

Registered number: 12199793

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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Bishop Fleming

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Mr M J Bass
Mr S A England
Mr K A Robbins
Mr A W Tyler
Mr P F McSherry (appointed 22 August 2022)

REGISTERED NUMBER

12199793

REGISTERED OFFICE

9 Osier Way
Olney Business Park
Olney
Bucks
MK46 5EP

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Bishop Fleming LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
2nd Floor Stratus House
Emperor Way
Exeter Business Park
Exeter
EX1 3QS

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditors' report	4-7
Statement of income and retained earnings	8
Statement of financial position	9
Notes to the financial statements	10-18
The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements	
Detailed profit and loss account and summaries	19-21

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Introduction

The principal activity of the company during the period was providing finance through loans and finance lease arrangements to companies in England and Wales.

Business review

Turnover for the Company has increased by 23% to £19,913,678 from £16,209,574.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the directors expect the activities of the Company to continue to grow with ongoing collection of rentals and settlement of its own book debtor balances.

The Directors believe the results are very encouraging, where the market is notoriously competitive.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Credit and Fraud Risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that clients owing the Company money will not fulfil their obligations. The company reviews the exposure for every client, including the level of security available in the event of default.

Nevertheless, default credit risk may arise from events or circumstances that are difficult to detect and handle, such as fraud.

Inadequate Security

The Company is exposed to the risk that security on which the finance advances are made as reduce in value, so that the company may not recover some or all of its finance advances in an event of default.

Risk is mitigated by the spread of finance advances and types of clients involved along with detailed assessment of the value of security available at the time of the finance advances..

Financial key performance indicators

The Company's key performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2022	2021
Turnover	£19,913,678	£16,209,574
Operating Profit	£13,692,536	£8,690,957

This report was approved by the board on

20/9/23

and signed on its behalf.



Mr K A Robbins
Director

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**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.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £11,070,819 (2021: £6,979,163).

Dividends paid in the year amounted to £Nil (2021: £3,000,000).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr M J Bass
Mr S A England
Mr K A Robbins
Mr A W Tyler
Mr P F McSherry (appointed 22 August 2022)

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Bishop Fleming LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



Mr K A Robbins
Director

Date: 20/9/23

9 Osier Way
Olney Business Park
Olney
Bucks
MK46 5FP

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to 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.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Nationwide Finance Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Statement of financial position and the related notes, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 31 December 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Auditors' 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, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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 fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

OPINION 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 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 page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, 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.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

AUDITORS' 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 Auditors' 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.

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.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- The nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- The results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risk of irregularities;
- Any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating, and complying with laws and regulations, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risk of fraud and whether they have knowledge of actual, suspected, or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate the risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- The matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud, which included incorrect recognition of revenue, management override of controls using manual journal entries, and these were identified as the greatest potential area for fraud.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, FRS 102 and UK tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included data protection regulations, health and safety regulations and employment legislation.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess the recognition of revenue;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation claims and assessing the carrying value of any associated provisions;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from an error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

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 Auditors' report.

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 Auditors' 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.

Bishop Fleming LLP

Mark Munro FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Bishop Fleming LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
2nd Floor Stratus House
Emperor Way
Exeter Business Park
Exeter
EX1 3QS

Date: *22/09/2023*

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	19,913,678	16,209,574
Cost of sales		(3,311,853)	(4,601,259)
Gross profit		16,601,825	11,608,315
Administrative expenses		(2,909,289)	(3,021,028)
Other operating income		-	103,670
Operating profit	5	13,692,536	8,690,957
Tax on profit	9	(2,621,717)	(1,711,794)
Profit after tax		11,070,819	6,979,163
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		5,471,733	1,492,570
		5,471,733	1,492,570
Profit for the year		11,070,819	6,979,163
Dividends declared and paid		-	(3,000,000)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		16,542,552	5,471,733

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:12199793

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	11	54,748	44,222
		<u>54,748</u>	<u>44,222</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	31,724,950	22,899,679
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	11,079,083	8,299,275
Cash at bank and in hand	13	1,604,550	908,378
		<u>44,408,583</u>	<u>32,107,332</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(7,920,779)	(6,679,821)
Net Current Assets		<u>36,487,804</u>	<u>25,427,511</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>36,542,552</u>	<u>25,471,733</u>
Net Assets		<u>36,542,552</u>	<u>25,471,733</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	20,000,000	20,000,000
Profit and loss account	16	16,542,552	5,471,733
		<u>36,542,552</u>	<u>25,471,733</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr K A Robbins
Director

Date: 20/9/23

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Nationwide Finance Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is given in the company information page of these financial statements.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have reviewed the levels of security held supporting the debtor book and are confident that it covers any risk of default and are confident that the Company will be able to operate for the foreseeable future. As such, they consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

The company acts as either a lessor or lender under both finance lease and loan agreement. Amounts receivable are initially recognised in debtors at the present value of future rentals, discounted by the interest rate implicit to the lease.

