

**HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**



## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	K I Boshov I K Ovcharov A Santarelli F C Isac F Otten V S Stefanov A M Christov
<b>Registered number</b>	07199183
<b>Registered office</b>	6 Arlington Street London SW1A 1RE
<b>Independent auditors</b>	Saffery Champness LLP Chartered Accountants 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE
<b>Accountants</b>	Price Bailey LLP 24 Old Bond Street London W1S 4AP

# **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

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**HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

**STRATEGIC REPORT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**Introduction**

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

**Business review**

Hanson Asset Management Limited ('HAM') is a Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") regulated UK company providing asset management services which include corporate advisory, wealth management and fund management. Clients includes, professional and retail investors and institutions.

The board of directors are responsible for the overall stewardship of the company. The company's performance for the year is set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 14 and is considered by the board of directors to be an improvement compared to the prior year. This is as a result of the continued effort to streamline the business and increase revenue. The Company remains focused on its long-term strategy of developing the business, increasing assets under management ('AUM') whilst monitoring costs.

The Company identifies its primary stakeholders as their clients, staff, shareholders and regulators. During the year the Company has directly engaged with all primary stakeholders through a variety of methods. Elsewhere in the strategic report the Company has considered the actions of the Company with regard to the identified primary stakeholders during the year.

Positive progress has been made in the year to refocus the business towards pure asset management for UK and European institutional investors. The Company has a senior management team in place to allow the Company to grow.

HAM have continued to develop its Investment Management offering to attract high-quality UK and European institutional investors, with business development focussed in two main areas; Wealth Management and Fund Management.

The Company managed four discretionary fund mandates, as well as a further introducer only arrangement, during 2021. These comprised a combined AUM of c.€88m across all funds.

The bespoke Income strategy remained the sole active private client model in the year with an additional four model portfolios established, but not yet live.

On the revenue side of the business:

The Wealth Managed Accounts, UCITS Funds and RAIF Funds are now all active and contributing to the overall development of the company sustainability.

Between fiscal year FY 20/21 and FY 21/22, we managed to keep operating P&L and costs in line our predicted business growth.

**Coronavirus impact**

During the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic the Company continued to ensure safe working practices to protect staff and maintain its trading position. The majority of staff continued to work from home and the Company had updated IT systems to enable efficient transition between the office and working from home.

**Key Performance Indicators**

Turnover: £1,025,605 (2020: £200,347)

AUM: £90.5m at period end (2020: £26.7m)

**HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**Governance**

Under the new prudential regulatory framework, all FCA investment firms are required to have robust governance arrangement that include:

- a clear organizational structure with well defined, transparent and consistent lines of responsibility
- effective processes to identify, manage, monitor and report the risks they are or might be exposed to, or pose or might pose to others.
- adequate internal control mechanisms, including sound administration and accounting procedures.

The Company's internal governance and controls should always be appropriate and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business model and activities.

The purpose of the Remuneration Code is to ensure that firms establish, implement and maintain remuneration policies, procedures and practices that are consistent with, and promote, sound and effective risk management.

Hanson Asset Management has a Remuneration Policy that applies to senior management, risk takers, staff engaged in control functions and any employee receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers, whose professional activities have a material impact on the firm's risk profile.

Hanson Asset Management has considered the contribution that can be made by a Remuneration Committee. In order to take a proportionate approach given the size and non-complex nature of both the activities undertaken and the organisation, Hanson Asset Management has decided that the governing body will undertake the role which would otherwise be undertaken by a Remuneration Committee. The governing body will be responsible for setting Hanson Asset Management's policy on remuneration.

Hanson Asset Management's Remuneration Policy will, at least annually, be approved by the governing body to ensure that it remains consistent with the Remuneration Code Principles, MiFID II requirements and Hanson Asset Management's objectives. The governing body will use all information available to it in order to carry out its responsibilities under the Remuneration Code, for example, information on risk and financial performance. In addition, the Compliance Officer, as part of Hanson Asset Management's regulatory monitoring, will include a review of the implementation of this Policy by the firm.

**NEW IFPR regime**

Investment Firm Prudential Regulatory Regime (IFPR) is the new prudential framework which will be introduced by the FCA on the 1st of January 2021 for MiFID investment firms. The aim of the IFPR is to streamline and simplify the prudential requirements for MiFID investment firms prudential regulated and supervised in the UK by the FCA.

