

Registered number: 12188602

## **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

### **ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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# **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

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## **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Director</b>	N Lorenzi
<b>Registered number</b>	12188602
<b>Registered office</b>	2 Corriggan Close London NW4 1TF
<b>Independent auditor</b>	PKF Littlejohn LLP 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

## **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

### **DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was that of activities of financial services and mortgage finance companies.

#### **Director**

The director who served during the year was:

N Lorenzi

#### **Disclosure of information to auditors**

So far as the director is aware at the time this report is approved:

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

#### **Auditors**

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

#### **Small companies' exemption note**

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

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



N Lorenzi  
Director

Date: 31/03/2022

## **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

### **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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 international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. 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 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 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.

## **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Decama Finance Limited (the 'company') 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, 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 UK-adopted international accounting standards.

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 period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; 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 director's 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.

## **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

#### **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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's 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 where 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 director's 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.

#### **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 extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

## DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

- We obtained an understanding of the company and the sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussions with management, sector research and application of cumulative audit knowledge and experience.
- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the company in this regard to be those arising from the Companies Act 2006 and UK-adopted international accounting standards.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to enquiries of management, review of minutes and review of legal correspondence.
- As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to: the testing of journals; reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or 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. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. 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 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, 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

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Timothy Herbert (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP

Statutory Auditor

15 Westferry Circus  
Canary Wharf  
London  
E14 4HD

Date: 12 April 2022



# DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED

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

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Revenue</b>	3	<b>271,522</b>	248,696
Direct costs		-	-
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>271,522</b>	248,696
Administrative expenses		(465,284)	(103,456)
<b>(Loss)/profit from operations</b>		<b>(193,762)</b>	145,240
Finance costs	5	(199,301)	(240,993)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(393,063)</b>	(95,753)
Tax expense	9	-	-
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(393,063)</b>	(95,753)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>(393,063)</b>	(95,753)

These accounting policies and notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 12188602**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	10	827,533	1,776,426
Cash and cash equivalents	11	4,025	802
		<u>831,558</u>	<u>1,777,228</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>831,558</u>	<u>1,777,228</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Loans and borrowings	15	34,167	50,000
		<u>34,167</u>	<u>50,000</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other liabilities	14	1,254,468	1,801,242
Loans and borrowings	15	10,000	-
		<u>1,264,468</u>	<u>1,801,242</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>1,298,635</u>	<u>1,851,242</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(467,077)</u>	<u>(74,014)</u>
<b>Issued capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	12	1	1
Retained earnings	13	(467,078)	(74,015)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<u>(467,077)</u>	<u>(74,014)</u>

The accounting policies and notes on 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

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

  
**N Lorenzi**  
 Director

Date: 31/03/2022

**DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

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

	<b>Share capital £</b>	<b>Retained earnings £</b>	<b>Total equity £</b>
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	1	21,738	21,739
Loss for the year	-	(95,753)	(95,753)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	(95,753)	(95,753)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(74,015)</b>	<b>(74,014)</b>
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	1	(74,015)	(74,014)
Loss for the year	-	(393,063)	(393,063)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	(393,063)	(393,063)
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(467,078)</b>	<b>(467,077)</b>

The accounting policies and notes on 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

**DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Loss for the year	(393,063)	(95,753)
<b>Adjustments for</b>		
Finance expense	199,301	240,987
	<u>(193,762)</u>	<u>145,234</u>
<b>Movements in working capital:</b>		
Movement in trade and other receivables	772,342	(1,241,089)
Movement in trade and other payables	(370,223)	30,356
	<u>208,357</u>	<u>(1,065,499)</u>
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		
Income taxes paid	-	(5,099)
	<u>208,357</u>	<u>(1,070,598)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	1,312,387
Repayment of borrowings	(5,833)	-
Interest paid	(199,301)	(240,987)
	<u>(205,134)</u>	<u>1,071,400</u>
<b>Net cash (used in)/from financing activities</b>		
	<u>3,223</u>	<u>802</u>
<b>Net cash increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	802	-
	<u>4,025</u>	<u>802</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		

The accounting policies and notes on 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

## **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

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

#### **1. Statutory Information**

Decama Finance Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled and registered in England. The company's registered number is 12166680 and the registered office address is 2 Corriggan Close, London, England, NW4 1TF

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was that of activities of financial services and mortgage finance companies.