Lease or loan payments received are apportioned between capital and interest, the interest element is recognised as revenue and the capital element reduces the amounts owed by the lessee or borrower. Both finance lease income and loan income is recognised within turnover, at the date in which the rental falls due.

2.4 Leased assets: the Company as lessor

Where assets leased to a third party give rights approximating to ownership (finance lease), the lessor recognises as a receivable an amount equal to the net investment in the lease i.e. the minimum lease payments receivable under the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. This receivable is reduced as the lessee makes capital payments over the term of the lease.

A finance lease gives rise to two types of income: profit or loss equivalent to the profit or loss resulting from outright sale of the asset being leased, at normal selling prices, reflecting any applicable discounts, and finance income over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss 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.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.7 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.

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% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% straight line
Computer equipment	-	25% straight line

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 in profit or loss.

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable 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.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION
UNCERTAINTY**

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Management consider the key accounting judgments to be as follows:

Impairment of own book debt

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is evidence that loan assets (own book debt) will not be recovered in full and, where necessary, recognises an impairment loss in the Statement of income and retained earnings. Such a loss is recognised on two bases:

Where a specific event has occurred that has adversely impacted the estimated future cashflows that will be received from a loan asset

As a percentage of the entire population of the book based on the expected credit losses that will arise from that population at the balance sheet date. This calculation is based on past losses incurred and the judgment of the directors.

Provisions

The company assesses on an ongoing basis the requirement to recognise provisions. Where the directors consider that an obligation based on a past events exists and it can be reliably measured, a provision is recorded.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the provision of lease finance arrangements.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	34,808	33,657

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

6. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	14,145	11,950

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	1,459,812	1,076,814
Social security costs	166,940	114,331
Cost of defined contribution scheme	32,143	30,166
	<u>1,658,895</u>	<u>1,221,311</u>

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

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Employees	31	28

8. Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Directors' emoluments	228,640	173,363
Directors' national insurance	29,002	20,267
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	9,381	-
	<u>267,023</u>	<u>193,630</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to no directors (2021: NIL) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

9. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	2,621,611	1,714,440
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	106	-
	2,621,717	1,714,440
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	2,621,717	1,714,440
DEFERRED TAX		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(2,646)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	-	(2,646)
TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	2,621,717	1,711,794

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	13,692,536	8,690,957
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	2,600,555	1,651,282
EFFECTS OF:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	33,948	57,315
Fixed asset differences	(972)	(14)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(1,216)	(1,014)
Deferred tax not recognised	5,172	4,225
Group relief	(15,770)	-
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	2,621,717	1,711,794

Factors that may affect future tax charges

New legislation has been substantively enacted which will increase the main rate of corporation tax from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023.

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

10. Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Dividends paid up to parent	-	3,000,000
	-	3,000,000

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION				
At 1 January 2022	54,649	8,793	36,292	99,734
Additions	37,780	5,070	5,644	48,494
Disposals	(15,125)	-	-	(15,125)
At 31 December 2022	77,304	13,863	41,936	133,103
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2022	30,391	3,276	21,845	55,512
Charge for the year on owned assets	18,827	3,262	12,719	34,808
Disposals	(11,965)	-	-	(11,965)
At 31 December 2022	37,253	6,538	34,564	78,355
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2022	40,051	7,325	7,372	54,748
At 31 December 2021	24,258	5,517	14,447	44,222

12. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
Amounts recoverable on L/T leases and loans	31,724,950	22,899,679
	31,724,950	22,899,679

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

12. Debtors (continued)

	2022 £	2021 £
DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Trade debtors	3,380	-
Prepayments and accrued income	37,887	16,757
Leases receivables	11,037,816	8,282,518
	<u>11,079,083</u>	<u>8,299,275</u>

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,604,550	908,378
	<u>1,604,550</u>	<u>908,378</u>

14. Creditors: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	543,448	21,409
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,964,739	5,723,527
Corporation tax	792,206	664,083
Other taxation and social security	383,273	209,564
Accruals and other creditors	237,113	61,238
	<u>7,920,779</u>	<u>6,679,821</u>

15. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
20,000,000 (2021: 20,000,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>

NATIONWIDE FINANCE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

16. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

17. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemptions under FRS102 to not disclose transactions with its parent, Goldmore Asset Management Limited.

During the year the Company made purchases of £Nil (2021: £4,500) from a fellow subsidiary Go Financial Technologies Limited. At the end of the year the balance owed to this company was £Nil (2021: £Nil). There were recharges of £Nil (2021: Nil) between Nationwide Finance Limited and fellow subsidiary Go Financial Technologies Limited during the year.

During the year the Company made purchases of £4,293,255 (2021: £3,442,820) from a company under common control. At the end of the year the balance owed to this company was £Nil (2021: £Nil).

18. Controlling party

At the year end, the company was a subsidiary of Goldmore Asset Management Limited. Consolidated group accounts are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, CF14 3UZ.