The scope of this is to assess the impact of the requirements under the new prudential regulatory framework on Hanson Asset Management Ltd capital adequacy and risk management procedures, compared to the preceding regulation (UK CRR). The areas to be covered of this assessment is the Company's classification and prudential requirements, new initial capital and own funds composition, capital requirements (reference date: 30 June 2021), governance arrangements, remuneration policies, consolidation requirements, liquidity requirements, large exposures and reporting requirements

The primary objective of the framework is to achieve the same overall outcomes as the Investment Firm Directive ("IFD") and Investment Firm Regulation ("IFR") adopted by the European Parliament but acknowledges that certain amendments are appropriate to account for the specifics of the UK market. The new regulatory framework applies to MiFID firms deemed to be non-systemic. FCA divided the firms into two categories Small and Non interconnected (SNI) and Non small and Non interconnected (Non-SNI)

**New Classification System and Prudential Requirements**

IFPR introduces a new classification system for investment firms based on their activities, systemic importance, size and interconnectedness. All investment firms will be classified either as Small and Non-Interconnected ('SNI') and Non-Small and Non-Interconnected ('Non-SNI') FCA investment Firms. To qualify as an SNI, an FCA investment firm:

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

- must not carry out activities that have the greatest potential to cause harm to its customers or to the markets in which it operates, and
- must not carry out any activities on such a scale that would cause significant harm to customers or to the markets in which it operates.

To take account of the scale of activities the FCA investment firm carries out, FCA proposed as part of the first consultation paper some quantitative thresholds. This aim to prevent those FCA investment firms with potential to cause greater harm from being able to take advantage of the less onerous requirements. FCA also proposed balance sheet and revenue thresholds to account for firms that do not exceed the other thresholds but, due to the overall combination of activities, have the potential to cause consumer detriment if they had to wind down.

#### **Risk management objectives and policy**

The 2021 financial year had a number of macro-economic challenges and the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic but the directors are satisfied with the Company's results in light of this.

The Company's risk management policy reflects the FCA requirement that we must manage a number of different categories of risk. These include, where applicable: credit, market, business, operational, insurance, liquidity and group risk. In respect of this disclosure, it is the first four of these risks that are relevant and further information is provided on these risks below.

#### **Credit risk**

The Company's current business model does not expose the business to any material credit risk. The credit risk capital requirement arises due to the holding of bank deposits, loans, investments and any past due items which has been calculated as £ 50,950. Consequently, the company has concluded that no further action and or additional capital is required to mitigate this risk due to the surplus held over the capital requirement.

#### **Market risk Under Pillar 1**

The Company does have exposure to foreign exchange risk due to the foreign currency bank deposits held. Based on foreign exchange currencies held at the year end, the foreign exchange risk requirement is calculated as £15,524. The company has concluded that no additional capital is required to mitigate this risk.

#### **Business Risk**

The company's Pillar 2 business risk assessment considers a fall in assets under management following a market downturn that leads to lower management fees. Different economic scenarios are modelled as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to establish the impact of economic downturns on our financial position.

The Company's directors are responsible for monitoring the impacts of any market downturn on the business. Controls implemented include the continuing monitoring of its budgets and expenses and investment managers performance to determine any market risk. Monthly management accounts are prepared by the company's accountants for review and necessary discussions.

#### **Operational risk**

Most of the Company's risk management efforts are focused on operational risk. Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems. The Company continues to review its operational and compliance procedures and ensures all staff are experienced and knowledgeable to perform their responsibilities to the highest standards of professionalism and integrity. This includes everything, from risk of administrative errors, fraud and theft. The Company's policy is to operate a robust and effective risk management process, embedded within the governance and management structures of our business.

**Key risk areas** identified by management cover specific risk items within the following areas: Investment Management; Financial crime; Capital Adequacy; Personnel; Market; Client; Business Continuity; Strategy; Outsourcing; Operational; Legal and Regulatory compliance.

**HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The Company provides a high level summary of its assessment of risks identifying the impact and probability of each risk item then ranking each item as either high, medium or low. The Company also identifies and implements measures to mitigate the risk and monitor any residual risk on an ongoing basis. The Risk Map is appended to the ICAAP which is formally approved by the directors.

