

Registered number: 10364415

CP FUNDING 1 PLC

UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2018 TO 31 MARCH 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D R Davies (appointed 14 February 2018) K R Haines (appointed on 26 February 2018) R D L Johnson (appointed on 14 February 2018)
Company Secretary	S.C.R. Secretaries Limited
Registered number	10364415
Registered office	1 Bedford Row London United Kingdom WC1R 4BZ

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2018 TO 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	From 1 October 2018 to 31 March 2019 £	From 1 October 2017 to 31 March 2018 £
Interest income	5	144,809	0
Interest expense	6	-38,891	0
Net interest		105,918	0
Administrative expenses		-106,543	0
Operating loss		-625	0
Loss for the period		-625	0
Loss for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		-625	0
		-625	0

The notes on pages 6 to 11 form part of these unaudited interim financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	31 March 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Non-current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	0	0
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	4,488,383	37,500
Cash and cash equivalents	9	7,879	12,500
		<u>4,496,262</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	4,446,887	0
Net current assets		<u>49,375</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>49,375</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	0	0
Net assets		<u>49,375</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	50,000	50,000
Profit and loss account	14	-625	0
		<u>49,375</u>	<u>50,000</u>

The interim financial statements are unaudited and provided by the management of the Company for information on the company's activities.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and preparation of accounts, and confirm that these interim financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of sections 395 to 397 Companies Act 2006 and UK Accounting Standards in so far as relevant.

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

DR Davies

.....
D R Davies

Date: 10 April 2019

The notes on pages 6 to 11 form part of these unaudited interim financial statements.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 2018 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2019

1. General information

CP Funding Plc 1 ("the Company") is registered in England and Wales.

The registered office of the Company is 1 Bedford Row, London, United Kingdom, WC1R 4BZ.

CP Funding 1 Plc is a public limited company.

The principal activity of the entity is to provide finance to commercial undertakings through lending and related activities.

2. Accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation of interim financial statements

The interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 so far as it is appropriate with these interim financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

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

2.3. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement on an effective interest rate ("EIR") basis. The EIR is the rate that, at the inception of the financial asset or liability, discounts expected future cash payments and receipts over the expected life of the instrument back to the initial carrying amount. When calculating the EIR, the Directors estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the instrument but do not consider the risk of the assets' future credit losses.

At each reporting date, management makes an assessment of the expected remaining life of its interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities and where there is a change in those assessments, the remaining amount of any unamortised discounts or premiums is recognised prospectively.

The calculation of the EIR includes all transaction costs and fees paid or received that are an integral part of the finance cost.

Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

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.

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. Creditors

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

2.7. 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 third parties.

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.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenue and expenses during the period.

Effective interest rate

The Financial Reporting Standard requires interest earned and incurred on loans and borrowings respectively to be measured under the effective interest rate method. Management must therefore use judgment to estimate the expected life of each instrument and hence the expected cash flows relating to it.

Loan impairment provisions

Loans receivable are assessed on at least a yearly basis for impairment. In determining whether an impairment provision should be created, judgments are made as to whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired as a result of loss events that occurred after the recognition of the asset and by the reporting date. The calculation of the impairment loss is management's best estimate of losses at the balance sheet date and reflects the expected future cash flows based on both the likelihood of a loan or advance being written off and the estimated loss on such a write-off, considering the value of security held.

4. Employees

There were no employees during the period other than the Directors, who did not receive any remuneration.

5. Interest income

	From 1 October 2018 to 31 March 2019	<i>From 1 October 2017 to 31 March 2018</i>
	£	£
Loan interest income	144,809	0
	<u>144,809</u>	<u>0</u>

6. Interest expense

	From 1 October 2018 to 31 March 2019	<i>From 1 October 2017 to 31 March 2018</i>
	£	£
Loan interest expense	38,891	0
	<u>38,891</u>	<u>0</u>

7. Taxation

	From 1 October 2018 to 31 March 2019	<i>From 1 October 2017 to 31 March 2018</i>
	£	£
Total current tax	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period is higher than (period ended 31 March 2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (period ended 31 March 2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	31 March 2019	30 September 2018
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	-625	0
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (period ended 31 March 2018: 19%).	-119	0
Effects of:		
Other differences	119	0
Total tax charge for the period	0	0

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 16 March 2016 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17 percent with effect from 1 April 2020. These changes were substantively enacted on 6 September 2016.

8. Debtors

	31 March 2019	30 September 2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Loans receivable from third parties	4,302,521	0
Accrued loan interest	136,488	0
Called up share capital not paid	37,500	37,500
Prepayments	11,875	0
	4,488,383	37,500

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2019	30 September 2018
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	7,879	12,500
	7,879	12,500

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2019	30 September 2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	105,477	0
Notes in issue	4,341,410	0
	4,446,887	0

11. Notes issued during the period

	Nominal	Issue date	Maturity date
£ 5,000,000 Euro-Commercial Paper Notes	528,931	01 October 2018	30 November 2018
€ 6,000,000 Euro-Commercial Paper Notes	3,238,167	01 November 2018	30 April 2019
£ 1,250,000 Euro-Commercial Paper Notes	1,022,243	26 November 2018	21 November 2019
£ 5,000,000 Euro-Commercial Paper Notes	528,172	30 November 2018	29 January 2019
£ 5,000,000 Euro-Commercial Paper Notes	529,486	29 January 2019	29 April 2019

The Notes were issued to the noteholders under individual listing particulars and have been redeemed or are due to be redeemed at the maturity dates set out above. The Notes are issued under Euro-Commercial Paper Programme.

12. Financial instruments

	31 March 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	7,879	12,500
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,439,008	0
	<u>4,446,887</u>	<u>12,500</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4,446,887	0
	<u>4,446,887</u>	<u>0</u>

13. Share capital

	31 March 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
200,000 (31 March 2018: 200,000) Ordinary shares of £0.25 each	50,000	50,000
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

14. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained losses.

15. Related party transactions

The Directors are the key management personnel of the company and they are not remunerated for their position held at the Company.

16. Controlling party

The shares of CP Funding 1 Plc are held on trust for The Castello Trust by Bedford Row Capital Advisers Limited. The ultimate controlling party is The Castello Trust.