

CBA Europe Limited

CBA Europe Limited

Registered Number 5687023

Annual report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

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CBA Europe Limited

Directors and Advisors

Directors

K Salter
J O'Neill
S West

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
7 More London Riverside,
London SE1 2RT

Bankers

National Westminster Bank plc
Kings Cross House
200 Pentonville Road
London N1 9HL

Registered office

1 New Ludgate
60 Ludgate Hill
London EC4M 7AW

Company Registration Number: 5687023 (England and Wales)

Directors' report

The directors present the annual report and audited financial statements of CBA Europe Limited (the "Company"), for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Principal activities

The Company was incorporated in United Kingdom on 25 January 2006 as a private limited company. Operations commenced on 1 March 2007. The Company's principal activity is the marketing and arranging of sales of certain financial market products throughout Europe on behalf of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ("CBA Group" or "CBA").

The Company made no charitable or political donations for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: £nil).

Given the nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The development, performance and position of the Company are discussed and monitored by the directors of the Company at quarterly board meetings, as well as within the annual report of the Company and the ultimate parent company, Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Review of business

During the current financial year the company has continued to invest funds in its deposit held with CBA London. This decision was made due to the fact that the rate on the Company's deposit was more attractive than the yields from the UK Treasury Bills.

The Company's agency agreement with CBA London Branch was updated, following a benchmarking analysis completed by Ernst & Young on behalf of CBA Group. As such, the agency mark-up charged by the Company to CBA London Branch has increased from 7% to 10%, effective 1 July 2021 onwards. This amendment has been approved and ratified by the Board.

The Company was charged direct costs (salaries and wages) and attributed indirect costs (occupancy and IT costs) in relation to staff seconded to the Company from CBA Group. The Company received income, in the form of management fees, from CBA Group in respect of the services it provided.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to £547,000 (2021: £338,000). The Company did not pay a dividend on ordinary shares during the year (2021: £nil).

Future developments

The Directors continue to monitor the on-going situation caused by United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union (EU). The CBA Group has acquired its Dutch regulatory banking license and is establishing CBA's principal trading entity for European Economic Area counterparties in the Netherlands. The Company has begun to transfer impacted clients to this newly established entity.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has resulted in the outbreak of war between the two countries. This has resulted in many countries implementing significant sanctions and trade restrictions against Russia in support of Ukraine. This has had repercussions in the global economy creating uncertainty and market volatility. Whilst negotiations are ongoing to seek a resolution, the outcome of the negotiations is unlikely to lead to the resolution of the conflict in the foreseeable future. Consequently, the war is expected to continue for some time into the future with ongoing disruption in UK domestic and global markets. It is not considered that the Russia-Ukraine war will have a

Directors' report

significant impact on the principal risks of the Company due to the nature of the Company's transactions.

The directors consider the Company is well placed to meet future demands on the business. The directors do not foresee any future changes in the principal activities of the business.

Directors and their interests

The directors who held office during the year ended 30 June 2022 and up to the date of signing this report were as follows:

K Salter

J O'Neill (Appointed 23 December 2021)

S West (Appointed 30 May 2022)

A Foggo (Resigned 23 December 2021)

No directors who held office at the end of the financial year had any beneficial interest in the ordinary shares of the Company.

Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in s.234 of the Companies Act 2006, and as outlined in s.17 of the Company's Articles of Association. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

Financial risk management

The directors have considered the provisions included within s.417 of the Companies Act 2006, relating to the business review and financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company, including any associated use of financial instruments.

The financial risk management of the Company is performed in conjunction with the overall risk management of the CBA group as a whole and the parent company being the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA). Relevant procedural guidelines and methods of the CBA Risk Management Group used to manage credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk are set out below and where appropriate these have been implemented by the Company.

Credit risk

CBA Risk Management Group has policies requiring appropriate credit checks on potential counterparties before transactions are made.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's liability this year includes auditors' fees and tax payable; hence there is no material liquidity risk within the Company. The balance sheet is in a net current asset position so the Company is able to independently make its short term commitments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk for the Company is limited due to the fact that the Company has no assets other than its deposit into CBA London. The financial asset earns a yield which ensures certainty of future cash flows.

Directors' report

Disclosure of information to auditors

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, directors' reports shall include a statement, in the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved, that:

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

Strategic Report

The Company is part of a financial services group due to the nature of business carried out by the ultimate parent company, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. As such it is not eligible for the audited financial statements exemption which would normally be available to small companies.

Section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 allows for an exemption from preparing an annual strategic report. The Company has taken advantage of this exemption.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law, 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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' report

Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

The directors are also 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.