Capital resources: The Company's Capital Resources Requirement ("CRR") Pillar 1 calculation, as an IFPRU 50k Limited Licence Firm, is its Fixed Overheads Requirement (£386,784), which is higher than its Base Own Funds requirement (£50,000) or Capital Requirements relating to fx Risk (£15,524) and Credit Risk (£50,950) combined. The Company holds £659,929 as Tier 1 capital to meet its current CRR.

**Credit and market risk**

Disclosures in relation to the Company's credit and market risks have been considered immaterial. The Company's capital requirement is the higher of Base Own Funds Requirement (£50,000) and Variable Capital Requirement (Calculation of the Variable Capital Requirement is the Fixed Overheads Requirement rather than the sum of the Credit Risk Capital Requirement and the Market Risk Capital Requirement).

**Internal capital requirements**

The Company's overall approach to assessing the adequacy of our internal capital is set out in the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The ICAAP process involves separate consideration of risks to the company's capital combined with stress testing using scenario analysis. The level of capital required to cover risks is a function of impact and probability. Impact is assessed by modelling the changes in the Company's income and expenses caused by various potential risks over a 1- year time horizon. Probability is assessed subjectively.

Following the risk and capital requirement analysis undertaken by the senior management team, the Company has concluded that the additional capital required under our Pillar 2 calculation (based on the aggregation rationale) is £386,784. The Company holds £659,929 in Tier 1 capital which comfortably meets the company's fixed overhead requirement. In addition, the company's PI policy provides cover up to £5 million on any one claim which, in the Company's opinion, mitigates the need to apportion capital in Pillar

Therefore, the Company's Pillar 1 requirement is the minimum regulatory capital requirement that we will hold.

The position of the Company at the period end:

Having generated a loss after tax for the year of £496,142 (9 month period ending 31 December 2020: Loss of £436,749) the Company has net assets amounting to £666,273 at 31 December 2021 and a reasonable cash position. The directors understand the financial position of the Company at the year end and expect to improve this in the future.

**Quantitative remuneration information**

Hanson Asset Management has a Remuneration Policy that applies to senior management, risk takers, staff engaged in control functions and any employee receiving total remuneration that takes them into the same remuneration bracket as senior management and risk takers, whose professional activities have a material impact on the firm's risk profile.

Hanson Asset Management's Remuneration Policy will, at least annually, be approved by the governing body to ensure that it remains consistent with applicable rules and regulations, MiFID II requirements and Hanson Asset Management's objectives. The governing body will use all information available to it in order to carry out its responsibilities under the Remuneration Code, for example, information on risk and financial performance. In addition, the Compliance Officer, as part of Hanson Asset Management's regulatory monitoring, will include a review of the implementation of this Policy by the firm.

## HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Salary is set in line with the market at a level to retain and when necessary, attract skilled staff.

Any bonus paid is designed to both reflect the performance of a person in contributing to the success of the firm and their success in meeting, or exceeding, targets that have been set by the firm on an individual basis. The bonus will also take into account the fair treatment of clients and, where applicable, the quality of services provided to clients.

Where remuneration is performance-related then, in addition to the performance of the individual, Hanson Asset Management will also take into account the performance of the business unit concerned and the overall results of the firm. Performance assessment will not relate solely to financial criteria but will also include compliance with regulatory obligations and adherence to effective risk management. In keeping with Hanson Asset Management's long-term objectives, the assessment of performance will take into account longer-term performance, and payment of any such performance related bonuses may need to be spread over more than one year to take account of the firm's business cycle.

The measurement of financial performance will be based principally on profits and not on revenue or turnover. Awards will reflect the financial performance of Hanson Asset Management and as such variable remuneration may be contracted where subdued or negative financial performance occurs. Hanson Asset Management will not ordinarily make any variable remuneration awards should the firm make a loss.

Hanson Asset Management is required to disclose aggregate information on remuneration, broken down by business area and by senior management and other Code Staff. The relatively small size and lack of complexity of the firm's business is such that Hanson Asset Management only has the one business area (investment management) and does not regard itself as operating, or needing to operate, separate 'business areas' and the following aggregate remuneration data should be read in that context.

For the period ended 31 December 2021 the total aggregate remuneration awarded to Code Staff was £262,799 (December 2020: £221,619).

The Company has considered the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic and other macro-economic factors in the assessment of the going concern position. The Company has measures in place to mitigate the risks on its ability to continue as a going concern, as well as the ongoing financial support of its parent company. The directors therefore believe the Company is in a position to continue as a going concern.

