bank & other loans	-	-	·-	16,000	123,000	139,000
Finance & hp agreements	-	-	_	21,547	97,144	118,691
At 31st March 2021						
Trade creditors	-	74,423	-	-	-	74,423
Accruals	121,279	-	-	-	-	121,279
Bank & other loans	-	-	-	-	155,000	155,000
Finance & hp agreements	-	-		6,140	19,489	25,629