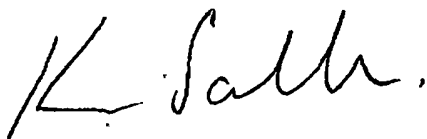
Going Concern

The directors have evaluated the Company's ability to continue as a going concern amidst the current macroeconomic environment. The Company expects no substantial impacts to business operations and have no material concerns regarding the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution that they be reappointed will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board.



K. Salter
Director

Dated 13 October 2022

Independent auditors' report to the members of CBA Europe Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, CBA Europe Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: Balance sheet as at 30 June 2022; Statement of comprehensive income and Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the

other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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 an auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Financial Conduct Authority, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as Companies Act 2006 and UK corporate tax regulations. We evaluated management's incentives and

opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate manual journals. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and those charged with governance including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Review of correspondence with and reports to the regulators, including the Financial Conduct Authority, in so far as they related to the financial statements;
- Performing analytical procedures for risk assessment purposes;
- Incorporating unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing; and
- Identifying and testing manual journal entries that met specific risk criteria and obtaining appropriate audit evidence.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company; or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Hannah Bolway (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Birmingham

13 October 2022

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover		8,882	8,731
Administrative expenses		(8,211)	(8,310)
Operating Profit	2	671	421
Interest receivable and similar income	3	12	2
Profit before taxation		683	423
Tax on profit	6	(136)	(85)
Profit for the financial year		547	338

The Company has, in the current financial year, no other comprehensive income other than the profit for that financial year shown above (2021: £nil).

All results are derived entirely from continuing operations.

Balance sheet

At 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Current assets			
Debtors	7	99	81
Investments	8	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	5,213	4,676
		5,312	4,757
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(60)	(52)
Net current assets		5,252	4,705
Net assets		5,252	4,705
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	1,750	1,750
Retained Earnings		3,502	2,955
Total shareholders' funds		5,252	4,705

The financial statements on pages 10 to 21 were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:



K. Salter
Director

Dated 13 October 2022

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	<i>Called up share capital</i>	<i>Retained Earnings</i>	<i>Total shareholders' funds</i>
	£000	£000	£000
As at 1 July 2020	1,750	2,617	4,367
Profit for the financial year	-	338	338
As at 30 June 2021	<u>1,750</u>	<u>2,955</u>	<u>4,705</u>

	<i>Called up share capital</i>	<i>Retained Earnings</i>	<i>Total shareholders' funds</i>
	£000	£000	£000
As at 1 July 2021	1,750	2,955	4,705
Profit for the financial year	-	547	547
As at 30 June 2022	<u>1,750</u>	<u>3,502</u>	<u>5,252</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements of CBA Europe Limited 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" ("FRS102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

a) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of more important accounting policies are set out below, together with an explanation of where changes have been made to previous policies on the adoption of new accounting standards in the year.

b) Going concern

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and on a going concern basis. The directors have also evaluated the Company's ability to continue as a going concern amidst the current macroeconomic environment. The Company expects no material impacts to business operations.

c) Related parties

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102, 'Related Party Disclosures', on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by Commonwealth Bank of Australia, whose Annual Report is publicly available. There are no other related parties transactions requiring disclosure.

d) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102

Paragraph 3.17(e) of FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, of which have been complied.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows of the CBA Group includes the Company's cash flows.

e) Turnover

The Company receives income from the CBA Group in respect of the service it provides, as part of the Service Agreement between the Company and the CBA Group. It is received on a monthly basis and is recognised on an accrual basis.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

g) Debtors

Debtors are stated after all known bad debts have been written off and specific provision has been made against all debts considered doubtful of collection.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

h) Creditors

When a financial liability is recognised initially, the entity measures it at its fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liability.

After initial recognition, the Company measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost.

i) Financial instruments

Financial instruments arising from the Company's operations which include amounts owed to and from group companies, debtors and creditors are included within the creditors and debtors to group companies and are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently held at amortised cost. The entity is currently applying IFRS 9 in respect of recognition and measurement of financial instruments.

j) Investments

Under FRS102, the Company has elected to present its debt securities on an amortised cost basis. Debt securities intended to be held on a continuing basis are disclosed as investments. These are included in the balance sheet at cost, adjusted for any amortisation of premium or discount incurred at acquisition, or adjustments for any repayments of capital, on an appropriate basis over the period until the investment's contracted or anticipated maturity. Provision is made for any permanent impairment.

k) Interest receivable

Interest receivable is accrued over the period of the investment.

l) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate in effect on the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical value are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

m) Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current, deferred and prior year tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it related to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Accounting policies (continued)

m) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

n) Impairments

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and an impairment loss incurred if there is objective evidence that an event or events since the initial recognition of the asset have adversely affected the amount or timing of future cash flows from the asset.

