

Company registration number 08956837 (England and Wales)

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director Mr S G Lamarque

Company number 08956837

Registered office 66 Prescott Street
London
E1 8NN

Auditor CBW Audit Limited
66 Prescott Street
London
E1 8NN

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

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HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Fair review of the business

The director established the company to design, market and manage structured investment for both UK and European investors.

The results and the financial position at the yearend were considered satisfactory by the director who expects continued growth in the foreseeable future.

The company's turnover had increased by 7% in the year. We do offer full private client broking, advice and distribute our own branded retail and institutional investment products and this is an expanding area of our business.

The director expects, based on the successful delivery of current investment initiatives in technology, high quality staff and new product areas, along with the continuation of favourable market conditions, continued growth in the foreseeable future. The company is also able to operate in both London and Paris. As at year end, the Hilbert Investment Solutions group employs 25 people across UK, France, Belgium, and Luxembourg

The company is registered with, and monitored by, the FCA. As a result of their ability to hold client assets and current permissions, the FCA determines that the company must maintain the higher of the base capital resources requirement of EUR125k or the sum of its credit risk capital requirement and market risk capital requirements which was calculated to be £159k. The directors are content that this has been maintained during the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Credit risk

Investments of cash surpluses, borrowings and derivative instruments are made through banks and companies which must fulfil credit rating criteria approved by the Board.

Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse change in net assets or income arising from movements in foreign exchange rates, a reduction of liquidity in the market and the related fall in transactions.

As the firm is an execution only broker and therefore does not trade on own account, movements in the prices of financial instruments will only have a limited effect on the firm.

Development and performance

The company over the previous year has investigated expanding into different markets to develop the range opportunities available to their clients. An example of this is providing brokering services into pension plans as well as the continued retail clients.

Finally, the tangible core of our business is Hilbert's Infinity our core custody & trading system is that we developed in-house and that we own. Infinity is our beating heart, It's a complex suite of code that we own and that we wrote in-house and allows our client to perform the design, the pricing, the risk management and the custody of Structured Investment.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Other performance indicators

The KPI of the business is service fees and profit generated as disclosed in the statutory profit and loss account. We also have a few areas where we are looking to focus on in 2022, namely:

- Intangible Assets (Infinity) increased by 50% (year end 2022)
- Expecting to have 10 000 active clients using the system by 2025
- Positive profit trend

Compliance with section 172 statement

Under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, the Director has a duty to act in good faith, which would most likely promote the success of the company for the benefit and interests of all its stakeholders as a whole. The Company's stakeholders include, but are not limited to, its employees, suppliers, customers and regulators.

The Board endeavours to achieve and maintain a reputation for high standards of conduct amongst its stakeholders which it regards as crucial in its ability to successfully achieve its corporate objectives. During the development of the Company's strategies and decision-making processes, the Board will consider its stakeholders and their interests. The differing interests of stakeholders require the Board to assess and manage the impact of its policies in a fair and balanced manner to the benefit of its stakeholders as a whole. The Board considers below these different stakeholder Company's, their material issues and how the Company engages with them.

Employees

The employees are considered to be extremely significant in the company's operations. Regular meetings are held with employees where company updates are provided. Ongoing management training, personal development and performance reviews all contribute to the development of staff.

Suppliers

Supplier interests include fair trading, payment terms and working towards building a successful relationship. The company will regularly review its supplier payments and performance alongside its monitoring of its performance.

Customers

Customers are regularly informed of the upcoming products created by the company, which are designed to meet their needs. The company aims to achieve the highest level of customer service and operates under an open and transparent pricing model with its customers.

Regulators and Compliance

The company holds licenses with the Financial Conduct Authority and must adhere to the regulatory requirements of these licenses. The company ensures that staff have sufficient knowledge and with regular training, ensures that these regulations are met.

The nature of the business undoubtedly results in a higher risk of money laundering. All staff receive the relevant Anti-Bribery and Anti-Money Laundering training. Procedures and communications are in place to ensure that staff are able to comply with anti-Money Laundering should there ever be a case.

Energy and carbon usage

The board confirm that the company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period and therefore qualifies as low usage under the energy and carbon regulations.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

On behalf of the board

Mr S G Lamarque
Director

18 October 2022

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing broking services and distribution of structured products.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Director

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

Mr S G Lamarque

Auditor

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

Director's Responsibilities Statement

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

On behalf of the board

Mr S G Lamarque
Director

18 October 2022

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hilbert Investment Solutions Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 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 31 March 2022 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 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 director 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 director is 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

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 director's 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 director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The laws and regulations applicable to the company were identified through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the plaster and related construction materials wholesaler industry.

