Millbank Financial Services Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
31 December 2020



## **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 31 December 2020

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Directors' report	2
Consolidated statement of income and retained earnings	3
Company statement of income and retained earnings	. 4
Consolidated statement of financial position	5
Company statement of financial position	7
Notes to the financial statements	9

## Officers and Professional Advisers

The Hon H M T Gibson The Hon W K Gibson

B H M Hollond A M Burrell S H Troughton M P Harris

Company secretary

F Magowan

Registered office

4th Floor

10 Bruton Street London W1J 6PX

**Bankers** 

The Royal Bank of Scotland

119/121 Victoria Street

London SW1E 6RA

**Solicitors** 

Currey & Co LLP

33 Queen Anne Street

London W1G 9HY

Registered number

02081191

## **Directors' Report**

### Year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the group is to carry on the business of providing a management and advisory service for individuals, trustees and companies.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

The Hon C A Pearson
The Hon H M T Gibson
The Hon W K Gibson
B H M Hollond
A M Burrell
S H Troughton
M P Harris

#### Small company provisions

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on ....... and signed on behalf of the board by:

Fran Magowan

F Magowan Company Secretary

Registered office: 4th Floor 10 Bruton Street London W1J 6PX

## **Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings**

## Year ended 31 December 2020

Turnover	Note	<b>2020</b> £ 2,140,947	2019 £ 2,199,834
Gross profit		2,140,947	2,199,834
Administrative expenses		(2,204,163)	(2,320,141)
Operating loss		(63,216)	(120,307)
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses		(17) (3,198)	– (3,360)
Loss before taxation	5	(66,431)	(123,667)
Tax on loss		~	_
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(66,431)	(123,667)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		1,137,162	1,260,829
Retained earnings at the end of the year		1,070,731	1,137,162

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year is attributable to the owners of the company.

# **Company Statement of Income and Retained Earnings**

## Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(19,072)	32,260
Retained earnings at the start of the year		877,635	845,375
Retained earnings at the end of the year		858,563	877,635

## **Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

#### **31 December 2020**

	Nata	2020	2019
Fixed assets	Note	£	£
Tangible assets	6	34,959	70,965
Current assets			
Debtors	8	1,572,849	1,454,220
Cash at bank and in hand		173,331	300,725
·		1,746,180	1,754,945
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(396,408)	(374,748)
Net current assets		1,349,772	1,380,197
Total assets less current liabilities		1,384,731	1,451,162
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(240,000)	(240,000)
Provisions		(73,000)	(73,000)
Net assets		1,071,731	1,138,162
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		1,070,731	1,137,162
Shareholders funds		1,071,731	1,138,162

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

#### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The consolidated statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)

## 31 December 2020

Mark Harris

M P Harris Director

Company registration number: 02081191

## **Company Statement of Financial Position**

### 31 December 2020

2020 Note £	2019 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets 6 34,959	70,965
Investments 7 50,000	50,000
84,959	120,965
Current assets	
Debtors <b>8</b> 1,572,531 1 Cash at bank and in hand 108,264	1,448,280 232,143
	1,680,423
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 9 (593,191)	(609,753)
Net current assets 1,087,604 1	,070,670
Total assets less current liabilities 1,172,563	1,191,635
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 10 (240,000)	(240,000)
Provisions (73,000)	(73,000)
Net assets 859,563	878,635
Capital and reserves	
Called up share capital 1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account 858,563	877,635
Shareholders funds 859,563	878,635

The loss for the financial year of the parent company was £19,072 (2019: £32,260 profit).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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The company statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

## Company Statement of Financial Position (continued)

## **31 December 2020**

Mark Harris

M P Harris Director

Company registration number: 02081191

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 4th Floor, 10 Bruton Street, London, W1J 6PX.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### 3. Accounting policies

### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

### Going concern

The directors have identified that there are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt over the group and the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The group and the company have adequate financial resources to pay their liabilities as they fall due. This is not expected to change in the near future. For these reasons it is considered appropriate to use the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

### Disclosure exemptions

The parent company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following reduced disclosures available under FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

### Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Millbank Financial Services Limited and all of its subsidiary undertakings.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included from or to the date that control passes.

The parent company has applied the exemption contained in section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its individual profit and loss account.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

### **Judgements**

The classification of financial instruments as "basic" or "other" requires judgement as to whether all the applicable conditions for classification as basic are met. This includes consideration of the form of the instrument and its return.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The trade debtor balance of £6,203 is recorded in the group's balance sheet. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that any bad debt provision is as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provisions do not match the level of debts which ultimately prove to be uncollectable.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Furniture and equipment

25% per annum

Tenants' improvements

10 years

#### Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

#### Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate.

#### Investments in joint ventures

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereby the investment is initially recognised at the transaction price and subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the joint venture.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 15 (2019: 15).

### 5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:		
• •	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	50,294	35,486

### 6. Tangible assets

Group and company	Furniture and equipment im	Tenants' provements £	Total £
Cost At 1 January 2020 Additions	287,342 14,288	218,060 —	505,402 14,288
At 31 December 2020	301,630	218,060	519,690
<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 January 2020 Charge for the year	269,315 9,331	165,122 40,963	434,437 50,294
At 31 December 2020	278,646	206,085	484,731
Carrying amount At 31 December 2020	22,984	11,975	34,959
At 31 December 2019	18,027	52,938	70,965

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 December 2020

### 7. Investments

The group has no investments.

