# COMPASS UNDERWRITING LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** O T D Barnes

C Beach A Briant

Secretary Bricketts Nominees Limited

K Yanai

Company number 03332314

Registered office Brierly Place

New London Road

Chelmsford Essex

United Kingdom CM2 0AP

Accountants

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2020.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of underwriting, marketing and servicing UK and international life, accident & health, unemployment and travel insurance business on behalf of UK authorised insurers.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

O T D Barnes

C Beach

A Briant

#### **Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On Maralf of the board

A Briant **Director** 

Date: 20th September 2021

#### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

# ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COMPASS UNDERWRITING LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Compass Underwriting Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Compass Underwriting Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 8 October 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Compass Underwriting Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Compass Underwriting Limited, as a body, in this report. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Compass Underwriting Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Compass Underwriting Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Compass Underwriting Limited. You consider that Compass Underwriting Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

#### Scope of work

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements of Compass Underwriting Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

20 September 2021

Azets
2nd Floor
Regis House
45 King William Street
London
United Kingdom
EC4R 9AN

# **PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Period ended 31 December 2019 £
Turnover	907,538	1,905,349
Administrative expenses Other operating income	(1,603,822) 66,756	(2,696,393) 5,099
Operating loss	(629,528)	(785,945)
Interest payable and similar expenses	(23,066)	(49,326)
Loss before taxation	(652,594)	(835,271)
Tax on loss		<u>-</u> _
Loss for the financial year	(652,594)	(835,271)

#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		20	2020		19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		91,272		128,473
Current assets					
Debtors	7	3,476,366		7,876,854	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,298,805		2,870,340	
Conditions with the		6,775,171		10,747,194	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(6,507,894)		(10,564,524)	
Net current assets			267,277		182,670
Total assets less current liabilities			358,549		311,143
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	9		(250,000)		(250,000)
Provisions for liabilities	11		(5,453)		(5,453)
Net assets			103,096		55,690
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		4 400 000		2 700 000
Profit and loss reserves	13		4,400,000 (4,296,904)		3,700,000 (3,644,310)
TOTAL AND 1000 TESCIVES			(4,290,904)		(3,044,310)
Total equity			103,096		55,690

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .20th September 2021 are signed on its behalf by:

A Briant **Director** 

Company Registration No. 03332314

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

•		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2018		2,800,000	(2,809,039)	(9,039)
Period ended 31 December 2019:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period		-	(835,271)	(835,271)
Conversion of loan to shares	13	900,000	•	900,000
Balance at 31 December 2019		3,700,000	(3,644,310)	55,690
Year ended 31 December 2020:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(652,594)	(652,594)
Conversion of loan to shares	13	700,000		700,000
Balance at 31 December 2020		4,400,000	(4,296,904)	103,096

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Compass Underwriting Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Brierly Place, New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex, United Kingdom, CM2 0AP.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The directors consider that the company has reasonable financial resources as well as a relatively stable client base, including longer term contracts with underwriters. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

Accordingly the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As such the going concern basis of accounting has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements of the company.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents commissions earned, fees earned and profit commission. Credit is taken for commissions on the inception date of the policy and on premium adjustments as and when such adjustments are made. Credit is taken for fees when the services are provided. Credit is taken for commission only when actually earned and settled to us.

Provision is made for the value of revenue estimated to be repayable in the event of cancellation of policies based on past experience and for the value of revenue estimated to relate to contractual placement services to be performed in future periods.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date, tangible fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Depreciation has been computed to write off the cost of the tangible fixed assets over their useful expected lives using the following rates:

Plant and Machinery etc - 20%/25%/33% on cost

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at transaction price less any impairment unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction in which case the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at the prevailing market rate of interest. Loans are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

#### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at their transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction in which case the transaction is measured at present value of future payments discounted at prevailing market rate of interest. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value net of their transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.7 Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### Current tax

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

#### 1.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as a result of a past event and it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the obligation is recognised at the present value adopting a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is treated as a finance cost in the income statement in the period in which it arises.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Short term employee benefits, including holiday entitlement and other non-monetary benefits, and contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### 1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.13 Insurance debtors and creditors

The company acts as underwriting agent in relation to the insurable risks of its clients and is not liable as principal for premiums due to underwriters or for claims payable to clients. Notwithstanding the legal relationships with clients and underwriters and since, in practice, premium and claim monies are usually accounted for by insurance intermediaries, the company has followed generally accepted accounting practice by showing cash, debtors and creditors relating to the insurance business as assets and liabilities of the company itself.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Other operating income

Other income includes government grants, relating to the job retention scheme as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic totalling £45,198 (2019: £Nil). These are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

#### 4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	18	21
5	Intangible fixed assets		Goodwill £
	Cost		~
	At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020		369,951
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020		369,951
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2020		-
			<del></del>
	At 31 December 2019		-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