Of these laws and regulations, we focused on those that we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including compliance with Financial Conduct Authority, Directive 2014/65/EU (MiFID 2), Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, The Bribery Act 2010, anti-money-laundering, The Employment Rights Act 1996, environmental and health and safety legislation. The extent of compliance with these laws and regulations identified above was assessed through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence. The identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- obtaining the CASS resolution pack and assessing the internal procedures
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- understanding the design of the company's remuneration policies.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected variances;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- confirming with management that correct insurance policies are in place; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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.

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.

Daniel Rose (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of CBW Audit Limited

20 October 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

66 Prescott Street
London
E1 8NN

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	2,901,490	2,658,485
Cost of sales		(420,247)	(1,675,208)
Gross profit		<u>2,481,243</u>	<u>983,277</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,018,714)	(917,307)
Operating profit	4	<u>1,462,529</u>	<u>65,970</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	6,839
Profit before taxation		<u>1,462,529</u>	<u>72,809</u>
Tax on profit	8	(304,303)	(13,685)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>1,158,226</u></u>	<u><u>59,124</u></u>

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

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year	1,158,226	59,124
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,158,226</u>	<u>59,124</u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		252,831		203,409
Tangible assets	10		5,878		7,666
Investments	11		1,702,716		799,817
			<u>1,961,425</u>		<u>1,010,892</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	13	811,259		825,397	
Cash at bank and in hand		43,224		119,293	
		<u>854,483</u>		<u>944,690</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(760,519)</u>		<u>(1,058,419)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>93,964</u>		<u>(113,729)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,055,389</u>		<u>897,163</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		<u>(400,000)</u>		<u>(400,000)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>1,655,389</u></u>		<u><u>497,163</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		185,001		185,001
Profit and loss reserves			1,470,388		312,162
Total equity			<u><u>1,655,389</u></u>		<u><u>497,163</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 October 2022

Mr S G Lamarque
Director

Company Registration No. 08956837

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2020	185,001	253,038	438,039
Year ended 31 March 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	59,124	59,124
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2021	185,001	312,162	497,163
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,158,226	1,158,226
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2022	<u>185,001</u>	<u>1,470,388</u>	<u>1,655,389</u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	23		1,228,425		473,737
Income taxes paid			(21,895)		-
			<u>1,206,530</u>		<u>473,737</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities			1,206,530		473,737
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(136,080)		(145,703)	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(2,881)		(10,836)	
Purchase of fixed asset investments		(938,689)		-	
Purchase of other investments and loans		-		(213,503)	
Interest received		-		6,839	
		<u>(1,077,650)</u>		<u>(363,203)</u>	
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,077,650)		(363,203)
Financing activities					
Issue of loans		(204,822)		-	
		<u>(204,822)</u>		<u>-</u>	
Net cash used in financing activities			(204,822)		-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(75,942)		110,534
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			119,166		8,632
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u>43,224</u>		<u>119,166</u>
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			43,224		119,293
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			-		(127)
			<u>43,224</u>		<u>119,166</u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Hilbert Investment Solutions Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Prescot Street, London, E1 8NN.

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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 405 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

The subsidiaries are dormant and the directors do not deem it necessary to prepare consolidated accounts on that basis.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for broking services net of VAT.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Development costs	5 years
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1.6 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.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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	25% straight line
Computer equipment	33.33% 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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in shares and bonds 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.

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.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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.

1.9 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.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

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.

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.

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.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.16 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.

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation are provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of valuation of assets less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, using industry standards.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Brokerage income	2,864,503	2,622,924
Other income	36,987	35,561
	<u>2,901,490</u>	<u>2,658,485</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	-	6,839
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,839</u>

4 Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(73,640)	1,221
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	24,270	35,640
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	4,669	4,033
Amortisation of intangible assets	86,658	63,454
Operating lease charges	69,305	45,531
	<u>101,252</u>	<u>149,889</u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Admin	2	2
Research	3	3
Compliance	2	2
Sales	2	2
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	322,827	185,102
Social security costs	53,029	35,093
Pension costs	8,974	6,427
	<u>384,830</u>	<u>226,622</u>

