

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09046342 (England and Wales)

**STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
FOR
HOLBORN ASSETS LTD**

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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HOLBORN ASSETS LTD

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

DIRECTOR: C G M Wicks

REGISTERED OFFICE: Suite 5
Chester House
79 Dane Road
Sale
Cheshire
M33 7BP

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09046342 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS: Harold Sharp Limited
Statutory Auditors and Chartered Accountants
5 Brooklands Place
Brooklands Road
Sale
Cheshire
M33 3SD

**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The core business of the company is the provision of advice in respect of Defined Benefit Transfers and the provision of ongoing advice services to expatriates who have returned to the UK. The performance of the company for the year is on page 8, and its financial position at the year end is on page 10.

The company has historically relied on introductions from other financial advisers to provide UK Defined Benefit Transfer Advice. Whilst this is still an important part of the business, it is developing marketing activities using SEO and Social Media to procure direct clients which the company would expect to advise and retain to provide ongoing services.

The company is also now using its specialist skills in the expatriate market to provide an advice service to returning expatriates. This is starting to bring in additional recurring income from funds under management as we start to provide ongoing reviews to an increasing number of clients.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In terms of business risks there is always the risk that past business will trigger claims. However the company is backed by very well funded shareholders who are committed to its long term future and who have been boosting its capital base to ensure that it is well placed to deal with pressures that may arise in future.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

C G M Wicks - Director

22 September 2021

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of investment advice and DB pension transfers.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2020.

DIRECTOR

C G M Wicks held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2020 to the date of this report.

DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT

The review of the business for the year and the principal risks and uncertainties are included in the strategic report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Harold Sharp Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

C G M Wicks - Director

22 September 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Holborn Assets Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 2020 and of its loss 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 UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's 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 director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the uncertainty regarding the future outcome of regulatory action. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 2 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of an uncertainty which may cast doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 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.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF HOLBORN ASSETS LTD

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director 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 Report of the Director.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page three, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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:

As part of our planning process:

- We enquired of management the systems and controls the company has in place, the areas of the financial statements that are mostly susceptible to the risk of irregularities and fraud, and whether there was any known, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company. We determined that the following were most relevant: FRS 102, Companies Act 2006, health and safety, and employment law.
- We considered the incentives and opportunities that exist in the company, including the extent of management bias, which present a potential for irregularities and fraud to be perpetuated, and tailored our risk assessment accordingly.
- Using our knowledge of the company, together with the discussions held with the company at the planning stage, we formed a conclusion on the risk of misstatement due to irregularities including fraud and tailored our procedures according to this risk assessment.

The key procedures we undertook to detect irregularities including fraud during the course of the audit included:

- Identifying and testing journal entries and the overall accounting records, in particular those that were significant and unusual.
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and determining whether accounting policies have been appropriately applied.
- Reviewing and challenging the assumptions and judgements used by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to depreciation, bad debt provision, accrued income, accrued costs and deferred income.
- Assessing the extent of compliance, or lack of, with the relevant laws and regulations in particular those that are central to the entities ability to continue in operation.
- Testing key revenue lines, in particular cut-off, for evidence of management bias.
- Obtaining third-party confirmation of material bank balances.
- Documenting and verifying all significant related party balances and transactions.
- Reviewing documentation such as the company board minutes, correspondence with solicitors, for discussions of irregularities including fraud.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities and fraud rests with the directors and management.

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 Report of the Auditors.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF HOLBORN ASSETS LTD

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Karen Dent (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Harold Sharp Limited
Statutory Auditors and Chartered Accountants
5 Brooklands Place
Brooklands Road
Sale
Cheshire
M33 3SD

29 September 2021

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

		Year Ended 31/12/20 £	Period 1/6/19 to 31/12/19 £
	Notes		
TURNOVER		868,852	202,578
Cost of sales		<u>335,266</u>	<u>85,475</u>
GROSS PROFIT		533,586	117,103
Administrative expenses		<u>565,851</u> (32,265)	<u>175,032</u> (57,929)
Other operating income		<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>
OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(22,265)	(57,929)
Tax on loss	5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>(22,265)</u>	<u>(57,929)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

		Year Ended 31/12/20 £	Period 1/6/19 to 31/12/19 £
	Notes		
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(22,265)	(57,929)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>(22,265)</u>	<u>(57,929)</u>

BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	6		6,982		2,963
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	7	128,869		24,438	
Cash at bank		<u>519,675</u>		<u>504,114</u>	
		648,544		528,552	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>147,444</u>		<u>35,012</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>501,100</u>		<u>493,540</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			508,082		496,503
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	9		<u>-</u>		<u>3,132</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>508,082</u>		<u>493,371</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	13		1,615,841		1,578,865
Retained earnings	14		<u>(1,107,759)</u>		<u>(1,085,494)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>508,082</u>		<u>493,371</u>

