Registered number: 1602869

# CAPITAL GENERATION PARTNERS SERVICES LIMITED REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



#### **Directors**

Khaled Said Charlotte Thorne Ian Barnard

#### Company Secretary, Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

Charlotte Thorne
Berkeley Square House
Berkeley Square
London
W1J 6BX

#### **AUDITORS**

RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants 25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB

#### Report of the Directors

There continues to be current uncertainties in the economy related to the COVID-19 outbreak that emerged in 2020, which has led to increased market volatility. The Directors continue to monitor the situation and assess the impact of COVID-19 on all the operations and financials of the business.

Capital Generation Partners Services Limited provides services to Capital Generation Partners LLP in support of the latter's investment advisory work. As such, the Company is reliant on the performance of the LLP to ensure that it is still remunerated for the services and will continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the signing of the financial statements.

#### **Principal Activities**

Capital Generation Partners Services Limited provides services to Capital Generation Partners LLP in support of the latter's investment work. The relationship is covered by an ongoing contract.

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom. It is a private Company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales.

The Company generated a profit for the financial year after taxation of £1,251 (2019: £1,664). The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2019: £NIL).

#### **Directors**

The names of the Directors of the Company since 1 January 2020 are listed above. The Company has provided professional indemnity and officer's liability cover for the benefit of the directors throughout the period.

### **DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare financial statements of the company in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are required by law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 to present fairly the financial position and performance of the company. The Companies Act 2006 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to there being a fair presentation.

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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a) select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently:
- b) make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent:
- c) state whether they have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements if the Companies Act 2006:
- d) prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that of the 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 prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Statement as to Disclosure of Information to Auditors

The directors who are in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

#### **Auditors**

A resolution to re-appoint RSM UK Audit LLP, as the company's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Board Meeting.

The report of the directors was approved by the board on 20th April 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

C. Thorne Director

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CAPITAL GENERATION PARTNERS SERVICES LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Capital Generation Partner Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- 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 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 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 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 auditor's 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.

#### 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.

#### 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 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 2, 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.

#### The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud:
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures, inspecting correspondence with local tax authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's 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 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.

DAVID FENTON (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants 25 Farringdon Street

London EC4A 4AB

Date: 25/04/2021

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	<u>2020</u> £	2019 £
Revenue		4,026,194	4,944,705
Interest receivable		5	1
Depreciation of non-current assets	4	(80,593)	(110,798)
Staff costs	7	(2,908,037)	(2,737,093)
Premises costs		(377,300)	(613,040)
Other operating charges		(655,042)	(1,476,267)
Profit before taxation		5,227	7,508
Income tax expense	8	(3,976)	(5,844)
Profit after taxation attributable to equity holders of the company		1,251	1,664
Total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders of the parent	·	1,251	1,664

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The revenue and operating profit for the year arises from the Company's continuing operations.

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible Assets	4A	26,314	7,371
Tangible Assets	4B	309,907	289,750
Investment	13	755,000	755,000
		1,091,221	1,052,121
CURRENT ASSETS			
Amount owed from related parties Prepayments and other	3	1,829,703	409,417
receivables	15	308,016	428,654
Cash and cash equivalents		442,346	721,478
		2,580,065	1,559,549
TOTAL ASSETS		3,671,286	2,611,670
CURRENT LIABILITIES	15	172,375	82,694
Trade payables Social security and other taxes	13	69,415	72,489
Accrued expenses		451,544	658,762
Loans & overdrafts		260,000	-
		953,334	813,945
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans & overdrafts	10	915,000	<del>;</del>
Deferred taxation liability	12	13,980	10,004
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,882,314	823,949
NET ASSETS		1,788,972	1,787,721
Share capital	5	1,635,354	1,635,354
Retained earnings		153,618	152,367
TOTAL EQUITY		1,788,972	1,787,721

The financial statements on pages 6 to 23 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20th April 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Charlotte Thorne Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	<b>2020</b> £	2019 £
Cash (outflow)/ inflow from operating activities	6	(1,330,467)	64,752
Taxation paid		(976)	(5,844)
Net cash (used in)/ from operating activities		(1,334,443)	58,908
Cashflows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(119,694)	(120,462)
Disposal of assets		<u> </u>	1,346
Interest received		5	1
Net cash used in investing activities		(119,689)	(119,115)
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Loans received		1,300,000	- <del>0</del>
Loan repayment		(125,000)	(103,280)
Net cash from financing activities		1,175,000	(103,280)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		(279,132)	(163,487)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		721,478 442,346	884,965 721,478

For the purpose of the cashflow statements the definition of cash and cash equivalents is identical to that for the statement of Financial Position.