6	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 1 January 2020		733,932
	Additions		49,931
	At 31 December 2020		783,863
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2020		605,459
	Depreciation charged in the year		87,132
	A4.04.D		
	At 31 December 2020		692,591
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2020		91,272
	At 31 December 2019		128,473
7	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	1,930,423	6,406,602
	Other debtors	1,046,958	971,267
		2,977,381	7,377,869
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Deferred tax asset	498,985	498,985
			<del></del>
	Total debtors	3,476,366	7,876,854

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·	2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	5,141,146	9,175,775
	Taxation and social security	154,114	158,403
	Other creditors	1,212,634	1,230,346
		6,507,894	10,564,524
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020 £	2019 £
		£	Ł
	Other creditors	250,000	250,000
10	Loans and overdrafts		
10	Logiis and Overdians	2020	2019
	•	£	£
	Other loans	1,108,741	1,209,398
	Payable within one year	858,741	959,398
	Payable after one year	250,000	250,000
11	Provisions for liabilities		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Clawback provision	5,453	5,453

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 12 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Assets 2020 £	Assets 2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(15,238)	(15,238)
Tax losses	514,223	514,223
	498,985	498,985

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

The net deferred tax asset tax asset balance arises in respect of tax losses and accelerated capital allowances. The net balance is included within debtors and has been calculated at 19% (2019: 19%). No additional deferred tax asset has been recognised on the losses arising in the current period. Total gross losses are £4,811,127.

#### 13 Called up share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	3,024,910	3,024,910	3,724,910	3,024,910
Ordinary B of £1 each	675,090	675,090	675,090	675,090
	<del></del>			
	3,700,000	3,700,000	4,400,000	3,700,000
	· Market Miller Anna programme and the second secon			

During the period the company converted £700,000 in relation to a shareholder loan into share capital. A total of 700,000 £1 Ordinary shares were issued, therefore increasing share capital by £700,000 to make it £4,400,000 in total.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 14 Related party transactions

Mr O Barnes is considered to be the Company's ultimate controlling party.

At the balance sheet date, the company owed Mr O Barnes £250,000 (2019: £250,000) in respect of a subordinated loan provided to the company and which carried interest at 5%.

At the start of the year a further loan of £944,346 was outstanding to Mr O Barnes. During the year, £615,000 was provided to the company and £700,000 converted to capital, with fees payable of £605, leaving a balance of £858,741 outstanding at the year end. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

During the year, interest in respect of the outstanding loan payable to Mr O Barnes, totalling £20,867 (2019: 29,411) was charged to the profit and loss account. Amounts outstanding and included within accruals at the balance sheet date totalled £178,573 (2019: £157,706).

At the year end, £726,509 (2019: £726,509) was owed by Quaestor Capital Limited, a company controlled by Mr O Barnes.

At the year end A Briant owed £Nil (2019: £2,100) in relation to a travel loan.

# DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	3	Year ended 1 December		Period ended 31 December
	£	2020 £	£	2019 £
Turnover	L	L	L	
Commission income		804,148		1,785,171
Other income		103,390		120,178
Other energing income		907,538		1,905,349
Other operating income				
Coronavirus job retention scheme grant	45,198		- - 000	
Sundry income	21,558		5,099	
		66,756		5,099
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	463,053		732,081	
Social security costs	69,659		115,563	
Temporary staff	32,055		67,359	
Rent and rates	129,970		298,758	
Staff welfare	9,307		7,175	
Staff training	6,280		21,244	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	13,528		27,315	
Redundancy costs - staff	4,059		1,870	
Directors' remuneration	250,666		379,167	
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution				
scheme	28,890		29,100	
Rent re operating leases	1,422		51,898	
Cleaning	6,422		20,217	
Power, light and heat	907		-	
Property repairs and maintenance	20,073		10,833	
Computer running costs	255,096		412,314	
Travelling expenses	5,276		24,882	
Professional subscriptions	23,521		52,596	
Legal and professional fees Audit fees	76,661		54,824	
Charitable donations	8,910		13,297	
Bank charges	-		298	
Insurances	12,276		19,304	
Printing and stationery	46,721		50,138	
Advertising	14,620		22,648	
Office costs	2,787		27,210 25,157	
Telecommunications	25,351 4 401		35,157 24,868	
Entertaining	4,401 4,779		19,237	
Amortisation	4,779		19,237 49,536	
Depreciation	- 87,132		49,536 127,445	
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	01,132 -		127,445 59	
	<del></del>	(1,603,822)		(2,696,393

# **DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED)**

	Year ended 31 December 2020		Perio ende 31 Decembe 201	
•	£	£	£	£
Operating loss		(629,528)		(785,945)
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts	20,867		19,915	
Interest payable - not financial liabilities	2,199		29,411	
		(23,066)		(49,326)
Loss before taxation	71.91%	(652,594)	43.84%	(835,271)