

### **Note on the Correct Use of the ES2 (Composite Asset Schedule)**

1. This note has been drafted by the 'Money and Property' sub-committee of the FLBA.
2. The purpose of the ES2 is to record the assets, liabilities, and income values in a simple and neutral format, and in such a way as to enable any differences in the values asserted by the parties to be highlighted and identified easily by the court. The template was designed to limit (or eliminate altogether) disagreements between the parties as to how those numbers should be presented, which might cause delay to the lodging of the composite asset schedule.
3. It ought to be considered best practice for the ES2 to travel between the parties or their solicitors at the same time as any updating disclosure is served. This will allow for the ES2 to be updated with each round of updating disclosure, and therefore in advance of any court hearings.

### **Recording values and highlighting differences**

4. The ES2 has been designed so that the values for assets, liabilities, and incomes which populate the ES2 do not have to be agreed between the parties before the document is lodged. The column for assets/liabilities held by each of the parties (or held jointly) is divided in half, allowing space for each party to set out separately the numbers which they say make up the assets, liabilities, and incomes in the case.
5. The parties do not need to agree or approve the numbers which other party chooses to assert in their allotted side of the three columns, nor should a party attempt to populate the parts which are reserved for the *other* party's case.
6. Each party must set out, on 'their' side of all three columns, the numerical values that they contend for all of the individual assets/liabilities in the case, including those of the other party and those which are held jointly. Values on both sides of the three columns should be populated, even where the parties are using the same figure.
7. Where the figures ascribed by the parties for any individual item are different (save for figures which are less than £50 apart), the parties must highlight (in yellow) the two adjacent cells with competing values. It is not necessary to highlight any sub-totals which are different. Please see the example ES2 (*Sample v Sample*) to see how this looks in practice.

8. Liabilities or overdrawn bank accounts should be entered as negative numbers. All numbers should be recorded in £ Sterling, even if the parties cannot agree on exchange rate.
9. It is acceptable, when recording bank account numbers, to refer only to the last four digits of the account number, with an asterisk to denote the abbreviation. For example an account number which is 26354790 may be recorded as \*4790
10. It is acceptable, if the parties consider it helpful, to add additional calculation boxes into the ES2 which calculate the totality of the *combined* resources of the parties. These calculations must show the combined total of the values asserted by each party. Please see the example ES2 (*Sample v Sample*) as to how this additional calculation ought to be presented.

### **Disputes about the inclusion of certain Assets / Liabilities / Incomes**

11. The format of the ES2 has been designed to prevent disagreements about the way resources should be presented (for example due to arguments about beneficial ownership, illiquidity, non-matrimonial character, relevance, or ‘soft’ debts). Advocates will present such arguments, by reference to the ES2, in their submissions to the court and in any additional schedules which form part of their position statements.
12. Where there is a dispute about whether an asset exists or whether it should be included in the ES2 at all, it should nevertheless be recorded in the ES2. The party disputing inclusion will leave a blank cell for the value of the asset and the competing adjacent cells must be highlighted in yellow, denoting the dispute. Please see the example ES2 (*Sample v Sample*) at **Footnotes 5, 6 and 7**.
13. If an asset is legally owned by a third party, but it is asserted that one (or both) of the parties has a beneficial interest in it, it must therefore be recorded in the ES2. The party denying the beneficial interest will leave the value cells blank and the cells will be highlighted in yellow to denote the dispute. See the example ES2 (*Sample v Sample*) at **Footnote 3**
14. The asserted beneficial interest in assets which are jointly owned by *the parties themselves* must not be recorded in the ES2. For example, if an asset (such as a family home or a joint bank account) is held in the parties’ joint names, the entire asset must be recorded in the ‘Joint’ column. Apportioning the value across the parties’ columns is not acceptable. Please see the example ES2 (*Sample v Sample*) at **Footnote 4**.