#### Section 172 Statement

The Directors, in line with their duties under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, act individually and collectively in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its member, and in doing so have regard, amongst other matters, to the:

- Likely consequences of any decision in the long term
- Interests of the company's employees
- Need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- Desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct
- Need to act fairly towards members of the company

The Directors' regard to these matters is embedded in their decision-making process, through the Company's business strategy, culture, governance framework, management information flows and stakeholder engagement processes.

The Company's business strategy is focused on achieving success for the Company in the long-term. In setting this strategy, the Board takes into account the impact of relevant factors and stakeholder interests on the Company's performance. The Board also identifies principal risks facing the business and sets risk management objectives.

The Board promotes a culture of upholding the highest standards of business conduct and regulatory conduct. The Board ensures these core values are communicated to the Company's employees and embedded in the Company's policies and procedures, employee induction and training programmes and its risk control and oversight framework.



## HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Board recognizes that building strong and lasting relationships with our stakeholders will help us to deliver our strategy in line with our long-term values, and operate a sustainable business.

The Directors are supported in the discharge of their duties by:

- A director training programme to further their understanding of their duties and obligations under applicable law and regulation
- Processes which ensure the provision of timely management information and escalation through reporting lines to the Board from the Company's business areas, and its risk control functions
- Agenda planning for Board and Committee meetings to provide sufficient time for the consideration and discussion of key matters

#### Stakeholders

The Board understands the importance of engagement with all of its stakeholders and gives appropriate weighting to the outcome of its decisions for the relevant stakeholder in weighing up how best to promote the success of the Company.

The Board regularly discusses and takes into account in its decision making process issues concerning employees, clients, suppliers, regulators and its shareholder.

In addition to this, the Board seeks to understand the interests and views of the Company's stakeholders by engaging with them directly when required. The below summarises the key stakeholders and how we engage with each:

#### **Stakeholders Engagement**

##### Employees

Our employees contribute to a positive working culture and healthy working environment. Employees are key to the success of our business. In addition to aiming to be a responsible employer in our approach to pay and benefits, we continue to engage with our team to ascertain which training and development opportunities should be made available to improve our team's productivity and our individual employees' potential within the business.

Our culture invites different perspectives, new ideas and opportunities for growth. We work hard to ensure employees feel welcome and are valued and recognized for their hard work. The "weekly Team meeting" give all members of the company the opportunity to be updated on the performance of the company including financial performance and progress against strategy.

##### Clients

Clients are at the centre of our business.

Our client service team is building lasting relationships with current and potential clients to understand their objectives and requirements. We are in regular contact with clients in order to meet their defined reporting and service requirements. This includes attending monthly and quarterly update calls, face to face meetings (quarterly/bi-annually/annually) depending on client preferences.

##### Suppliers

We work with a wide range of suppliers in the UK and remain committed to being fair and transparent in our dealings with all of our suppliers.

The Company has procedures requiring due diligence of suppliers as to their internal governance, including for example, their anti-bribery and corruption practices, data protection policies and modern slavery matters.

The Company has systems and processes in place to ensure suppliers are paid in a timely manner.

##### Regulators

We work with our regulators and the government in an open and proactive manner to help develop regulations that meet the needs of all our stakeholders.

The Board's intention is to act responsibly and to ensure that the management team operates the business in a responsible manner, applying the high standards and good governance expected of a regulated business like ours. In doing so, we believe we will achieve our long-term business strategy and further develop our reputation in our sector.

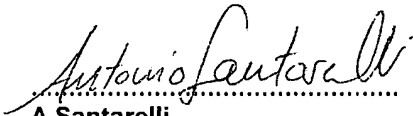
**HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Shareholders

The Board also seeks to behave in a responsible manner towards our one shareholder. The Board communicates information relevant to its shareholder, such as its financial reporting.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Antonio Santarelli', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

**A Santarelli**  
Director

Date: 4th April, 2022

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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;
- 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 to 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.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is to provide asset management services which includes wealth management and fund management. Clients include professional and retail investors and institutions. The company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

K I Boshov  
I K Ovcharov  
A Santarelli  
F C Isac  
F Otten  
V S Stefanov  
A M Christov

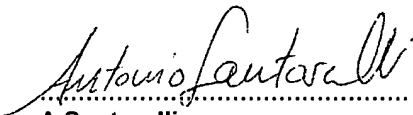
**HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**Auditors**

The auditors, Saffery Champness LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Antonio Santarelli', written over a dotted line.

