Company Registration No. 08410053 (England and Wales)

REDITUM CAPITAL LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

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REDITUM CAPITAL LTD

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REDITUM CAPITAL LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		87,985		66,307
Investments	4		127		-
			88,112		66,307
Current assets					
Debtors	6	508,642		684,247	
Cash at bank and in hand		67,564		13,955	
		576,206		698,202	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,226,470)		(2,316,882)	
Net current liabilities			(1,650,264)		(1,618,680)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,562,152)		(1,552,373)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(1,562,252)		(1,552,473)
Total equity			(1,562,152)		(1,552,373)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr R N Gore
Director

Company Registration No. 08410053

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Reditum Capital Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1AG.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the net liabilities of £1,562,152 as at 31 July 2017, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reason.

At the date of approval of these financial statements the company is funded by a loan from Mark J Stephen, one of the beneficial owners of the company, and a loan from BSM Securities Limited, a company related by beneficial ownership.

Both BSM Securities Limited and Mark J Stephen has confirmed that they will not seek repayment of amounts already advanced and any additional amounts advanced for a period of 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.8 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 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 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.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 13 (2016 - 15).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2016	47,328	60,739	108,067
Additions	38,569	27,208	65,777
At 31 July 2017	85,897	87,947	173,844
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2016	15,321	26,439	41,760
Depreciation charged in the year	26,262	17,837	44,099
At 31 July 2017	41,583	44,276	85,859
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2017	44,314	43,671	87,985
At 31 July 2016	32,007	34,300	66,307

4 Fixed asset investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	127	-

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 August 2016	-
Additions	127
At 31 July 2017	127
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2017	127
At 31 July 2016	-

5 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 July 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Reditum SPV 1 Limited	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 2 Limited	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 3 Limited	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 4 Limited	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 5 Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 6 Ltd	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 7 Ltd	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 8 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 9 Ltd	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 10 Ltd	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 11 Ltd	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 12 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 13 Ltd	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 14 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 15 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 16 Ltd	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 17 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 18 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 19 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 20 Ltd	England and Wales	Providing commercial finance	Ordinary shares	100.00

5 Subsidiaries (Continued)

Reditum SPV 21 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 22 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 23 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 24 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 25 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 26 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum SPV 27 Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00
Reditum Capital IHT Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00

6 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	81,127	11,309
Other debtors	288,074	560,864
Prepayments and accrued income	139,441	112,074
	508,642	684,247

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	212,105	270,859
Corporation tax	1,692	-
Other taxation and social security	96,212	98,042
Other creditors	1,788,606	1,826,528
Accruals and deferred income	127,855	121,453
	2,226,470	2,316,882

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	81,350	148,333
Between two and five years	20,338	101,688
	101,688	250,021

10 Related party transactions

The following related party transactions occurred during the year:

BSM Securities Limited

BSM Securities Limited provided a loan to Reditum Capital Ltd for £912,557 (2016 - £1,037,950) during the year, with outstanding interest of £nil (2016 - £26,624) at year-end. The company is related to one of the beneficial owners of Reditum Capital Ltd, Mark Stephen. There is also a recharge of £8,048 (2016 - £nil) which is payable by BSM Securities Limited for the year.

Financial Support Services Limited

Financial Support Services Limited has been provided a loan by Reditum Capital Ltd of £140,440 (2016 - £140,440) during the year, with outstanding interest payable of £9,606 (2016 - £2,583) at year-end. The company is related to one of the beneficial owners of Reditum Capital Ltd, Mark Stephen. There is also a recharge of £63,806 (2016 - £63,776) which is payable by Financial Support Services Limited for the year.

Kazai Capital Limited

Kazai Capital Limited has a recharge invoice payable to Reditum Capital Ltd of £908 (2016 - £1,180) for the year. This company is a related party as Richard Gore was common director of the two companies.

Power Prestige Cars Limited

Power Prestige Cars Limited has a recharge invoice payable to Reditum Capital Ltd of £1,025 (2016 - £157) for the year. The company is related to one of the beneficial owners of Reditum Capital Ltd, Mark Stephen.

Minerva Lending Management Limited

Minerva Lending Management Limited has a recharge invoice payable to Reditum Capital Ltd of £11,500 (2016 - £nil) for the year. The company is the parent company of Reditum Capital Ltd.

Elaine Securities PLC

Elaine Securities PLC provided a loan to Reditum Capital Ltd of £30,000 (2016 - £nil) during the year. The company is related to one of the beneficial owners of Reditum Capital Ltd, Mark Stephen. There is also a recharge of £493 (2016 - £nil) which is payable to Elaine Securities PLC for the year.

The Meredith Property Group PLC

The Meredith Property Group PLC provided a loan to Reditum Capital Ltd of £30,000 (2016 - £nil) during the year. The company is related to one of the beneficial owners of Reditum Capital Ltd, Mark Stephen. There is also a recharge of £71,703 (2016 - £nil) which is payable to The Meredith Property Group PLC for the year.

11 Directors' transactions

The following loans have been made to the company by the directors..

Mark Stephen, one of the director has provided a loan to Reditum Capital Ltd of £574,849 (2016 - £331,369) during the year, with outstanding interest of £89,077 (2016 - £10,127) at year end.

Richard Gore, one of the director has provided a loan to Reditum Capital Ltd of £100,000 (2016 - £nil)during the year, with outstanding interest of £1,157 (2016 - £nil) at year end.

12 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Minerva Lending Management Limited, a company registered in England and Wales which is controlled by its directors.