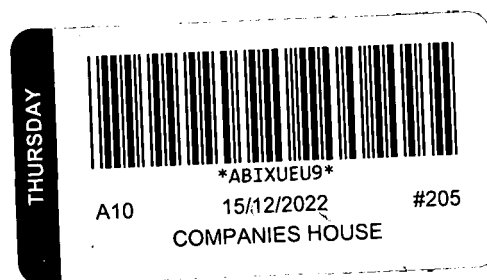


Registered number: 05381786

Acenden Limited

**Report and audited financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2022**



Acenden Limited

Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	5
Independent auditor's report to the members of Acenden Limited	6
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Statement of cash flows	13
Notes to the financial statements	14

Acenden Limited

Company information

Directors

A J Maddox
M J Arnold

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5GL

Registered office

Ascot House
Maidenhead Office Park
Maidenhead
SL6 3QQ

Registered number

05381786

Acenden Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Acenden Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Review of business

The Company continues to wind down its activities, following the transfer of its service contracts to another group company in March 2019. Until March 2019, the Company provided third party residential mortgage services to lenders and investors in the United Kingdom. The Company is headquartered in Maidenhead and was authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA reg. no. 438372) until December 2019.

The Company operates as part of the group of companies owned by Koala (Cayman) Limited (the "Group"). Koala (Cayman) Limited is ultimately owned by funds managed by Blackstone Tactical Opportunities Advisors L.L.C. and Sixth Street LLP.

On 25 March 2021, the Company sold its subsidiary, Cell A52 Harlequin Insurance Protective Cell Company Limited, to KHL Mortgage Services Limited (formerly Kensington Holdco Limited), a fellow Group company, for £1,100,000, realising a gain on disposal of £425,000.

In July 2021, the Company received a claim in respect of a terminated lease related to business sold to Kensington Mortgage Company during 2018 and 2019. As a result of the sale, any liability arising from this claim is the responsibility of Kensington Mortgage Company Limited therefore no amounts have been recognised in this Company's financial statements.

In October 2021, the Company's remaining property lease reached full term and expired. Dilapidations of £121,000 were settled in December 2021 by Kensington Mortgage Company Limited, a fellow group undertaking.

Results and dividends

The Company did not trade during the year and has made neither a profit nor a loss (2021: profit of £425,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: £8,933,000).

Future business developments and strategy

There are no remaining business activities in the Company. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern but no adjustment was required to the statement of financial position or the statement of comprehensive income as a result of this.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of approval and signing of the financial statements were as follows:

A J Maddox
M J Arnold

Acenden Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2022

None of the directors are directors of the ultimate parent company or had a beneficial interest in the share capital of the ultimate parent company during the year ended 31 March 2022. There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 2006.

Company secretary

Company secretarial duties are carried out by employees of Kensington Mortgage Company Limited, a fellow Group company.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the directors, in accordance with section 234 of the Companies Act 2006, were in force during the period under review and remain in force as at the date of approval of the annual report and financial statements.

Directors' indemnity and directors' and officers' liability insurance

The Group maintains a Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance policy including for the benefit of the Company. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Board may also indemnify a director against any costs or liabilities incurred as a result of their office, to the extent permitted by law. Neither the insurance policy nor any indemnities that may be provided by the Group for the Company provide cover for fraudulent or dishonest actions by the directors. However, costs may be advanced to directors for their defence in investigations or legal actions. The indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Going concern

As there are no remaining business activities in the Company the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, but no adjustment was required to the statement of financial position or statement of comprehensive income as a result of this. In assessing the appropriateness of the basis other than going concern, the directors have taken account of all relevant information available covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Events after statement of financial position date

There are no significant events occurring after the statement of financial position date, up to the date of approval of the financial statements that would meet the criteria to be disclosed or adjusted in the financial statements as at 31 March 2022.

Employees

The Company does not have any employees (2021: none).

