Registered Number:

03855520

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended:

31 December 2019

Registered address:

Bracken House, 1 Friday Street, London EC4M 9BT

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of FT Personal Finance Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Company has taken exemption from preparing a Strategic Report in accordance with s414B of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is the provision of online personal finance news and information via the FT.com website. The website provides news, guides and referrals systems for all areas of personal finance. In addition, the Company publishes data on unitised funds.

Going concern

As detailed below and within Note 1 to the accounts, the directors have made a thorough assessment of the impact of the unfolding COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern. While we are in a net current liabilities position at the balance sheet date and we expect to see a reduction in profitability for the year, we have a reasonable expectation that our cash reserves and the cost saving measures we have put in place mean that we will have adequate resources to meet our commitments as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. In addition, a letter of support has been received from a parent company which commits to support the Company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed. As such, we continue to adopt the going concern basis of preparation.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company operates in a challenging sector and as such the Company has procedures in place to make the directors aware of the various risks to the Company's business. To mitigate these risks the Company adheres to comprehensive legal guidelines and processes and is supported by the Financial Times group communications team. Risks, including the ongoing uncertainty around Brexit and COVID-19, are also monitored across the Financial Times group (which includes the Company) and are reported to the Financial Times group management board on a regular basis. Procedures are in place to ensure that any risks specific to the Company are reported to its board.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend payment of a final ordinary dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: nil) making a total of ordinary dividends of nil for the year (2018: nil).

Political contributions

No political contributions were made during the year (2018: nil).

Post balance sheet events

The impact of COVID-19 in 2020 has been noted above within our discussion of going concern and principal risks and uncertainties, and is considered a non-adjusting event.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below:

C De Bono (resigned 01 January 2019)

JD Lund (appointed 01 January 2019) .

JC Slade

Directors' insurance

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company maintained insurance covering the directors of the Company against liabilities arising in relation to the Company in accordance with Section 233 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"). 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 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.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP, having indicated its willingness to continue in office, will be deemed to be reappointed as auditor under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time when the report is approved, the following applies:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make him/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised for issue by the board

--- DocuSigned by:

Allison Fortiscue

Company secretary

15 December 2020

Company registered number: 03855520

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FT PERSONAL FINANCE LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of FT Personal Finance Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of FT Personal Finance Limited (the 'Company') which comprise:

- · the statement of comprehensive income;
- · the balance sheet;
- · the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 11.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FT PERSONAL FINANCE LIMITED (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- · 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FT PERSONAL FINANCE LIMITED (continued)

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.

Kevin Thompson (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom 16 December 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended: 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
Continuing operations	Note	£'000	£'000
Revenue	2	501	742
Cost of sales		(233)	(308)
Gross profit		268	434
Administrative expenses		(262)	(343)
Profit before taxation		6	91
Tax on profit	5	(1)	(18)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		5	73

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at:

31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£'000	£'000
Non current assets			
Deferred tax asset	7	10	11
		10	11
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year	6	. (19,621)	(19,627)
Net current liabilities		(19,621)	(19,627)
Net liabilities		(19,611)	(19,616)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	-	_
Profit and loss account		(19,611)	(19,616)
Total shareholders' deficit		(19,611)	(19,616)

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 21 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2020. They were signed on its behalf by:

-DocuSigned by:

James Lund

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JD Lund

JD Lund Director

Company registered number:

3855520

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended: 31 December 2019

	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' deficit
	£.000	£'000
At 1 January 2018	(19,689)	(19,689)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	73	73
At 31 December 2018	(19,616)	(19,616)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income	5	5
At 31 December 2019	(19,611)	(19,611)

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended: 31 December 2019

1

Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented with the exception of IFRS 16 which was adopted in 2019. The adoption of IFRS 16 did not have a material impact on the financial statements and there has been no restatement of comparative amounts.

Basis of preparation

FT Personal Finance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England, in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The address of its registered office is Bracken House, 1 Friday Street, London EC4M 9BT.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, the Company has adopted FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework) as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. There were no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements requiring disclosure.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, fair value measurements, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash-flow statement, standards not yet effective and related party transactions.

Beyond the adoption of IFRS 16 as noted above, no other updates or amendments to accounting standards have had a material impact on these financial statements.

Consolidation

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nikkei Inc. and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Nikkei Inc. which are publicly available (note 11).

Going concern

The Company is in a net current liability and net deficit position. The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of parent company Financial Times Group Limited. The directors have received confirmation that Financial Times Group Limited commits to support the Company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (£) which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded using the exchange rates prevailing 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. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction and are not re-translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2019

1

Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents advertising revenue net of value added tax, trade discounts and advertising agency commissions. Online advertising revenue is recognised either as page impressions are served or evenly over the period, depending on the terms of the contract. In line with IFRS 15, at contract inception, the company assesses the goods and services promised in its contracts with customers and identifies a performance obligation for each promise to transfer to the customer a service (or bundle of services) that is distinct. To identify the performance obligations the Company considers all of the services promised in the contract regardless of whether they are explicitly stated or are implied by customary business practices. Remaining performance obligations represent the transaction price of contracts for work that have not yet been performed, and is recorded as deferred income on the balance sheet.