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total Equity £
Attributable to the owners of the parent			
Changes in equity for year ended 31st December 2019			
Balance as at 1st January 2019	1,635,354	150,703	1,786,057
Total comprehensive income for the year	<b>-</b> ·	1,664	1,664
Balance at 31st December 2019	1,635,354	152,367	1,787,721
Changes in equity for year ended 31st December 2020			
Total comprehensive income for the year	٤٠	1,251	1,251
Balance at 31st December 2020	1,635,354	153,618	1,788,972

Retained earnings represents the cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The company financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:

#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Going concern

Capital Generation Partners Services Limited is a going concern as evidenced by its ongoing contract with a stable entity (Capital Generation Partners LLP) which itself has ongoing contracts with a number of clients. This means that both entities are active trading enterprises that are expected to have sufficient resources to meet all liabilities. The LLP's revenue is fairly well protected, as a large portion of the firm's income is on a fixed fee basis, and is agreed on annually using a contracted formula, meaning that a large proportion of the firm's income is fixed in sterling terms until June 2022. For this reason, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### (b) Non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets

Leasehold improvements, furniture, fittings, equipment and computer and office equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The directors consider that the residual value of the office art is equal to the carrying value, and as such no depreciation is provided. The artwork was revalued by Sotheby's in 2017. The Directors do not consider there has been a material change in value.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write-off the cost of each non-current asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life as follows:-

Leasehold improvements - period of lease Furniture & fittings - 5 years (20% per annum) Computer & office equipment - 4 years (25% per annum) Computer Software - 5 years (20% per annum)

The carrying value of assets is tested for impairment at each reporting date.

#### (c) Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownerships to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

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

#### (d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and other short-term deposits held by the Company with maturities of less than three months.

#### (e) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no critical accounting judgements concerning the future or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the financial statements.

#### (f) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

#### (g) Translation of foreign currency amounts

The Company maintains its accounts in Sterling, which is its functional currency, and the accompanying accounts are expressed in this currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the company are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the current exchange rate prevailing on the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in the income statement for the period, except for exchange differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are recognised directly in equity when the changes in fair values are recognised directly in equity.

#### (h) Revenue

Revenue represents services income and is recognised at the time of invoicing, in line with the contract, net of VAT. The directors consider this to be in line with the period in which services are provided.

The entity recharges costs to group companies and bills such costs throughout the year. Any rechargeable costs unbilled as at the year end are included in accrued income as at the year end.

#### (i) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company has become a party to the contractual provisions of that instrument.

### (j) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are classified as loans and receivables and are initially recognised at nominal value, which is considered to represent fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is made where there is objective evidence, (including customers with financial difficulties or in default on payments), that amounts will not be recovered in accordance with original terms of agreement. A provision for impairment is established when the carrying value of the receivable exceeds the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. The carrying value of the receivable is reduced through the use of an allowance account and any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### (k) Retirement benefits

The company provides access to a stakeholder pension scheme. Contributions to employees' Personal Pension Plans are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

#### (I) Investments

Fixed asset investments are shown at fair value where fair value can be reliably measured. Otherwise they are shown at cost less any provision for impairment in value which the directors consider necessary.

#### (m) New standards and interpretations

The following standards, amendments, improvements and interpretations became effective in the current and comparative periods as set down below.

IFRS 9 and 15 were effective as of 1 January 2018 and there was no material impact on the prior period financial statements as a result of the introduction of these standards.

IFRIC 23 became effective from 1 January 2019 and there has been no material impact on these financial statements as a result of its introduction.

#### (n) Trade payables

Trade payables are initially recognised at nominal value, which is considered to represent fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 3 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in the turnover is income from Capital Generation Partners LLP, a firm of which Capital Generation Partners Services has a services agreement with, relating to direct costs and other recharges of £3,973,210 (2019: £4,203,211).

A profit distribution of £5,227 (2019: £7,508) was received from Capital Generation Holdings LLP.

Refer to note 9 for further details of the ultimate controlling party.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>		
	Sales	Balance	Sales	Balance	
	£	£	£	£	
Capital Generation Partners LLP	3,973,210	1,229,663	4,203,211	88,748	
Capital Generation Holdings LLP	5,227	4,741	7,508	17,026	
Safinvest Holdings (Bermuda) Limited	· <b>-</b>	63,007	<del></del>	37,832	
CGE Partners LLP	47,757	532,292	723,031	265,811	
	4,026,194	1,829,703	4,933,750	409,417	

All of the above entities are related through common control by Khaled Said, a Director. Capital Generation Partners Services Limited is the corporate partner of Capital Generation Holdings LLP. Safinvest Holdings (Bermuda) Limited is the parent company of Capital Generation. Partners Services Limited.