**A Santarelli**  
Director

Date: 4th April, 2022

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Hanson Asset Management Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and 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 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Material uncertainty related to going concern**

We draw attention to Note 2.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company's ability to meet expenditure for the 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements is reliant on continued financial support from its parent company. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

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

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD (CONTINUED)**

#### **Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report 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.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Opinion 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report 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 Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report and in preparing the Directors' Report.

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD (CONTINUED)**

#### **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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the directors, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the company by discussions with directors and updating our understanding of the sector in which the company operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the company include The Companies Act 2006, FCA regulation and UK Tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the company's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the company's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. 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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

## HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD (CONTINUED)

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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.



Roger Weston (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of  
**Saffery Champness LLP**

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street  
London  
EC4V 4BE

Date: 5 April 2022



# HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Period ended 31 December 2020 £
	Note		
Turnover	4	1,025,605	200,347
Cost of sales		(345,249)	(34,192)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>680,356</b>	<b>166,155</b>
Administrative expenses		(1,542,080)	(1,566,503)
Other operating income		362,429	313,599
Exceptional items	9	-	650,000
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(499,295)</b>	<b>(436,749)</b>
Interest receivable and similar income		4,117	-
Interest payable and similar expenses		(964)	-
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(496,142)</b>	<b>(436,749)</b>
Tax on loss	8	-	-
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		<b>(496,142)</b>	<b>(436,749)</b>

The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

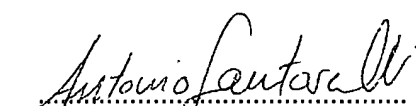
**HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 07199183**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	10	-	10,648
Tangible assets	11	8,769	89,943
		<u>8,769</u>	<u>100,591</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	12	554,101	482,544
Cash at bank and in hand	13	510,444	509,922
		<u>1,064,545</u>	<u>992,466</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(407,041)	(515,642)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>657,504</u>	<u>476,824</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>666,273</u>	<u>577,415</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Other provisions	15	-	(25,000)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>666,273</u></u>	<u><u>552,415</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	16	17,236	15,082
Share premium account		6,970,505	6,362,659
Profit and loss account		(6,321,468)	(5,825,326)
		<u>666,273</u>	<u>552,415</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

  
**A Santarelli**  
 Director

Date: 4th April, 2022

The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

# HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
<b>At 1 April 2020</b>	13,635	5,954,106	(5,388,577)	579,164
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>				
Loss for the period	-	-	(436,749)	(436,749)
Shares issued during the period	1,447	408,553	-	410,000
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	15,082	6,362,659	(5,825,326)	552,415
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Loss for the year	-	-	(496,142)	(496,142)
Shares issued during the year	2,154	607,846	-	610,000
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	17,236	6,970,505	(6,321,468)	666,273

The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

#### **1. General information**

Hanson Asset Management Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Arlington Street, London, SW1A 1RE.

#### **2. Accounting policies**

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Going concern**

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation existence for the foreseeable future. The directors believe that, after making enquires of the parent undertaking, Starcom Holding AD, they have expectation that the company has adequate resources to remain going concern for the foreseeable future. The parent company has provided written confirmation to the company outlining their continued financial support for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The company was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and there remains some uncertainty around future performance of the company. However, the directors believe the company to be a going concern with the consideration of the continued support of the parent company.

##### **2.3 Foreign currency translation**

###### **Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

###### **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.4 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### **Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

The company recognises fund and asset management fees in the period in which the service is performed.

Amounts receivable in respect of commissions are recognised when the transaction is entered in to by the client. Commission is treated as refundable as and when it is due back to the provider.

