

Annual Report and Financial Statements LDF OPS Limited

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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Registered number: SC198910

LDF OPS Limited

Company Information

Directors	A Davies
	D Banks
	K Berry
	T Otte
Company Secretary	R Rutherford
Registered Number	SC198910
Registered Office	Sixth Floor
	58 Waterloo Street
	Glasgow
	G2 7DA
Bankers	Bank of Scotland
	30-34 King Street
	Kilmarnock
	KA1 1NP
	HSBC Bank plc
	London Commercial Banking Centre
	Level 6, 71 Queen Victoria Street
	London
	EC4V 4AY

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Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of LDF OPS Limited (the "Company") continues to be that of a finance broker to commercial counterparties throughout the UK. The Company is the sole originator of new business for White Oak Global Advisors financing affiliates in the UK.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing 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 the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud.

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

Future Developments

The Company is committed in its support to UK SME's and will continue to evolve and develop its product offering to its customer base and introducer channels. The Company continues to provide origination services to the Group lending companies.

Results

The results for the year are shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on Page 6. The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £342,112 (2021: £270,676).

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were:

A Davies

K Berry (appointed 11 March 2022)

T Otre (appointed 11 March 2022)

D Banks (appointed 26 April 2022)

J Felton (resigned 25 April 2022)

Directors' Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Directors' Indemnity and Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance

The Company maintains a Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance policy which is a qualifying third party indemnity. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Board may also indemnify a Director from the assets of the Company against any costs or liability incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. Neither the insurance policy nor any indemnities that may be provided by the Company provide cover for fraudulent or dishonest actions by the Directors. However, costs may be advanced to Directors for their defence in investigations or legal actions.

Dividends

No dividends were distributed or proposed for the period ending 31 December 2022 (2021: £nil).

Employees

The Company's policy is to recruit and promote on the basis of aptitude and ability without discrimination of any kind. Applications for employment by disabled people are always considered bearing in mind the qualifications and abilities of the applicants. In the event of employees becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure their continued employment. The Company's policy is to adopt an open management style, thereby encouraging informal consultation at all levels about aspects of the Company's operations.

Environment

The Company is committed to pursuing sound environmental policies in all aspects of its business, and seeks to encourage and promote good environmental practice amongst its employees and within the communities in which it operates.

Charitable Donations

During the year the Company made charitable donations of £13,024 (2021: £10,677).

This report was approved by the board on 10/1/23 and signed on its behalf.



A Davies
Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Turnover	3	16,128,993	17,244,754
Cost of sales		(5,013,202)	(6,180,629)
Gross profit		11,115,791	11,064,125
Administrative expenses		(10,781,791)	(10,824,743)
Other operating income	4	-	16,427
Operating profit	5	334,000	255,809
Profit before tax		334,000	255,809
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	8,112	14,867
Profit for the financial year		342,112	270,676

There are no items of other comprehensive income, therefore a statement of other comprehensive income has not been prepared. All of the above amounts relate to continuing operations and are attributable to equity holders.

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	-	-
Tangible assets	10	13,947	21,534
		13,947	21,534
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	287,853	483,938
Cash at bank and in hand	12	234,348	12,582
		522,201	496,520
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(2,799,911)	(3,115,815)
Net current liabilities		(2,277,710)	(2,619,295)
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	11	32,331	24,218
Total assets less current liabilities		(2,231,432)	(2,573,543)
Net liabilities		(2,231,432)	(2,573,543)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	50,000	50,000
Profit and loss account		(2,281,432)	(2,623,544)
		(2,231,432)	(2,573,544)

For the financial year in question the company was entitled to exemption under section 479a of the Companies Act 2006. No members have required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 10 July 23.



A Davies

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total Equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022	50,000	(2,623,544)	(2,573,544)
Comprehensive profit for the year			
Profit for the year	-	342,112	342,112
At 31 December 2022	50,000	(2,281,432)	(2,231,432)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total Equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	50,000	(2,894,220)	(2,844,220)
Comprehensive profit for the year			
Profit for the year	-	270,676	270,676
At 31 December 2021	50,000	(2,623,544)	(2,573,544)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies

1.1 General information and Basis of preparation of financial statements

LDI OPS Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page. The nature of the Company's operations are set out in the Directors Report on page 4.

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards. The principle accounting policies are summarised below. All accounting policies have been consistently applied throughout the year and the preceding year.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 Related Party Disclosures, not to disclose transactions that have taken place between members of the Group where the party to the transaction is a wholly owned member.