6 Director's remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>65,450</u>	<u>71,350</u>

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>6,839</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>6,839</u>
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8 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	<u>304,363</u>	<u>13,685</u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8	Taxation	(Continued)	
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Deferred tax		
	Foreign exchange differences	(60)	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Total tax charge	304,303	13,685
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,462,529	72,809
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	277,881	13,834
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	9,842	6
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	17,352	766
Capital allowances	(772)	(2,059)
Other	-	1,138
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation charge for the year	304,303	13,685
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9	Intangible fixed assets	Development costs
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 April 2021	315,691
	Additions	136,080
		<u> </u>
	At 31 March 2022	451,771
		<u> </u>
	Amortisation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2021	112,282
	Amortisation charged for the year	86,658
		<u> </u>
	At 31 March 2022	198,940
		<u> </u>
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2022	252,831
		<u> </u>
	At 31 March 2021	203,409
		<u> </u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	1,973	11,692	13,665
Additions	206	2,675	2,881
	<u>2,179</u>	<u>14,367</u>	<u>16,546</u>
At 31 March 2022	2,179	14,367	16,546
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	1,015	4,984	5,999
Depreciation charged in the year	281	4,388	4,669
	<u>1,296</u>	<u>9,372</u>	<u>10,668</u>
At 31 March 2022	1,296	9,372	10,668
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	883	4,995	5,878
	<u>883</u>	<u>4,995</u>	<u>5,878</u>
At 31 March 2021	958	6,708	7,666
	<u>958</u>	<u>6,708</u>	<u>7,666</u>

11 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	12	938,689	-
Fixed asset investments		764,027	799,817
		<u>1,702,716</u>	<u>799,817</u>
		<u>1,702,716</u>	<u>799,817</u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

11 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings	Other investments other than loans	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2021	-	799,817	799,817
Additions	938,689	-	938,689
At 31 March 2022	<u>938,689</u>	<u>799,817</u>	<u>1,738,506</u>
Impairment			
At 1 April 2021	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	35,790	35,790
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>35,790</u>	<u>35,790</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	<u>938,689</u>	<u>764,027</u>	<u>1,702,716</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>799,817</u>	<u>799,817</u>

12 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Artur Invest	2, rue Turgot, 75009 Paris	Category 1	69.00
Hilbert SAS	2, rue Turgot, 75009 Paris	Ordinary shares	100.00

13 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2	-
Other debtors	705,605	725,733
Prepayments and accrued income	105,652	99,664
	<u>811,259</u>	<u>825,397</u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	16	-	127
Trade creditors		38,228	59,176
Corporation tax		304,263	21,855
Other taxation and social security		51,910	69,444
Other creditors		224,380	279,377
Accruals and deferred income		141,738	628,440
		<u>760,519</u>	<u>1,058,419</u>

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Other creditors	400,000	400,000
	<u>400,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>

16 Loans and overdrafts

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	-	127
	<u>-</u>	<u>127</u>
Payable within one year	-	127
	<u>-</u>	<u>127</u>

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	8,974	6,427
	<u>8,974</u>	<u>6,427</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

18 Share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	185,001	185,001	185,001	185,001
	<u>185,001</u>	<u>185,001</u>	<u>185,001</u>	<u>185,001</u>

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

19 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	6,078	10,440
	<u>6,078</u>	<u>10,440</u>

20 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The turnover includes income amounting to £941 (2021: £692) received from HCM Assets under the service level agreement. HCM Assets is under the control of Mr S G Lamarque by virtue of him being the ultimate controller of the group.

At the year end, the company owed £97,627 (2021: £97,627) due in 1 year and £400,000 (2021: £400,000) due in more than 1 year to HCM Assets.

At the year end, the company was owed £171,679 (2021: £608,454) from Hilbert Investment Solutions SARL, a company of which Mr S G Lamarque is a sole director and a shareholder.

Also at the year end, the company was owed £258,517 (2021: £90,648) by Hilbert Luxembourg.

Also at the year end, the company was owed £211,256 (2021: £Nil) by Hilbert Investments Solutions SAS.

At the year end, the company was owed £65,561 (2021: £3,503) from S G Lamarque, sole director and shareholder.

21 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr S G Lamarque.

22 Prior year reclassification

During the year the director's identified a misclassification of wages and salaries in administrative expenses which should have been included in cost of sales.

The amount has been reclassified to cost of sales in the current year. The profit for the prior year remains the same and reserves are unchanged

HILBERT INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

23 Cash generated from operations	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year after tax	1,158,226	59,124
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	304,303	13,685
Investment income	-	(6,839)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	86,658	63,454
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	4,669	4,033
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	218,960	(146,298)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(580,181)	486,578
Cash generated from operations	<u>1,192,635</u>	<u>473,737</u>
Difference	35,790	-
Per cash flow statement page	<u>1,228,425</u>	<u>473,737</u>

24 Analysis of changes in net funds	1 April 2021 £	Cash flows £	31 March 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	119,293	(76,069)	43,224
Bank overdrafts	(127)	127	-
	<u>119,166</u>	<u>(75,942)</u>	<u>43,224</u>

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