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 22 September 2021 and were signed by:

C G M Wicks - Director

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 June 2019	1,524,865	(1,027,565)	497,300
Changes in equity			
Issue of share capital	54,000	-	54,000
Total comprehensive income	-	(57,929)	(57,929)
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>1,578,865</u>	<u>(1,085,494)</u>	<u>493,371</u>
Changes in equity			
Issue of share capital	36,976	-	36,976
Total comprehensive income	-	(22,265)	(22,265)
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>1,615,841</u>	<u>(1,107,759)</u>	<u>508,082</u>

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

		Year Ended 31/12/20 £	Period 1/6/19 to 31/12/19 £
Cash flows from operating activities	Notes		
Cash generated from operations	1	<u>(11,862)</u>	<u>(59,910)</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(11,862)</u>	<u>(59,910)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		<u>(6,422)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(6,422)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		(3,131)	-
Share issue		<u>36,976</u>	<u>54,000</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>33,845</u>	<u>54,000</u>
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>15,561</u>	<u>(5,910)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	504,114	510,024
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	<u>519,675</u>	<u>504,114</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

**NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**
1. RECONCILIATION OF LOSS BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	Year Ended 31/12/20 £	Period 1/6/19 to 31/12/19 £
Loss before taxation	(22,265)	(57,929)
Depreciation charges	<u>2,403</u>	<u>1,747</u>
	(19,862)	(56,182)
Increase in trade and other debtors	(104,431)	(7,359)
Increase in trade and other creditors	<u>112,431</u>	<u>3,631</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>(11,862)</u>	<u>(59,910)</u>

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 December 2020

	31/12/20 £	1/1/20 £
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>519,675</u>	<u>504,114</u>

Period ended 31 December 2019

	31/12/19 £	1/6/19 £
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>504,114</u>	<u>510,024</u>

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS

	At 1/1/20 £	Cash flow £	At 31/12/20 £
Net cash			
Cash at bank	<u>504,114</u>	<u>15,561</u>	<u>519,675</u>
	<u>504,114</u>	<u>15,561</u>	<u>519,675</u>
Debt			
Debts falling due after 1 year	<u>(3,132)</u>	<u>3,132</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(3,132)</u>	<u>3,132</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>500,982</u>	<u>18,693</u>	<u>519,675</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Holborn Assets Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number is 09046342 and the company's registered office is Suite 5, Chester House, 79 Dane Road, Sale, Cheshire, M33 7BP.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, on the going concern basis.

The results are presented for the company as a single entity.

The functional currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

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, 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.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Turnover

Turnover represents sales of services including pension transfers and other investment business, including VAT. Certain sales are subject to VAT, and are therefore included net of VAT. Income is recognised when the provider has accepted the transfer.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings -25% straight line
Computer equipment -20% straight line

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

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

Government grants

Government grants received as a result of the Covid pandemic have been accounted for under the accrual model.

FRS 102 paragraph 24.5E states that a grant that becomes receivable for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs shall be recognised as income in the period in which it becomes receivable. The grant income received has been allocated as other income.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets, which include other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including other creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings, and other loans that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 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.

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement 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.

Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had net assets of £508,082 (31 December 2019: £493,371) and made a loss for the period of £22,265 (31 December 2019: £57,929). The company's parent company, Holborn, is a company incorporated in Bahamas. The parent company are continuing to look to see how they can structure the business more profitably. In the meantime, the parent company's directors have confirmed that the company will continue to receive financial support from its parent company, Holborn.

As with most companies that have undertaken Defined Benefit pension transfers, the company was subject to an FCA Defined Benefit Pension back book review. The result of the review has enabled the company to continue making Defined Benefit pension transfers, in accordance with permissions that are detailed on the FCA website. If any claims arise from pension transfers already undertaken, PI insurers would decline to meet those claims if they are not satisfied that the policy conditions have been met. Claims that have arisen so far have been successfully dealt with, but if a number of the cases become claims this could have an effect on the company's going concern.

After making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources together with support from the parent company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On this basis the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	Year Ended 31/12/20	Period 1/6/19 to 31/12/19
	£	£
Wages and salaries	140,808	43,693
Social security costs	11,739	2,032
Other pension costs	<u>2,575</u>	<u>677</u>
	<u>155,122</u>	<u>46,402</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	Year Ended 31/12/20	Period 1/6/19 to 31/12/19
Employees	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

	Year Ended 31/12/20	Period 1/6/19 to 31/12/19
	£	£
Director's remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The director receives remuneration from Bridgewater Financial Services Ltd, a company under his control. Transactions with Bridgewater Financial Services Ltd are detailed in note 18 of the financial statements.

4. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	Year Ended 31/12/20	Period 1/6/19 to 31/12/19
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	2,403	1,748
Auditors' remuneration	12,000	12,000
Operating leases- Land and buildings	23,885	11,165
Auditor's remuneration for non-audit work	<u>2,400</u>	<u>-</u>

5. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 December 2020 nor for the period ended 31 December 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2020	7,157	8,615	15,772
Additions	-	6,422	6,422
At 31 December 2020	<u>7,157</u>	<u>15,037</u>	<u>22,194</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2020	6,936	5,873	12,809
Charge for year	221	2,182	2,403
At 31 December 2020	<u>7,157</u>	<u>8,055</u>	<u>15,212</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2020	-	6,982	6,982
At 31 December 2019	<u>221</u>	<u>2,742</u>	<u>2,963</u>

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	-	1,292
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>128,869</u>	<u>23,146</u>
	<u>128,869</u>	<u>24,438</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	31,464	5,819
Accruals and deferred income	<u>115,980</u>	<u>29,193</u>
	<u>147,444</u>	<u>35,012</u>

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Other loans (see note 10)	<u>-</u>	<u>3,132</u>

10. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Group subordinated loan	<u>-</u>	<u>3,132</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Within one year	25,915	17,362
Between one and five years	<u>23,756</u>	<u>42,796</u>
	<u>49,671</u>	<u>60,158</u>

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At 31 December 2020 the carrying amount of the company's financial assets, measured at cost less impairment, was £519,675 (31 December 2019: £505,406).

At 31 December 2020 the carrying amount of the company's financial liabilities, measured at amortised cost, was £31,464 (31 December 2019: £5,819).

13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2020	2019
			£	£
1,615,841	Ordinary	£1	<u>1,615,841</u>	<u>1,578,865</u>

36,976 Ordinary shares of £1 each were allotted and fully paid for cash at par during the year.

14. RESERVES

	Retained earnings
	£
At 1 January 2020	(1,085,494)
Deficit for the year	<u>(22,265)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>(1,107,759)</u>

15. PENSION COMMITMENTS

Pension contributions amounting to £1,330 (31 December 2019: £350) were payable by the company at 31 December 2020 and are included in creditors.

16. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Holborn (formerly Holborn Assets Ltd) (incorporated in Bahamas) is regarded by the director as being the company's ultimate parent company.

The ultimate controlling party is Robert Parker, director of Holborn (Bahamas).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Part of the company's income is subject to a potential insurance company clawback in respect of indemnity commission for up to 5 years after inception of the policies they are in connection with. During the period to 31 December 2020 the amount of income subject to this clause was £295 (year ended 31 December 2019: £2,495).

In an earlier year the company was subject to a Financial Conduct Authority s.166 100% Defined Benefit Pension transfer back book review, and subsequent enforcement as a result of the findings, as explained in note 2. If any findings from the review result in claims, PI insurers would decline to meet those claims if they are not satisfied that the policy conditions have been met. The financial statements do not include any provisions in respect of this as no claims in respect of this review were unresolved at the year end.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the period the company received funds of £126,976 (31 December 2019: £54,000) from its parent company, Holborn. As a result of a loan capitalisation, additional shares of £36,976 were issued to the parent company during the period. At 31 December 2020 included within creditors due after more than one year are subordinated loans from the group of £nil (31 December 2019: £3,132). In addition the company earned fees of £nil (31 December 2019: £nil) from Holborn.

Bridgewater Financial Services Ltd, a company controlled by the director C G M Wicks, is the appointed representative of Holborn Assets Ltd.

During the period the company received fees belonging to Bridgewater Financial Services Ltd of £25,959 (31 December 2019: £28,902) as a result of the business carried out by Bridgewater Financial Services Ltd but paid to Holborn bank account as their Principal. The balance owed to Bridgewater Financial Services Ltd at 31 December 2020 was £2,394 (31 December 2019: £1,139).

During the period the company paid £nil (31 December 2019 £nil) to Bridgewater Financial Services Ltd in respect of payaways for Holborn related business.

During the period the company paid £nil (31 December 2019: £nil) to Bridgewater Wealth Protection Limited in respect of payaways for Holborn related business. At 31 December 2020 the balance owed to Bridgewater Wealth Protection Limited was £nil (31 December 2019: £nil)

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