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

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Pound Sterling (£), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant in the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.13

##### **2.2 New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the company**

There are no amendments to the accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2021 that have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

##### **2.3 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as a result of the continuing support of the parent company.

The Director has received a letter of support from Decama Capital Limited confirming it will continue to provide the Company with finance as required to meet its obligations for the period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

On the basis of his assessment of the Company's financial position and after confirmations received from the Directors of Decama Capital Limited the Director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, he continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

##### **2.4 Revenue Recognition**

Turnover represents interest on loans advanced. Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis, unless the outstanding balance is in excess of the expected realisable value of any asset, in which case it is excluded from the profit and loss account.

Default fees and interest are charged to customers when they fail to make a repayment within the agreed loan period. Such fees and interest are recognised as revenue when these amounts are expected to be recovered.

##### **2.5 Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the

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

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Financial instruments (continued)**

contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost unless they are classified as receivable within one year in which case they are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be received net of impairment.

Financial liabilities that are classified as payable within one year are subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid.

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 or settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are impaired when there is an expected credit loss. Trade and other receivables do not contain a significant financing element and therefore expected credit losses are measured using the simplified approach set out by IFRS, which requires expected lifetime credit losses to be recognised. Intercompany receivables are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk, 12 month expected credit losses are recognised, increasing to lifetime expected credit losses where there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Expected credit losses are determined with reference to the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default.

**2.6 Cash**

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash comprise of deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

**2.7 Share capital**

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

**2.8 Trade payables**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 Borrowings**

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

**2.10 Risk management**

**(a) Capital risk management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including borrowings and trade and other payables, as shown in the Statement of Financial Position). Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the Statement of Financial Position, plus net debt.

**(b) Credit risk management**

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers. If there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

**2.11 Taxation**

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of the financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

## DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED

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

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.12 Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise of profit and losses that have accumulated since incorporation.

##### 2.13 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

##### Recoverability of loan receivables

As at 31 December 2021, the Company has an outstanding loan receivable of £100,000 (2020: £1,071,000) in accordance with a signed loan agreement with the borrower. The amount expected to be recovered in respect of this loan is a judgement that the Director has made based on the forecasts, other financial information available and developments since the year-end.

The Director has estimated that the full loan balance repayable may not be fully recovered within the repayment period. This was based on the fact that the loan amount is secured on property owned by the borrower and the deemed recoverable value has been determined to be lower than the outstanding loan amount.

#### 3. Revenue

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations:

	2021 £	2020 £
Interest on loans advanced	271,522	248,696
	<u>271,522</u>	<u>248,696</u>

Analysis of revenue by country of destination:

	2021 £	2020 £
United Kingdom	271,522	248,696
	<u>271,522</u>	<u>248,696</u>

#### 4. Employees and directors

Other than the director, there are no employees in the company. The director is considered to be the only key management. The director's remuneration for the year was £Nil (2020: £Nil)



# DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED

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

### 5. Net finance costs

#### Recognised in profit or loss

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Finance expense</b>		
Interest on intra group loans	198,608	240,988
Bank loan interest payable	693	5
<b>Total finance expense</b>	<b>199,301</b>	<b>240,993</b>

### 6. Profit/loss before tax

The Profit/loss before tax is stated after charging:

	2021 £	2020 £
Auditors' remuneration	5,000	4,920
	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,920</b>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of the parent company.

### 7. Earnings per share

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit/(Loss) attributable to shareholders	393,063	(95,753)
Weighted average number of shares in issue	1	1
Basic earnings per ordinary share	<b>393,063</b>	<b>(95,753)</b>

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

**Financial assets measured at amortised cost:**

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are comprised of other debtors, prepayments and cash and cash equivalents.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of financial assets mentioned above.