Acenden Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2022

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be re-appointed and KPMG LLP will continue in office.

Strategic report

In accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic report and Directors' report) Regulations 2013, the Company has taken the exception not to prepare a strategic report as the Company qualifies as a small company in accordance with sections 382(2) and 382(3) of the Companies Act 2006. In the current year, the Company's turnover was not more than £10,200,000, the statement of financial position was not more than £5,100,000 and the number of employees was not more than 50.

This report was approved by the Board on 14 December 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



M J Arnold
Director
Ascot House
Maidenhead Office Park
Maidenhead
SL6 3QQ

Date: 14 December 2022

Acenden Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. As explained in note 3, the directors do not believe it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

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 its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Acenden Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Acenden Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the:

- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- Statement of Cash Flows; and
- Related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its result 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; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – non going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 3 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements are now not prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors, the audit committee, internal audit and senior management and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board meeting minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Acenden Limited

As required by auditing standards and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that Company management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the Company did not trade during the year.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including agreeing all accounting entries in the period to supporting documentation.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management as required by auditing standards, and from inspection of the regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: taxation and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Acenden Limited

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

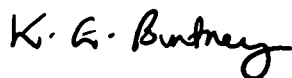
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that an audit 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Acenden Limited

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



Karl Pountney (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
Canary Wharf
E14 5GL

Date 14 December 2022

Acenden Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Operating and administrative expenses		-	-
Operating profit	5	-	-
Profit on disposal of investment		-	425
Profit before taxation		-	425
Tax expense on profit	7	-	-
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	425

There were no items of other comprehensive income for 2022 or 2021 and therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Acenden Limited**Statement of financial position
as at 31 March 2022**

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	-	121
Cash and cash equivalents	9	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		1	122
Current liabilities			
Provisions	10	<u>-</u>	<u>(121)</u>
		-	(121)
Net assets		<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>1</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Retained earnings		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total equity		<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>1</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 14 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



M Arnold
Director

Date 14 December 2022

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Acenden Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 April 2020	-	10	8,499	8,509
Dividends paid	-	-	(8,933)	(8,933)
Reduction in share premium	-	(10)	10	-
Profit for the financial year	-	-	425	425
At 31 March 2021	-	-	1	1
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	-	-	1	1

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Acenden Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		-	425
Adjustments for:			
Profit on disposal of investment		-	(425)
Decrease in debtors		121	8,653
Decrease in creditors		-	(8,388)
Decrease in provisions		(121)	(416)
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(151)</u>
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		-	(151)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>1</u>	<u>152</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

During the year ended 31 March 2021, dividends of £8,933,000 were declared, which were not paid in cash but used to reduce intercompany debtors. As cash was not paid these do not appear as financing cash flows within the cash flow statement.

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Acenden Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and was incorporated and is domiciled in England, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than the going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain significant accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

3.2. Going concern

As there are no remaining business activities in the Company the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, but no adjustment was required to the statement of financial position or statement of comprehensive income as a result of this. In assessing the appropriateness of the basis other than going concern, the directors have taken account of all relevant information available covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

3.3. Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in total equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in total equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns in respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on deductible temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement

Acenden Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3.4. Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Financial assets, including other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings are classified as debt are initially recognised at transaction price.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Acenden Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

3.6. Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (£), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Transactions in foreign currency are initially converted to sterling at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. All differences on exchange are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

3.7. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.8. Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the shorter of the lease term and the date of the next review.

3.9. Provisions

Provisions are recognised for present legal or constructive obligations arising as consequences of past events where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, which can be reliably estimated.

Claims are recognised upon being reported and are valued according to the terms of the relevant contract.

A provision is recognised for the estimated cost of settling all claims incurred up to but not paid at the statement of financial position date whether reported or not based on previous loss experience.

The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The estimation of claims incurred but not reported is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of

Acenden Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

settling claims already notified to the Company, where more information about the claim event is generally available.

