Company registration number 10965313 (England and Wales)	
365 BUSINESS FINANCE SUB LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr A D Raphaely

Mr R Polatinsky

Company number 10965313

Registered office 13-15 Rosemont Road

London NW3 6NG

Auditor Goldwins Limited

75 Maygrove Road West Hampstead

London NW6 2EG

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to provide revenue-based finance to SMEs across the United Kingdom.

Review of the business

The results for the year are set out on page 7 and shows turnover for the year of £18,560,560 (2022: £10,080,897). The company's directors are satisfied with the results and financial position at the year end.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The sector remains highly competitive. Other than this, the principal risks to the company are customer demand and cost of raising finance.

Key performance indicators

The company uses a range of performance measures to monitor and manage the business effectively. The most significant of these are key performance indicators.

The main performance indicators for the year ended 30 April 2023 are as below:

- Turnover (£) 18,560,560 (2022: £10,080,897)
- Gross profit (£) 2,214,771 (2022: £942,702)

On behalf of the board

Mr A D Raphaely Director

21 March 2024

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

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

Mr A D Raphaely Mr R Polatinsky

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Goldwins Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Medium-sized companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the medium-sized companies exemption.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

On behalf of the board

Mr A D Raphaely Director

21 March 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF 365 BUSINESS FINANCE SUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of 365 Business Finance Sub Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows 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 30 April 2023 and of its profit 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

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

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF 365 BUSINESS FINANCE SUB LIMITED

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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the 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

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.

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 are set out below.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- We enquired of management, which included obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We reviewed the financial statement disclosures and tested these to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal
 entries and other adjustments, assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative
 of a potential bias and tested significant transactions that are unusual or those outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF 365 BUSINESS FINANCE SUB LIMITED

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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Anthony I Benosiglio Senior Statutory Auditor For and on behalf of Goldwins Limited

4 April 2024

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

75 Maygrove Road West Hampstead London NW6 2EG

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 as restated £
Turnover Cost of sales	4	18,560,560 (16,345,789)	10,080,897 (9,138,195)
Gross profit		2,214,771	942,702
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(2,214,771)	(942,702)
Profit before taxation		-	-
Tax on profit		-	-
Profit for the financial year			-

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2023	2022
		as restated
	£	£
Loss for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
_		
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		20	23	20 as resta	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	7	42,463,470		24,034,287	
Cash at bank and in hand		991,514		1,714,637	
		43,454,984		25,748,924	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(10,504,983)		(5,748,923)	
Net current assets			32,950,001		20,000,001
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(32,950,000)		(20,000,000)
Net assets			1		1
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	11		1		1

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions relating to medium-sized companies.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 March 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A D Raphaely

Director

Company registration number 10965313 (England and Wales)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital
	£
As restated for the period ended 30 April 2022:	_
Balance at 1 May 2021	1
Year ended 30 April 2022:	
Profit and total comprehensive income	-
Balance at 30 April 2022	1
Year ended 30 April 2023:	
Profit and total comprehensive income	-
Balance at 30 April 2023	1

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		20	23	20 as rest	122 atod
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations Interest paid Issue of financial receivables	13		6,773,611 (2,214,771) (18,231,963)		1,297,087 (942,702) (14,259,487)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	s		(13,673,123)		(13,905,102)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		12,950,000		15,000,000	
Net cash generated from financing activit	ties		12,950,000		15,000,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash	equivalents		(723,123)		1,094,898
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of y	rear		1,714,637		619,739
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			991,514		1,714,637

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

365 Business Finance Sub Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 13-15 Rosemont Road, London, NW3 6NG.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Revenues relate to discount recognition on basic financial assets and are recognised using the effective interest rate method over the expected life of the related financial asset.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Other financial liabilities

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 finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Change in accounting policy

In the current year, the following new revenue recognition policy has been adopted by the company and have an effect on the current period and prior period and may have an effect on future periods:

Income is now recognised using the amortised cost basis. In the previous accounting period, income was recognised over the life of the advance. The effect of the change in accounting policy has been shown in the prior-year adjustment note in the financial statements.

3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, 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.

4 Turnover

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sales	18,560,560	10,080,897

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total		
6	Interest payable and similar expenses	2023 £	2022 £
	Other finance costs: Other interest	2,214,771	942,702

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	Debtors			2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Financial receivables			42,108,341	23,876,378
	Other debtors			355,129	157,909
				42,463,470	24,034,287
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2023 £	2022 £
	Trade creditors			196,865	87,710
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			10,308,118	5,661,213
				10,504,983	5,748,923
9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one ye	ar			
			Notes	2023 £	2022 £
	Other borrowings		10	32,950,000	20,000,000
10	Loans and overdrafts				
				2023 £	2022 £
	Other loans			32,950,000	20,000,000
	Payable after one year			32,950,000	20,000,000
	Share capital				
11		2222	2022	2023	2022
11		2023			
11	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	2023 Number	Number	£	£

12 Ultimate controlling party

The parent company of 365 Business Finance Sub Limited is 365 Business Finance Limited and its registered office is 13-15 Rosemont Road, London, United Kingdom, NW3 6NG.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13	Cash generated from operations				
				2023 £	2022 £
	Profit for the year after tax			-	-
	Adjustments for:				
	Finance costs			2,214,771	942,702
	Movements in working capital:				
	Increase in debtors			(197,220)	(2,243,317)
	Increase in creditors			4,756,060	2,597,702
	Cash generated from operations			6,773,611	1,297,087
14	Analysis of changes in net debt		1 May 2022	Cash flows	30 April 2023
			£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand		1,714,637	(723,123)	991,514
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts		(20,000,000)	(12,950,000)	(32,950,000)
			(18,285,363)	(13,673,123)	(31,958,486)
15	Prior period adjustment				
	Changes to the balance sheet				
			djustment at 1Ad		
		reported £	May 2021 £	Apr 2022 £	Apr 2022 £
	Current assets	-	_	~	-
	Debtors due within one year	28,121,582	(2,085,407)	(2,001,888)	24,034,287
	Creditors due within one year				
	Other creditors	(3,656,883)	(280,619)	(1,811,421)	(5,748,923)
	Deferred income	(6,179,335)	2,366,026	3,813,309	- 1
	Net assets	1			1
	Capital and reserves				
	Total equity	1	-	-	1
	•				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

15

Prior period adjustment			(Continued)
Changes to the profit and loss account			
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Period ended 30 April 2022	£	£	£
Turnover	8,269,476	1,811,421	10,080,897
Cost of sales	(8,269,476)	(868,719)	(9,138,195)
Interest payable and similar expenses	-	(942,702)	(942,702)
Profit for the financial period	-	-	-
Reconciliation of changes in equity			
The prior period adjustments do not give rise to any effect upor	n equity.		
Reconciliation of changes in profit for the previous financi	al period		
			2022
Total adjustments			£
Profit as previously reported			-
Profit as adjusted			

Notes to reconciliation

During the year there was a change in revenue recognition policy. Income is now recognised using the amortised cost basis. In the previous accounting period, income was recognised over the life of the advance.

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