Company	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	50,000
Impairment At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	_
Committee amount	
Carrying amount At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	50,000
At 31 December 2019	50,000

The company owns 100% of the share capital of Millbank Investment Managers Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The subsidiary ceased its FCA authorisation during 2019 and thus no longer provides investment management services, but still undertakes certain administrative activities.

### Subsidiaries, associates and other investments

Details of the investments in which the parent company has an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

	Percentage of shares
Class of share	held
Subsidiary undertakings	
Millbank Investment Managers Limited Ordinary Shares	100

#### 8. Debtors

	Group		Comp	any
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	293,154	12,350	292,848	10,244
Rent deposits	145,281	145,281	145,281	145,281
Other debtors	1,134,414	1,296,589	1,134,402	1,292,755
	1,572,849	1,454,220	1,572,531	1,448,280

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 December 2020

## 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2020 £	2019 £	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	57,020	55,584	56,891	55,455
Amounts owed to group undertakings	_	_	196,941	235,163
Social security and other taxes Unsecured and interest free loan from	60,722	55,217	60,722	55,217
The Dickinson Trust Limited	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000
Other creditors	183,666	168,947	183,637	168,918
	396,408	374,748	593,191	609,753

Interest is payable on the unsecured loans from individuals and trusts to whom the company provides services at 1% above the Bank of England base rate.

### 10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

,	Grou	Group		any
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Other creditors	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
		<del></del>	<del></del>	

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 11. Financial instruments

#### Group

The group's financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, unsecured loans from individuals and trusts to whom the group provides services, and items such as trade creditors and trade debtors which arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide finance for the group's operations.

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Given the size of the group, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies set by the board of directors are implemented by the company's finance department.

#### Liquidity risk

The group actively maintains a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure it has sufficient available funds for operations. The group monitors its levels of working capital to ensure that it can meet its debt repayments as they fall due.

The group's financial liabilities (none of which are derivative financial liabilities) comprise trade creditors, unsecured loans from individuals and trusts to whom the company provides services and an unsecured and interest free loan from The Dickinson Trust Limited, which are measured at amortised cost. The contractual maturity of the loans are shown at amortised cost. The trade creditors are all payable within six months.

#### Interest rate risk

The group has both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities. Interest bearing assets comprise only cash and cash equivalents which earn interest at a variable rate.

Details of the terms of the group's borrowings are disclosed in note 15. The group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of positive cash balances, denominated in sterling, which earn interest at a variable rate.

#### Company

The company's financial instruments comprise trade debtors and creditors, intercompany balances, cash and cash equivalents and unsecured loans from individuals and trusts.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The company's financial liabilities, which are all non-derivatives, comprise trade creditors, unsecured loans from individuals and trusts, an unsecured and interest free loan from The Dickinson Trust Limited and amounts owed to group undertakings which are recorded at amortised cost.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2020

#### 12. Related party transactions

The company makes interest free season ticket loans to its employees, including Mr M P Harris who is a director. The amount outstanding at 31 December 2020 was £nil(2019: £1,134).

The company provides management and advisory services in relation to the taxation and financial affairs of approximately 300 trusts, the majority of which have as beneficiaries and settlors members of the Pearson family, including the following directors: The Hon C A Pearson, The Hon W K Gibson, The Hon H M T Gibson, Mr A M Burrell and Mrs S H Troughton.

The Cowdray Trust Limited and The Dickinson Trust Limited are trustees of these trusts. Fees are payable by The Cowdray Trust Limited and The Dickinson Trust Limited to the company for services performed by the company for the trusts. The Cowdray Trust Limited and The Dickinson Trust Limited cover the costs for the fees by invoicing the individual trusts themselves.

The Cowdray Trust Limited and The Dickinson Trust Limited are related parties with the company due to there being directors in common with the company.

Fees charged to The Cowdray Trust Limited during 2020 were £250,870 (2019: £311,716). The balance owed from The Cowdray Trust Limited to the company at the year end was £18,710 (2019: £4,866 owed from).

Fees charged to The Dickinson Trust Limited during 2020 were £673,027 (2019: £559,068). The balance owed to The Dickinson Trust Limited by the company at the year end was £18,710 (2019: £4,866 owed to).

Fees charged to Blair Charitable Trust during 2020 on behalf of The Dickinson Trust Limited were £24,177 (2019: £21,226). This amount was owed to the company by Blair Charitable Trust and the same amount was owed to The Dickinson Trust Limited by the company at the year end.

As disclosed in note 10, there is an interest free loan from The Dickinson Trust Limited to the company. Loans of £240,000 have been made by The Third Viscount Cowdray's 1983 Grandchildren's Settlement, C A Pearson Children. Interest is payable on the loans at 1% above the Bank of England bank rate.

Key management are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, controlling and directing the activities of the group, or in relation to the company, the company. In the opinion of the board the group and company's key management are N Eagle, M P Harris, J de la Hunty, B H M Hollond, and E M Roberts. Information regarding their compensation is given below in aggregate for each of the categories specified under FRS 102:

	2020 <b>£</b>	2019 £
Short-term employee benefits	584,850	572,300
Post employment benefits	81,558	63,505
	666,408	635,805

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 December 2020

## 13. Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party.