##### **2.5 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

##### **2.6 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

##### **2.7 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.8 Pensions**

###### **Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

##### **2.9 Exceptional items**

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

##### **2.10 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Other software	- 33 % straight line
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##### **2.11 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Land and buildings leasehold	- 20%/50% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.12 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

##### **2.13 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.

##### **2.14 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### **2.15 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

##### **2.16 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each

## **HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.16 Financial instruments (continued)**

reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

#### **3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.



# HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Professional fees	1,025,605	200,347
	<u>1,025,605</u>	<u>200,347</u>
	2021 £	2020 £
United Kingdom	91	133,953
Non UK	1,025,514	66,394
	<u>1,025,605</u>	<u>200,347</u>

### 5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2021 £	2020 £
Exchange differences	18,214	676
Government grants	(6,413)	(22,776)
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	18,750	13,750
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	81,175	72,233
Amortisation of intangible assets	10,648	12,500
	<u>10,648</u>	<u>12,500</u>

### 6. Employees

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	539,259	577,105
Social security costs	58,083	67,643
Pension costs	20,284	19,444
	<u>617,626</u>	<u>664,192</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Employees	9	12
	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>

# HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

### **7. Directors' remuneration**

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	187,576	256,219
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	5,456	6,631
	<u>193,032</u>	<u>262,850</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2020 - 4) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £130,000 (2020 - £99,619).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £5,200 (2020 - £2,731).

### **8. Taxation**

#### **Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period**

The tax assessed for the year/period is the same as (2020 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) as set out below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(496,142)	(436,749)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(94,267)	(82,982)

#### **Effects of:**

Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	4,784	8,586
Depreciation	15,423	13,724
Capital allowances	-	(83)
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	74,060	55,105
Provision tax adjustments	-	3,615
Loan relationship debits tax adjustment	-	2,035
<b>Total tax charge for the year/period</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

# HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 9. Exceptional items

	2021 £	2020 £
Exceptional income - Disposal of business segment	-	(650,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(650,000)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>(650,000)</u>

During the period ended 31 December 2020, the company sold part of its business. The proceeds from this transaction have been recognised as exceptional income.

### 10. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2021	50,000
At 31 December 2021	<u>50,000</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2021	39,352
Charge for the year on owned assets	10,648
At 31 December 2021	<u>50,000</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>10,648</u>

**HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

**11. Tangible fixed assets**

	Long-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 January 2021	241,502	34,434	99,985	375,921
At 31 December 2021	<u>241,502</u>	<u>34,434</u>	<u>99,985</u>	<u>375,921</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2021	167,564	30,429	87,984	285,977
Charge for the year on owned assets	68,523	1,806	10,846	81,175
At 31 December 2021	<u>236,087</u>	<u>32,235</u>	<u>98,830</u>	<u>367,152</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2021	<u>5,415</u>	<u>2,199</u>	<u>1,155</u>	<u>8,769</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>73,938</u>	<u>4,006</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>89,944</u>

**12. Debtors**

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Due after more than one year</b>		
Other debtors	-	139,500
	<u>-</u>	<u>139,500</u>
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors	63,568	106,439
Other debtors	144,282	49,125
Prepayments and accrued income	346,251	187,480
	<u>554,101</u>	<u>482,544</u>

# HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	510,444	509,922

### 14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	183,552	239,674
Other taxation and social security	18,777	17,692
Other creditors	87,204	120,951
Accruals and deferred income	117,508	137,325
	<u>407,041</u>	<u>515,642</u>

### 15. Provisions

	Other provision 1 £
At 1 January 2021	25,000
Released in year	(25,000)
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<u><u>-</u></u>

In the 31 March 2020 financial period, a legal claim was received by the company. The legal provision represented estimated legal fees and insurance excess in relation to the legal claim. The provision was released during the year.

### 16. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
17,236 (2020 - 15,082) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>17,236</u>	<u>15,082</u>

During the year ended 31 December 2021 the company issued 2,154 new ordinary £1 shares at a premium of £607,846.

## HANSON ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 17. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £20,284 (2020 - £19,444). Contributions totalling £361 (2020 - £Nil) were overpaid to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

#### 18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	168,567	412,500
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	939,167	152,473
	<u>1,107,734</u>	<u>564,973</u>

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	31,354	207,156
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	31,354
	<u>31,354</u>	<u>238,510</u>

#### 19. Related party transactions

During the year the company was charged £41,317 (31 December 2020 - £22,154) in respect of services provided by related parties through mutual directors. The amount outstanding at the year end was £3,000 (period end 2020 - £NIL). These transactions were carried out in the normal course of business.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by FRS102 not to disclose transactions or balances with other wholly owned members of the group.

#### 20. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Starcom Holdings AD, a company incorporated in Bulgaria. The ultimate controlling party is Assen Christov.