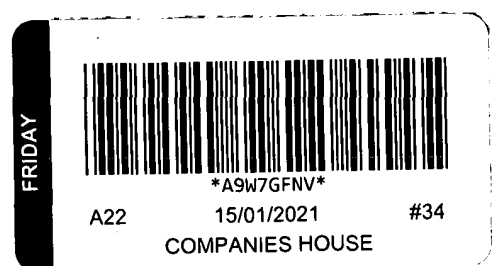


## **HUK 10 Limited**

### **Directors' report and financial statements**

For the period ended 28 December 2019

Registered number: 07530828



## Company Information

<b>Directors</b>	Paul McGowan Christopher Emmott
<b>Company secretary</b>	Inca Lockhart-Ross
<b>Registered number</b>	07530828
<b>Registered office</b>	80 New Bond Street London W1S 1SB
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
<b>Bankers</b>	Natwest Bank Plc 106 Linthorpe Road Middlesbrough TS1 2JZ
<b>Solicitors</b>	Wright Hassall LLP Olympus Avenue Leamington Spa Warwickshire CV34 6BF

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## **Directors' report**

For the period ended 28 December 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements of HUK 10 Limited ('the company') for the 52 week period ended 28 December 2019.

### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is that of financial intermediation and non-trading restructuring operations.

### **Dividends paid**

There were no dividends paid in the period under review (2018 - £NIL).

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the period were:

Paul McGowan  
Christopher Emmott

### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law 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;
- 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.

## **Directors' report (continued)**

For the period ended 28 December 2019

### **Impact of COVID-19**

The directors have considered the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic on the company, with a particular focus on its effect on the company's clients, suppliers and employees. In particular the directors have considered the ability of the company's borrowers to meet their repayment obligations and the underlying value of security provided.

The company has adapted well, successfully employing business continuity plans, and the directors consider that the company has sufficient financial resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the current crisis. Having considered the impact of COVID-19 the directors do not believe it to be cause for material uncertainty in respect of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### **Disclosure of information to auditor**

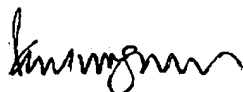
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

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

### **Small company regime**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 30 April 2020 and signed on its behalf.



**Paul McGowan**  
Director

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of HUK 10 Limited**

For the period ended 28 December 2019

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of HUK 10 Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 28 December 2019, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 December 2019 and of its loss for the period 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

### **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.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of HUK 10 Limited (continued)**

For the period ended 28 December 2019

### **Other information (continued)**

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 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 Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has 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 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 prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of HUK 10 Limited (continued)**

For the period ended 28 December 2019

### **Auditor's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

### **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the company's members in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Peter Chapman (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of

**Buzzacott LLP**  
Statutory Auditor  
130 Wood Street  
London  
EC2V 6DL

30 April 2020



## Statement of comprehensive income

For the period ended 28 December 2019

	52 week period ended 28 December 2019 £	52 week period ended 29 December 2018 £
Administrative expenses	(76,014)	543,821
Other operating charges	-	(33,360)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	<b>(76,014)</b>	<b>510,461</b>
Interest payable and expenses	-	(9,168)
<b>(Loss)/profit before tax</b>	<b>(76,014)</b>	<b>501,293</b>
Tax on (loss)/profit	5,519	1,436,542
<b>(Loss)/profit for the period</b>	<b>(70,495)</b>	<b>1,937,835</b>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 or 2018.

The notes on pages 8 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

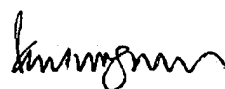
## Statement of financial position

As at 28 December 2019

	Note	28 December 2019 £	29 December 2018 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	4	11,307,748	11,394,393
Cash at bank and in hand	5	331	9,679
		<u>11,308,079</u>	<u>11,404,072</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(5,973,972)	(5,999,470)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>5,334,107</u>	<u>5,404,602</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>5,334,107</u>	<u>5,404,602</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>5,334,107</u>	<u>5,404,602</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		5,334,106	5,404,601
		<u>5,334,107</u>	<u>5,404,602</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 30 April 2020.



**Paul McGowan**  
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 28 December 2019

### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is 80 New Bond Street, London, England, W1S 1SB.

### 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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

##### *Impact of COVID-19*

The directors have considered the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic on the company, with a particular focus on its effect on the company's clients, suppliers and employees. In particular the directors have considered the ability of the company's borrowers to meet their repayment obligations and the underlying value of security provided.

The directors do not consider this to be cause for material uncertainty in respect of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has adapted well, successfully employing business continuity plans, and the directors consider that the company has sufficient financial resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the current crisis. Therefore the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

#### 2.4 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.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 28 December 2019

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### 2.6 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 non-puttable 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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

#### 2.7 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.

#### 2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 28 December 2019

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

### 3. Employees

The company had no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (52 week period ended 29 December 2018 - £Nil).

### 4. Debtors

	28 December 2019 £	29 December 2018 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,410,081	10,466,539
Amounts owed by connected companies	27	100,458
Other debtors	779,580	709,336
Prepayments and accrued income	118,060	118,060
	<u>11,307,748</u>	<u>11,394,393</u>

### 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	28 December 2019 £	29 December 2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	331	9,679
	<u>331</u>	<u>9,679</u>

## Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 28 December 2019

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

	28 December 2019 £	29 December 2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,973,745	5,988,239
Amounts owed to other participating interests	-	11,004
Other creditors	227	227
	<u>5,973,972</u>	<u>5,999,470</u>

### 7. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 28 December 2019 or 29 December 2018.

### 8. Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 28 December 2019 or 29 December 2018.

### 9. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Hilco Capital Limited, a company registered in the UK. The ultimate controlling party of the company is Hilco Inc, a company registered in the USA.

The smallest group of undertakings for which consolidated group accounts, which include the company, have been drawn up is headed by Hilco London Limited, a company registered in the UK.