**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:**

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost amount to £1,267,169 (2020 - £1,851,242).

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are comprised of other creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and non-current borrowings.

Tax expense	2021 £	2020 £
<b>9.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss</b>		
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>	-	-

The reasons for the difference between the actual tax charge for the year and the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom applied to losses for the year are as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss for the year	(393,063)	(95,753)
<b>Loss before income taxes</b>	<b>(393,063)</b>	<b>(95,753)</b>
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 19% (2020:19%)	(74,682)	(18,193)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3	-
Losses carried back	-	5,099
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(27,718)	-
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	102,397	13,094
<b>Total tax expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED

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

### 10. Trade and other receivables

	2021 £	2020 £
Receivables from group undertakings	672,008	656,300
Prepayments and accrued income	5,525	49,126
Other receivables	150,000	1,071,000
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>827,533</b>	<b>1,776,426</b>

As at 31 December 2021, other receivables of £511,792 were impaired and provided for. The amount of the provision was £411,792 at 31 December 2021. The other classes within other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

### 11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,025	802
	<b>4,025</b>	<b>802</b>

### 12. Called up share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary £1 shares	1	1
<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

On incorporation, 1 ordinary share was issued at par with a residual value of £1.

### 13. Retained earnings

	2021 £	2020 £
At 1 January	(74,015)	21,738
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(393,063)	(95,753)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>(467,078)</b>	<b>(74,015)</b>

# DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED

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

### 14. Trade and other payables

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade payables	716	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,242,286	1,753,886
Accruals and deferred income	11,466	47,356
	<u>1,254,468</u>	<u>1,801,242</u>

For amounts owed to group undertakings, the fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on these borrowings is close to current market rates.

### 15. Borrowings

	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Non-current</b>		
Bank loans	34,167	50,000
<b>Current</b>		
Bank loans	10,000	-
<b>Total loans and borrowings</b>	<u>44,167</u>	<u>50,000</u>

Bank borrowings mature in 2026 and bear an interest rate of 2.5% per annum after the first 12 months of the loan having been drawn down.

### 16. Related party disclosures

During the period ended 31 December 2021, Decama Capital Ltd (the parent company of Decama Finance Ltd) advanced the company £nil (2020 - £1,029,000). Interest is charged on this loan at a fixed rate of 15.5% per annum. The balance due back to Decama Capital Ltd at 31 December 2021 is £1,200,623 (2020 - £1,577,335) and is payable on demand. The company incurred management fees during the year which are payable to Decama Capital Ltd of £28,608. As at 31 December 2021, the Company owed management fees of £61,384 (2020: £32,776). Furthermore, Decama Finance Ltd was owed £19,721 (2020: £Nil) for expenses incurred on behalf of Decama Capital Limited.

During the period ended 31 December 2021, Decama MK55 Ltd (a fellow subsidiary of Decama Capital Ltd) borrowed £319,100 (2020 - £379,400) from the company. No interest is charged on this loan. The balance due back from Decama MK55 Ltd at 31 December 2021 is £117,719 (2020 - £176,551) and this amount is payable on demand.

During the period ended 31 December 2021, Decama MK Ltd (a fellow subsidiary of Decama Capital Ltd) borrowed £271,041 (2020 - £537,208) from the company. No interest is charged on this loan. The balance due back from Decama MK Ltd at 31 December 2021 is £554,289 (2020 - £656,300).

## **DECAMA FINANCE LIMITED**

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

#### **17. Ultimate parent undertakings**

The ultimate and immediate parent company is Decama Capital Ltd which is a company that is listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Decama Capital Ltd produces consolidated financial statements that are publicly available.

The consolidated financial statements of Decama Capital Limited are available from its registered office BAR KOHVA 16, BNEI BRAK 5126107, Israel, ISR.

#### **18. Events after the reporting period**

There are no events subsequent to the year end that requires disclosure in these financial statements.