Cash flow statement

The Company meets the definition of a 'qualifying entity' under FRS 102 and as such has elected to take the exemption under FRS 102, para 1.12 (b) not to present the Company statement of cash flows.

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources including support from its Shareholders to continue in business for the foreseeable future.

In making this decision the Directors have considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions, including the current state of the balance sheet, future projections on profitability, cash flows and capital resources. The Directors have reviewed and considered the Company's liquidity structure and resilience in the event of an extreme stress scenario and are satisfied that the Company is well positioned to manage any ongoing impacts on new business volumes and potential for increased credit losses.

As a result of this assessment, the Directors are satisfied the Company has adequate resources to continue in business for at least 12 months following the date of these financial statements, and therefore consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company financial statements.

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised 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 or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Broker Fees

The Company earns commission from its broking activities, commission income is recognised when the Company successfully arranges a financial transaction for its client.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Software development costs are recognised as an intangible asset when all of the following criteria are demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the software so that it will be available for use or sale.
- The intention to complete the software and use or sell it.
- The ability to use the software or to sell it.
- How the software will generate probable future economic benefits.
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software.
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the software during its development.

Amortisation is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangibles less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The intangible assets are amortised over the following useful economic lives:

Software development costs	3-5 years
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1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. 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.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in which they are incurred.

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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - 25%
Fixtures and fittings - 15%
Computer equipment - 20% - 33.33%

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 'Other operating income' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loan receivables are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.8 Provision for bad and doubtful debts

Specific provision is made against trade debtors when, in the opinion of the Directors, full repayment is considered to be unlikely. The level of impairment identified is based on the Directors' calculated estimate of the future recoverable amount, taking into account the level of arrears, security held, past recoveries and other relevant factors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported 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.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets are impaired. A financial asset, or a group of financial assets, is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of assets, is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about the following loss events:

- delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- cash flow difficulties;
- breach of loan covenants or conditions; and
- initiation of bankruptcy proceedings.

1.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

1.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

1.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

1.16 Current and deferred taxation

Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Current tax is provided for at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences where the transactions or events that give the Company an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is measured using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

1.17 Government grants

Government grants include grants receivable under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. Grants are recognised using the accruals model whereby grants relating to revenue expenditure are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies the Directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements involved in applying the Group's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), which affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The accounting estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial statements are set out below:

Impairment of receivables

The main area in the financial statements where a judgement is made is in the impairment of its trading and other debtors. Balances are written off when there is judged to be no realistic prospect of recovery. Specific provisions are made to reduce all impaired balances to their estimated realisable values.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets are impaired. A financial asset, or a group of financial assets, is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of assets, is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about the following loss events:

- delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest;
- cash flow difficulties;
- breach of loan covenants or conditions; and
- initiation of bankruptcy proceedings.

3. Analysis of turnover

The total turnover of the Company for the year has been derived from its principal activities wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom and relates to it being finance broker to commercial counterparties.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Finance brokerage income	16,128,993	17,244,754

4. Other operating income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	16,427
	-	16,427

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,760	17,114
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	827	-
Defined contribution pension cost	283,464	289,699

Auditor's fees were borne by LDF Operations Ltd and for the year ended 31 December 2022, the amount relating to the Company was £26,239 (2021: £21,000). These costs were recharged in 2022 (2021: £21,000).

6. Employee costs

Staff costs were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	6,050,085	6,312,422
Social security costs	536,748	546,330
Cost of defined contribution pension scheme	283,464	289,699
	6,870,297	7,148,451

The monthly average number of employees, including Directors during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Front Office	96	93
Back Office	-	-
	96	93

7. Directors' and key management personnel remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Salaries	1,291,985	391,843
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	58,513	25,840
	1,350,498	417,683

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 4 Directors (2021: 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £391,828 (2021: £391,843) including pension contributions of £25,840 (2021: £25,840).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

8. Taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits for the period	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,723)	(714)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	(13,128)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(5,389)	(1,025)
Total deferred tax:	(8,112)	(14,867)
Total tax per Statement of Comprehensive Income	(8,112)	(14,867)

Factors affecting tax charges for the year

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit for the year	334,000	255,809
Tax on profit at standard UK tax rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	63,460	48,604
Effects of:		
Group relief/other reliefs	(67,133)	(50,034)
Expenses not deductible	950	716
Adjustment from previous periods	-	(13,128)
Tax rate changes	(5,389)	(1,025)
Total tax credit for the year	(8,112)	(14,867)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

9. Intangible assets

	Software Costs
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2022	-
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2022	-
Charge for the year	-
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2022	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	-
At 31 December 2021	-