An agreement is in place with Capital Generation Partners LLP and termination can only occur once 12 months' notice is given.

All invoices from Capital Generation Partners Services Limited to Capital Generation Partners LLP are due for settlement within 2 months of presentation.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 4 (A). INTANGIBLE ASSETS

<u>2020</u>	Computer Software & Software Development £
COST	
At 1 January 2020	131,124
Additions	23,600
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2020	154,724
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2020	123,753
Charge	4,657
Depreciation write off on disposals	·
At 31 December 2020	128,410
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 1 January 2020	<u>7,371</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	00.014
At 31 December 2020	26,314
<u>2019</u>	Computer Software & Software Development
2019	Computer Software & Software Development £
<b>2019</b> COST	& Software Development
	& Software Development
COST	& Software Development £
COST At 1 January 2019	& Software Development £ 111,734
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions	& Software Development £ 111,734
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019	& Software Development £ 111,734 19,389
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019 DEPRECIATION	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389  131,123
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389  131,123  75,179 48,573
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals  At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389  131,123  75,179 48,573
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals  At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals  At 31 December 2019	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389  131,123  75,179 48,573
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals  At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals  At 31 December 2019  NET BOOK VALUE	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389  131,123  75,179 48,573  123,752
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals  At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals  At 31 December 2019	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389  131,123  75,179 48,573
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals  At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals  At 31 December 2019  NET BOOK VALUE	& Software Development £  111,734 19,389  131,123  75,179 48,573  123,752

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 4 (B). TANGIBLE ASSETS

+ (b). IANGIDEE ASSETS		Furniture,		
2020	Leasehold Improvements	Fittings & Equipment	Office Art	Total
<del></del>	£	£	£	£
COST				
At 1 January 2020	902,057	518,754	205,887	1,626,698
Additions	502,007	96,094	£.	96,094
Disposals	(902,057)	-	· <del>-</del>	(902,057)
At 31 December 2020	<del></del>	614,848	205,887	820,735
	The second se	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<del>,</del>
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2020	902,057	364,048	70,844	1,336,949
Charge	₹	75,936	æ.	75,936
Depreciation write off on disposals	(902,057)	<b>=</b> †	÷	(902,057)
At 31 December 2020	•,	439,984	70,844	510,828
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 1 January 2020	<u> </u>	154,706	135,043	289,749
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2020	-	174,864	135,043	309,907
, 102 200050. 2020	,		·	
	Lanahald	Furniture,		
2019	Leasehold	Fittings &	Office Art	Total
<u>2019</u>	Improvements	Fittings & Equipment	Office Art	Total £
		Fittings &	Office Art £	Total £
COST	Improvements £	Fittings & Equipment £	£	£
COST At 1 January 2019	Improvements	Fittings & Equipment £ 419,149	£ 205,887	£ 1,527,093
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions	Improvements £	Fittings & Equipment £ 419,149 101,073	£	£ 1,527,093 101,073
COST At 1 January 2019	Improvements £	Fittings & Equipment £ 419,149	£ 205,887	£ 1,527,093
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions	902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)	£ 205,887 -	£ 1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	Improvements £	Fittings & Equipment £ 419,149 101,073	£ 205,887	£ 1,527,093 101,073
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals	902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)	£ 205,887 -	£ 1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019	902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)	£ 205,887 -	£ 1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge	902,057 902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)	£ 205,887 - 205,887	£ 1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)  1,626,698
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019	902,057 902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)  518,754	£ 205,887 - 205,887	£ 1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)  1,626,698
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals	902,057 902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)  518,754  301,945 62,225 (122)	£ 205,887	£  1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)  1,626,698  1,274,846 62,225 (122)
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge	902,057 902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)  518,754	£ 205,887 - 205,887	£ 1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)  1,626,698  1,274,846 62,225
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals	902,057 902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)  518,754  301,945 62,225 (122)	£ 205,887	£  1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)  1,626,698  1,274,846 62,225 (122)
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals  At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals  At 31 December 2019	902,057 902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)  518,754  301,945 62,225 (122)	£ 205,887	£  1,527,093 101,073 (1,468)  1,626,698  1,274,846 62,225 (122)
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals  At 31 December 2019  NET BOOK VALUE	902,057 902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)  518,754  301,945 62,225 (122)  364,048	£ 205,887	1,527,093 101,073 (1,468) 1,626,698 1,274,846 62,225 (122) 1,336,949
COST At 1 January 2019 Additions Disposals At 31 December 2019  DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge Depreciation write off on disposals  At 31 December 2019  NET BOOK VALUE	902,057 902,057	Fittings & Equipment £  419,149 101,073 (1,468)  518,754  301,945 62,225 (122)  364,048	£ 205,887	1,527,093 101,073 (1,468) 1,626,698 1,274,846 62,225 (122) 1,336,949

