STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020

FOR

ASSETZ PLC

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for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

DIRECTORS:	Mr S A Law Assetz Property Ltd
SECRETARY:	Mr S A Law
REGISTERED OFFICE:	1 City Road East Manchester M15 4PN
REGISTERED NUMBER:	05312193 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Kay Johnson Gee Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 1 City Road East Manchester M15 4PN

STRATEGIC REPORT

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31st December 2020.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company has not commenced to trade and remains dormant.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr S A Law - Director

24th June 2021

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st December 2020.

DIVIDENDS

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

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1st January 2020 to the date of this report.

Mr S A Law Assetz Property Ltd

REGISTERED OFFICE

1 City Road East Manchester M15 4PN

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF TRADE

Assetz House Manchester Green 335 Styal Road Manchester M22 5LW

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are 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 each director 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

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 Kay Johnson Gee Limited, will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr S A Law - Director

24th June 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Assetz Plc (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 31st December 2020;
- 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 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, 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.

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 Directors 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 Directors 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 Directors.

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 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page three, 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 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.

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:

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

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

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

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

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

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

Audit response to risks identified

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC;
 and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of
 journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting
 estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions
 that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error. As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

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.

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.

Roger Blaskey (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Kay Johnson Gee Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 1 City Road East Manchester M15 4PN

24th June 2021

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
TURNOVER		-	-
Administrative expenses OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		-	<u>(35,000)</u> (35,000)
Tax on loss LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	5		(35,000)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE Y	EAR	- -	(35,000)

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET 31st December 2020

		2020	2019
		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	6	15,000	15,000
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIAB	ILITIES	15,000	15,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	7	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings	8	_(35,000)	(35,000)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		15,000	15,000

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24th June 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr S A Law - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1st January 2019	50,000	-	50,000
Deficit for the year		(35,000)	(35,000)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(35,000)	(35,000)
Balance at 31st December 2019	50,000	(35,000)	15,000
Profit for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31st December 2020	50,000	(35,000)	15,000

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Assetz plc is a public company, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 05312193. The address of the registered office is 1 City Road East, Manchester, M15 4PN and the principal place of business is Assetz House, Manchester Green, 335 Styal Road, Manchester, M22 5LW.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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.

The company was dormant throughout the current year and previous year.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

The company has not amortised its intangible fixed assets as it remains a dormant company.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies above, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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 if the revision affects only that period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31st December 2020 nor for the year ended 31st December 2019.

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2019 - NIL).

Patents

5. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

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

6. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	and licences
COST At 1st January 2020	•
and 31st December 2020	15,000
At 31st December 2020 At 31st December 2019	15,000 15,000

The company has not amortised its intangible fixed assets as it remains a dormant company.

7. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

 Number:
 Class:
 Nominal value:
 2020 gt
 2019 gt

 50,000
 Ordinary
 £1
 50,000 gt
 50,000 gt

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

for the Year Ended 31st December 2020

8. RESERVES

Retained earnings £

At 1st January 2020
Profit for the year

(35,000)

At 31st December 2020 (35,000)

9. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company is party to an unlimited intercompany guarantee on all bank borrowings within the Assetz group of companies.

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is Mr S A Law, by virtue of his majority shareholding in the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.