Intangible assets relate to capitalised software costs. Amortisation is shown within Administrative Expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2022	66,744	46,224	-	112,968
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(4,664)	-	(4,664)
At 31 December 2022	66,744	41,561	-	108,305
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	66,017	25,418	-	91,435
Charge for the period	727	6,034	-	6,761
Disposals	-	(3,837)	-	(3,837)
At 31 December 2022	66,744	27,615	-	94,359
Net book value				
At 31 December 2022	-	13,947	-	13,947
At 31 December 2021	727	20,807	-	21,534

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

11. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due after one year		
Deferred tax	32,331	24,218
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	249,188	330,706
Prepayments	31,624	16,281
Other debtors	7,041	136,951
	287,853	483,938
	320,184	508,156

During the year the Company provided services on commercial terms in the ordinary course of business for White Oak UK (CBILS) Ltd, White Oak Commercial Finance Europe (Non-Levered) Ltd and White Oak Commercial Finance Europe No.2 Ltd, who are related parties, at a cost of £635 (2021:£154,488). Amounts owed by related parties at the reporting date were £Nil (2021:£66,802). These amounts all relate to trading balances.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	234,348	12,582

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	58,338	51,311
Corporation tax	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,976,349	2,206,973
Amounts due to group undertakings	600,247	701,694
Other creditors	164,977	155,837
	2,799,911	3,115,815

14. Financial instruments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are basic debt instruments, including trade debtors and finance lease receivables that are measured at amortised cost or net investment, less any impairment provision	249,188	330,705
Other financial assets including other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings and cash and cash equivalents, that are measured at amortised cost	234,348	12,582
	483,536	343,287
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities that are external and internal financial debt liabilities including overdrafts, loans and borrowings, measured on an amortised cost basis	600,247	-
Other financial liabilities including trade and other payables, and amounts owed to group undertakings, that are measured on an amortised cost basis	58,338	753,005
	658,585	753,005

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

15. Deferred taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
Asset at start of year	(24,219)	(9,352)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	(13,128)
Deferred tax charge to Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year	(8,112)	(1,739)
Asset at end of year	(32,331)	(24,219)

The asset for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fixed asset timing differences	(4,596)	(4,269)
Other timing differences	(27,735)	(19,950)
Deferred tax asset	(32,331)	(24,219)

16. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

17. Commitments under operating leases

During the year ended 31 December 2022 £Nil (2021: £Nil) operating lease expense was recognised. There is no ongoing commitment under operating leases as at 31 December 2022.

18. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension costs charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund. Contributions to the scheme by the Company amounted to £283,464 (2021: £289,699). All amounts were paid by 31 March 2023.

19. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

100% of the share capital of LDF OPS Limited is owned by LDF Group Finance Limited. LDF Group Finance Limited is owned by LDF Group Holdco Limited. The ultimate controlling party of LDF Group Holdco Limited is White Oak Europe Acquisition Limited as it holds the majority shareholding in LDF Group Holdco Limited.

The smallest group into which the results of the Company are consolidated is LDF Group Holdco Limited. Copies of these consolidated financial statements can be obtained from its registered office at Second Floor, HQ Offices, 58 Nicholas Street, Chester, England, CH1 2NP. The largest group into which the results of the Company are consolidated is White Oak Europe Limited. Copies of these consolidated financial statements can be obtained from its registered office at Second Floor, HQ Offices, 58 Nicholas Street, Chester, England, CH1 2NP.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

20. Risk management

Liquidity risk

The Company mitigates this risk by financing itself to the level required to meet its liquidity needs. Cash flows for the business are monitored by the Directors on a frequent basis.

Reputational risk

The Company mitigates this risk by putting TCF (Treating Customers Fairly) at the heart of the business and providing exceptional customer service to its client base. This is evidenced by the amount of repeat business it provides for its clients. The company regularly benchmarks its performance through customer feedback, complaints and internal reviews. All complaints are handled in a fair and transparent manner and are reported to the Board on a monthly basis.

Operational risk

The Company mitigates this risk by undertaking regular risk reviews of the operational procedures and undertaking departmental internal audits. There is a commitment by the business to report and review any operational failings and these are reported to the Board on a monthly basis.

Regulatory risk

The Company is subject to regulatory control and supervision by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). The Company has successfully gained all the permissions required by the FCA to perform its trade. The Company continually assesses the changing regulatory requirements and its adherence to them through regular reviews and updates to the Board.

Currency risk

The Company manages its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency. Foreign exchange risk arises when the Company's currency income and the cost of services provided to the Company from external suppliers are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Currency risk to the Company is deemed to be minimal.