The Company assesses its investment in debt securities for objective evidence of impairment. Main indicators of impairment include significant changes in the market, economic or legal environment and a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost.

o) Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company. Unpaid dividends and other distributions that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

p) Pension costs

The employees seconded to the Company are members of a group defined contribution pension scheme. The cost of funding the scheme is charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

q) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

During the current reporting period there have been no significant accounting judgements or sources of estimation uncertainty used, that would result in the risk of a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Company's assets or liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

2. Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Operating Profit is stated after crediting/(charging):		
Management fees credited to group undertaking	8,882	8,731
Management fees charged by group undertaking	(8,075)	(8,160)
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	(29)	(27)
Auditors' remuneration for CASS services	(11)	(11)
Fees for tax services	(5)	(6)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3. Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Interest income from investments	-	2
Interest income from group undertakings	12	-
	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by affiliated companies and seconded to the Company (including directors) during the year was 24 (2021: 26).

Staff functions

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Sales	19	21
Finance	1	1
Administration	2	2
Directors	2	2
	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

4. Staff costs (continued)

The Company has the use of a number of individuals who are employed by affiliated entities and seconded to the Company. At the commencement of trade, the Company considered which individuals and associated costs should be included within headcount and related staff costs disclosure. The decision was made to reflect these seconded individuals in the disclosure of headcount and related staff costs as the directors consider this provides a more meaningful representation of the Company's staff costs.

The aggregate employment costs (excluding directors) were as follows.

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Salaries and Wages	4,557	5,009
Social security costs	704	724
Pension and Other costs	843	545
	<u>6,103</u>	<u>6,278</u>

5. Directors' remuneration

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, directors' emoluments represent the proportion of total emoluments paid or payable in respect of qualifying services only. Directors also receive emoluments for non-qualifying services, which are not required to be disclosed. The Directors receive all emoluments from CBA London Branch and not CBA Europe Limited.

All three directors are members of a group defined contribution pension scheme. All three directors have been granted shares in respect of a long term incentive scheme.

The emoluments of all the directors are paid by the ultimate parent Company which makes no recharge to the Company for directors' services. The directors are employees of the ultimate parent Company and are also directors of a number of fellow subsidiaries and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of the directors' emoluments in respect of each of the subsidiaries. Hence, no directors' emoluments are disclosed in the financial statements of the Company. Key management includes only directors of the company, hence there is no separate disclosure of key management compensation.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

6. Tax on profit

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Current tax charge		
UK Corporation tax on profits of the year	136	85
Total tax charge	<u>136</u>	<u>85</u>

Factors affecting the tax charge for the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021. The differences are explained below:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation	683	423
Tax charge at UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	130	80
Other non-allowable expenses	6	5
Total tax charge for the financial year	<u>136</u>	<u>85</u>

The effective tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2022 is 19%. (2021: 19%)

There is no un-provided deferred tax liability or unrecognised deferred tax asset in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

7. Debtors

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	75	47
Prepayments and accrued income	20	25
Corporations tax	4	9
	<u>99</u>	<u>81</u>

8. Investments

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Opening balance	-	2,999
Acquisitions	-	-
Maturities	-	(3,000)
Unamortised Premium/(Discount)	-	1
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying fair value.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Cash on deposit with intergroup undertakings	3,839	3,830
Cash on deposit with NatWest Bank PLC	1,375	846
	<u>5,214</u>	<u>4,676</u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Accrued fees payable	60	52
Corporation tax	-	-
	<u>60</u>	<u>52</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

11. Dividends

The directors have not declared a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

12. Called up share capital

	<i>Authorised Capital</i>	
	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
2,000,000 (2021: 2,000,000) ordinary shares at £1 each	2,000	2,000
	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>

	<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>			
	<i>2022</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>No.</i>
Ordinary shares at £1 each	<u>1,750,001</u>	<u>1,750,001</u>	<u>1,750,001</u>	<u>1,750,001</u>

On 17th November 2006, the Company issued 1,750,000 ordinary shares to its parent with a nominal value of £1 per share. On incorporation, one share with a nominal value of £1 was issued.

13. Contingent asset, liabilities and commitments

There are no contingent assets, liabilities and commitments in the current financial year (2021: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022

14. Post balance sheet events

There were no post balance sheet events.

15. Parent undertaking

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent company, controlling party and largest and smallest group in which the Company's results are consolidated is Commonwealth Bank of Australia, which is incorporated in Australia.

Copies of its consolidated group financial statements, which include the Company, are available to the public from Commonwealth Bank Place South, Level 1, 11 Harbour Street Sydney, New South Wales 2000, Australia.