3.10. Dividends

Final dividends are recorded in the financial statements in the period in which they are paid by the Company. Interim dividends are recorded in the period in which they are approved and paid.

4. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

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

At 31 March 2022, the Company did not make any critical judgements in applying its accounting policies.

There are no estimates and assumptions made by the Company concerning the future that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Operating lease expense	-	1,543
Operating lease recharges	-	(1,543)

Auditor's remuneration for the audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 of £25,000 (2021: £23,000) was borne by Kensington Mortgage Company Limited, a fellow group company.

There are no non audit services specific to the Company in the current year or prior year.

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company leased two buildings, which were used by Kensington Mortgage Company Limited. All rentals payable under the leases were recharged to Kensington Mortgage Company Limited.

6. Directors and employees

The Company does not have any employees (2021: none).

During the year none (2021: none) of the directors received any emoluments for their services to the Company or received any benefits from the Company.

Acenden Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

7. Taxation

Analysis of tax expense for the year:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax expense on profit for the year	-	-

Factors affecting taxation

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2021: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%).

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before taxation	-	425
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	-	81
Effects of:		
Income not subject to tax	-	(81)
Total tax expense for the year	-	-

Changes to UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted by the Finance Bill 2021 (on 24 May 2021). These included an increase in the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023.

8. Debtors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Other debtors	-	121
	-	121

The carrying amounts of debtors approximates their fair value.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Cash at bank	1	1
	1	1

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value.

Acenden Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

10. Provisions

	Dilapidation £'000
At 1 April 2020	537
Utilised in the year	<u>(416)</u>
At 31 March 2021	121
Utilised in the year	<u>(121)</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>

Dilapidation

The dilapidations related to the leasehold properties in Maidenhead and London. The Maidenhead lease was terminated in the year ended 31 March 2021 and dilapidations settled. The remaining provision, in respect of the London lease, was utilised on expiry of the lease in October 2021.

The cost of dilapidations was reimbursed by Kensington Mortgage Company Limited, a fellow Group company and so an equivalent amount was recognised in other debtors.

11. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2021: 1) ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

12. Dividends

No dividends were declared during the year (2021: £8,933,000).

13. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Not later than 1 year	<u>-</u>	<u>210</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>210</u>

At 31 March 2021, the operating lease commitments represented rentals payable by the Company on the lease of the London office used by Kensington Mortgage Company Limited. The Company received a recharge from Kensington Mortgage Company Limited in relation to operating lease expenses.

Acenden Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

14. Related party transactions

The Company entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business with other related parties. As at 31 March 2022, the Company had no amounts payable to the directors (2021: £nil).

	Amount expensed	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
	2022 £'000	2022 £'000	2022 £'000
Immediate parent company	-	-	-
Other Koala (Cayman) Group companies	-	-	-
Other entities not wholly owned by Koala (Cayman) Group	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	Amount expensed	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
	2021 £'000	2021 £'000	2021 £'000
Immediate parent company	-	-	-
Other Koala (Cayman) Group companies	-	121	-
Other entities not wholly owned by Koala (Cayman) Group	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>-</u>

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company sold its subsidiary, Cell A52 Harlequin Insurance Protective Cell Company Limited to KHL Mortgage Services Limited (formerly Kensington Holdco Limited), a fellow Group company, for £1,100,000, realising a gain on disposal of £425,000.

No dividends were declared during the year (2021: £8,933,000).

15. Parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent company and the ultimate parent company and controlling party of the Company is Koala (Cayman) Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. Koala (Cayman) Limited is the largest and smallest group into which the Company's results are consolidated. The consolidated financial statements of Koala (Cayman) Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from One Nexus Way, Camana Bay, Grand Cayman, KY1-9005, Cayman Islands.

16. Events after statement of financial position date

There are no significant events occurring after the statement of financial position date, up to the date of approval of the financial statements that would meet the criteria to be disclosed or adjusted in the financial statements as at 31 March 2022.