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

5	CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL	2020	2019
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:	£	£
	218,000 (2019: 218,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	218,000	218,000
	2,215,086 (2019: 2,215,086) deferred shares of €1 each	1,417,354	1,417,354
		1,635,354	1,635,354

The deferred shares have no right to receive notice of or attend or vote at any general meeting. They have no right to participate in distributions of profit available for dividend. On return of capital on winding up or otherwise the deferred shareholders shall only be entitled to a return of their paid up share capital after the repayment of ordinary shares and shall have no right to participate in any surplus of assets. The deferred shares have been translated at the historic rate of £0.64 (2019: £0.64)

#### Capital Risk Management

The firm's objectives with regard to management of capital is to safeguard its future as a going concern. The firm has no ongoing debts, and its income stream is secure. As such the directors manage cash as capital to ensure the company has adequate resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due. This is achieved through cashflow forecasting and monitoring of the cash position.

As the company has a cash and cash equivalents surplus the directors consider that they have met their capital management objectives.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 6 RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES

	<u>2020</u> £	<u>2019</u> £
Profit before taxation	5,227	7,508
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,657	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	75,936	110,798
Interest received	(5)	(1)
Decrease in prepayments and other receivables (Decrease) in accrued expenses, trade and other payables	120,638	634,077
and social security and other taxes	(120,610)	(1,230,357)
Decrease / (Increase) in amount due from related parties	(1,420,286)	536,882
Taxation	3,976	5,844
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from operating activities	(1,330,467)	64,752

### 7 SUPPLEMENTARY PROFIT AND LOSS INFORMATION

### (a) The profit from operations is stated after charging or recognising:

	2020 £	<u>2019</u> £
Auditors Audit of the Company's financial statements	12,900	12,500
Operating lease: Rentals under operating leases - Land and buildings Other	178,956 12,265	343,769 12,914
Amortisation Depreciation	4,657 75,936	48,573 62,225
Staff costs (see note c)	2,908,037	2,737,093
Net foreign exchange gains	(2,839)	(2,374)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 7 SUPPLEMENTARY PROFIT AND LOSS INFORMATION - continued

•	b)	The average	muunahar af		/i.a.aldi.a.d	directore'	
- {	[]]	The average	number or	emniovees	ancidaine	arrectors	1 Was:-

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Financial Accounting	1	1
Other	33	33
	34	34

#### (c) Particulars of staff costs (including directors) are shown below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u> 2019</u>
Employment costs incurred directly		
Wages	2,349,400	2,221,243
Social security	282,558	274,331
Pension costs	166,775	158,609
Other staff costs	109,304	82,910
Employment costs	2,908,037	2,737,093

#### (d) The following additional information is given in respect of directors' remuneration:

	2020	<u> 2019</u>
	£	£
Salaries	-	-
Other benefits	11,805	10,778
	11,805	10,778
Number of directors participating in the pansion scheme		

Number of directors participating in the pension scheme

The highest paid director received £NIL during the year (2019: NIL).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 8 TAXATION

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax on profits of the period	-	₹-
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	<u></u> .	=
·		t <del>a</del>
Total current tax	2	21
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,290	5,566
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	455	070
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	1,231	278
Total deferred tax	3,976	5,844
<b></b>	<del></del>	<del></del>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	3,976	5,844
Factors affecting tax charge for the period  The tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19% (2019 - 19%). The	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
differences are explained below:		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	5,227	
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019-19%)	993	1,427
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,224	6,392
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	<b>4</b> ,	278
Other differences	304	(1,975)
Deferred tax not recognised	455	(278)
Change in deferred tax rate	<b>4</b>	<del>:_</del>
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	÷	÷
		<del></del>
Total tax charge for period	3,976	5,844

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

#### 9 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Safinvest Holdings (Bermuda) Limited, which is incorporated in Bermuda and is the controller of the Company. The ultimate controller of the company is Mr Khaled Said.

The financial statements of Safinvest Holdings (Bermuda) Limited are not publicly available.