Current and deferred income tax

Current tax is recognised on the amounts expected to be paid or recovered under the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of tax assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provisions for bad and doubtful debts and anticipated future sales returns. In line with IFRS 9, provisions for bad and doubtful debts are based on the expected credit loss model. The 'simplified approach' is used with the expected loss allowance measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial instruments

(a) Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

The company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent to initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other (expenses)/income together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss under 'net impairment losses on financial and contract assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended: 31 December 2019

1

Accounting policies (continued)

(b) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements the directors do not consider that any matters requiring critical accounting judgements were made, or that matters involving significant uncertainty exist.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended: 31 December 2019

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Revenue		
	2019	2018
Continuing operations	£'000	£'000
Provision of services	501	742
Total revenue	501	742
Revenue by class of business is as follows:	2019	2018
•	£'000	£'000
Advertising revenue	501	742
Total revenue	501	742
In line with IEDS 15 the Company disagregates revenue by recovering	market ee shawn below	
In line with IFRS 15 the Company disaggregates revenue by geographical	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	£'000 235	£'000 364
United Kingdom Rest of Europe		
	235	364
Rest of Europe	235 62	364 117

Revenue is collected by a fellow subsidiary undertaking, The Financial Times Limited, on behalf of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended:

31 December 2019

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ODE	ratino	profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:		2019	2018
	Note	£'000	£'000
Staff costs	4	212	282
Audit fees payable to the Company's auditor		4	4
Intragroup management fee		15	15

No fees were paid to the Company's auditor, Deloitte LLP, and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended: 31 December 2019

1

Staff costs

•	2019	2018
Staff costs	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	174	233
Social security costs	20	28
Other pension costs	18	21
	212	282

The directors' services to this Company are of a non-executive nature and as such their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to their services to other group companies. Directors are contracted to and paid by a fellow group undertaking which makes no recharge to the Company (2018: nil).

All employees are contracted to and paid by a fellow group undertaking, The Financial Times Limited and employee costs (excluding directors) are recharged to the Company.

2019 2018

Average monthly number of persons whose employee costs are

recharged to the Company during the year	Number	Number
Production	2	3
	2	3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended:

31 December 2019

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Tax on profit

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profit for the financial year	· 1	18
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Total current tax	1	18
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	•	-
Total deferred tax	•	-
Total tax on profit	1	18
UK standard effective rate of corporation tax (%)	19.00	19.00

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss in the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Profit before taxation	6	91
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2018:	1	17
19.00%)		
Change in tax rate	-	1
Losses surrendered/(claimed) as group relief	-	(17)
Payment for group relief	-	17
Total tax charge for the year	1	18

The Company's profit for the year has been taxed at a statutory rate of 19.00% for the calendar year (2018: 19.00%). As enacted in Finance Act 2016, the UK corporation tax rate was expected to reduce from 1 April 2020 to 17%. As a result, deferred tax is recognised at a blended rate of 17.08% being the rate at which it was expected to reverse. In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended:

31 December 2019

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Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year		,
Amounts owed to group undertakings:		
- fellow subsidiary entity	19,620	19,609
Corporation tax	1	18
Total trade and other payables	19,621	19,627

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended: 31 December 2019

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Deferred taxation

Deterred taxation	Fixed Assets	Total
Asset	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2019	11	11
Amounts charged to profit and loss	(1)	(1)
	10	10
	2019	2018
	£'000'3	£'000
Deferred tax assets due within 12 months	10	11
Total asset	10	11

The deferred tax asset will be recovered either by reversal against future taxable profits or by payment from surrender of losses by fellow group companies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended:

31 December 2019

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Called up share capital

			2019	2018
			£	£
Total authorised share capital			100	100
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Ordinary shares £1 each	Number	Number	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid	100	100	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended : 31 December 2019

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Post balance sheet events

As at 31 December 2019, China had alerted the World Health Organisation (WHO) of several cases of an unusual form of pneumonia in Wuhan which has now been identified as coronavirus (or COVID-19). However, this only came to light in early 2020, and therefore the emergence of COVID-19 is a non-adjusting event and there is no impact on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended: 31 December 2019

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Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) For the year ended:
31 December 2019

11 Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Financial Times Group Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Nikkei Inc., which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Nikkei Inc. is incorporated in Japan and copies of Nikkei Inc.'s consolidated financial statements can be obtained from its registered office at Nikkei Inc., 1-3-7 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8066, Japan.