#### 10 BANK LOAN

The Company took out loans on behalf of related parties. A loan was taken out on behalf of CGE Partners for £600,000 on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2020. The amount outstanding as at 31.12.20 was £510,000. An additional loan was taken out on behalf of CGP LLP for £700,000 on 29<sup>th</sup> September 2020. The amount outstanding as at 31.12.20 was £665,000. There is a fixed and floating charge secured over the company's assets in favour of Coutts and Company.

#### 11 LEASE COMMITMENTS

From 24th June 2017, the Company renewed the lease at the offices it currently occupies at Berkeley Square House. Under the terms of the lease the company committed to lease the offices at an annual rent of £423,800 per annum, for 10 years, with a 5 year tenant only break.

The lease ceased on 9th August 2020, as the Company moved into another suite within the building. The new lease is held with Capital Generation Partners LLP.

The company had additional commitments in respect of the service charge of the offices of £75,092 up until 9th August 2020, and an annual charge for the lease of a photocopier of £11,980 until December 2022.

The minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are:

	<u>2020</u> £	<u>2019</u> £
Within 1 year	2,995	213,915
Between 1 and 5 years	2,995	5,990
After 5 years	-	-

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 12 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Provision for deferred taxation has been made as follows:	<u>2020</u> £	<u>2019</u> £
Accelerated capital allowances	3,995	6,348
Other timing differences	(19)	(504)
Undiscounted provision for deferred tax	3,976	5,844
Discounted provision for deferred tax	3,976	5,844
	2020	2019
Provision at start of period	10,004	4,160
Deferred tax charge in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period  Prior year movement	3,976	5,844 . <u>.</u>
Provision at end of period	13,980	10,004

13	INVESTMENT	<u>2020</u>	<u> 2019</u>
		£	£
	Capital Generation Holdings LLP - cost	755,000	755,000

The above investment represents the capital contributions made by the company as a member of the limited liability partnership, Capital Generation Holdings LLP. It is held at cost as no reliable measure of its fair value is available. There is no market for instruments and the company does not intend to dispose of it in the foreseeable future.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Capital Generation Holdings LLP	755,000	755,000

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### 14 DERIVATIVES AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments comprise cash balances, and items such as trade receivables and trade payables that arise directly from its operations.

Capital Generation Partners Services Limited holds no securities and therefore is not exposed to most types of credit risk or market risk (see below).

Capital Generation Partners Services Limited monitors its risks via a risk map which is considered by the Board on a quarterly basis which notes the risks to which the company might be exposed and the ways in which they can be monitored and mitigated.

#### Interest rate risk

As referred to above, the amount held in deposit accounts is exposed to interest rate fluctuations. This is considered immaterial by management given the liquidity requirements of the company. The company has no borrowings.

As disclosed in note 10, there has been two loans taken out on behalf of related entities, both capital and interest are recharged back to the entities

#### Credit risk

One material exposure to credit risk at the year end is in respect of amounts due as shown on the balance sheet under Trade and other receivables in accordance with IAS 39. No collateral as security is held in respect of these amounts. The credit quality of the financial assets is considered good with full recovery expected. There is no contractual date by which these amounts are due.

#### Liquidity risk

This is considered low risk. The firm has a services agreement with the LLP which means that its cash flow is regular and predictable. The services agreement requires a year's notice to be broken which gives Capital Generation Partners Services Limited adequate protection and ability to meet liabilities.

#### Market risk

The only risk affecting the market risk of the company is interest rate risk (see above). However, as the firm relies on earned income to meet its liabilities this is not significant factor in the structure of the company.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RECOGNISED IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

All financial instruments have carrying amounts, which in the opinion of the directors, are not materially different to their fair value.

	2020	2019
Current Financial assets	£	£
Loans and receivables		
Amount owed from related parties	1,829,703	409,417
Other receivables (included within prepayments and other receivables)	308,016	482,654
Cash and cash equivalents	442,346	721,478
· .		
Total loans and receivables at amortised cost	2,580,065	1,559,549
	2020	<u> 2019</u>
	£	£
Investments		
At cost	755,000	755,000
•		
Total financial assets	755,000	755,000
		· · ·
	2020	2019
	<u>2020</u>	2019
	_	_
	£	£
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	172,375	82,694

The following table provides analysis of trade and other receivables that were past due at 31st December, but not impaired. The Company believes that the balances are ultimately recoverable based on a review of past payment history and the current financial status of the customers.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	£	£
Up to 90 days	1,373,614	237,247
Up to 150 days	469,558	, <u>÷</u>
Over 150 days	53,892	47,350
	1,897,064	284,597