**SAMPLE v SAMPLE - Composite Asset Schedule**

**BV21D23456**

	HUSBAND		WIFE		JOINT	
	Applicant's Case	Respondent's Case	Applicant's Case	Respondent's Case	Applicant's Case	Respondent's Case
<b>PROPERTY</b>						
<b>Wordsworth Drive<sup>1</sup></b> (Co-owned with H's brother)						
Gross Value	£600,000	£600,000				
Less Mortgage	(£57,000)	(£57,000)				
Less ERP	nil	nil				
less costs of sale	(£18,000)	(£18,000)				
Less CGT	(£15,300)	(£15,300)				
Net equity	£509,700	£509,700				
<b>Value of interest</b>	<b>£254,850</b>	<b>£127,425</b>				
<b>Tennyson Avenue<sup>2</sup></b>						
Gross Value	£1,400,000	£1,100,000				
Less Mortgage	(£325,000)	(£325,000)				
Less ERP	£0	£0				
less costs of sale	(£42,000)	(£33,000)				
Less CGT	(£13,950)	(£11,300)				
Net equity	£1,033,000	£742,000				
<b>Value of interest</b>	<b>£1,033,000</b>	<b>£742,000</b>				
<b>Coleridge Close<sup>3</sup></b> (Owned by W's mother)						
Gross value				£650,000		
Less Mortgage				(£57,000)		
Less ERP				nil		
less costs of sale				(£19,500)		
Less CGT				(£3,456)		
Net equity				£570,044		
<b>Value of Interest</b>				<b>£285,022</b>		
<b>Byron Gardens<sup>4</sup></b> (FMH)						
Gross value					£850,000	£850,000
Less Mortgage					£0	£0
Less ERP					£0	£0
less costs of sale					(£25,500)	(£25,500)
Less CGT (combined)					nil	nil
Net equity					£824,500	£824,500
<b>Value of Interest</b>					<b>£824,500</b>	<b>£824,500</b>
	<b>£1,287,850</b>	<b>£869,425</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£285,022</b>	<b>£824,500</b>	<b>£824,500</b>
<b>BANK ACCOUNTS / CASH</b>						
	<u>Account No.</u>					
<b>Husband</b>						
Barclays current	*2534	£15,382	£15,382			
Barclays Savings	*5743	£12,758	£3,492			
Santander current	*6482	£6,632	£6,632			
Coutts Current	*9423	£123	£123			
<b>Wife</b>						
Lloyds current	*6483			£29,483	£29,483	
Lloyds savings	*9697			£8,234	£8,234	
Bank of America	*2321			£1,243	£1,243	
Metro Bank	*1233			£327	£327	
<b>Joint</b>						
Barclays JOINT current	*6463				£636	£636
Santander JOINT savings	*9808				£1	£1
Loyds JOINT savings	*3132				£0	£0
		<b>£34,895</b>	<b>£25,629</b>	<b>£39,287</b>	<b>£39,287</b>	<b>£637</b>
						<b>£637</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS / POLICIES (inc. CGT)</b>						
	<u>No. of shares</u>		<u>Price</u>			
<b>Husband</b>						
Hargreaves Lansdown portfolio		£121,746	£121,746			
Barclays ISA		£36,923	£36,923			
Premium Bonds		£23,000	£23,000			
IBM shares	3000	£6.50	£19,500	£19,500		
Microsoft shares	2500	£4.25	£10,625	£10,625		
Less CGT on HL portfolio		(£29,646)	(£24,940)			
Less CGT on IBM shares		(£5,374)	(£5,374)			
Less CGT on Microsoft shares		(£1,234)	(£1,234)			
<b>Wife</b>						
Lloyds ISA				£32,000	£32,000	
Connacord portfolio				£43,000	£43,000	
Less CGT on Connacord portfolio				(£3,485)	(£3,485)	
<b>Joint</b>						
none					£0	£0
		<b>£175,540</b>	<b>£180,246</b>	<b>£71,515</b>	<b>£71,515</b>	<b>£0</b>
						<b>£0</b>

**FOOTNOTE (1)**  
This is a property in which there is no dispute about value, but there is a dispute as to the extent of the Husband's beneficial interest

**FOOTNOTE (2)**  
This is a property which the parties agree is held in the Husband's sole name, but they disagree about value (+ costs of sale and CGT)

**FOOTNOTE (3)**  
This is a property which is legally owned by a third party and there is a dispute as to whether one of the parties has a beneficial interest in it

**FOOTNOTE (4)**  
This is a property which is jointly owned by the parties and there are no disputes as to value

<b>BUSINESS INTERESTS</b>		<b>(inc. CGT)</b>					
<b>Husband</b>							
Shares in Batchelor Boy Ltd <sup>5</sup>	100.0%	£100,000					
Shares in Spouses Ltd.	50.0%	£20,000	£20,000				
<i>Less CGT on Batchelor shares</i>							
		(£28,000)					
<b>Wife</b>						£20,000	£20,000
Shares in Spouses Ltd.	50.0%						
		£92,000	£20,000	£20,000	£20,000	£0	£0
<b>CHATELS</b>							
<b>Husband</b>							
Rolex Daytona		£15,000	£15,000				
Suzuki Motorbike		£3,000	£3,000				
Ming vase		£20,000	£20,000				
<b>Wife</b>							
Nissan Note				£4,000	£4,000		
Harley Davidson motorbike				£3,000	£3,000		
Diamond solitaire necklace				£4,000	£6,500		
Engagement ring				£1,500	£1,500		
<b>Joint</b>							
FMH contents						£4,000	TBC
		£38,000	£38,000	£12,500	£15,000	£4,000	£0
<b>OTHER</b>							
<b>Husband</b>							
Morgan Stanley RSU	Vests May 2022	£23,000	£23,000				
Morgan Stanley RSU	Vests May 2023	£14,500	£14,500				
Morgan Stanley RSU	Vests May 2024	£7,540	£7,540				
Morgan Stanley LTIP <sup>6</sup>		£54,000					
Morgan Stanley ESS scheme		£3,500	£3,500				
<b>Wife</b>							
Rental Arrears owed (Baker Street)				£4,657	£4,567		
<b>Joint</b>							
none							
		£102,540	£48,540	£4,657	£4,567	£0	£0
<b>LIABILITIES (not including CGT)</b>							
<b>Husband</b>							
Income Tax due in 2022		(£32,934)	(£32,934)				
Barclaycard		(£4,622)	(£4,622)				
AMEX		(£5,634)	(£5,634)				
Level litigation loan		(£32,000)	(£32,000)				
Unpaid legal fees		(£11,000)	(£11,000)				
<b>Wife</b>							
Next store card				(£321)	(£321)		
Lloyds credit card				(£8,362)	(£8,362)		
Unpaid legal fees				(£3,456)	(£3,456)		
Debt to mother <sup>7</sup>				(£40,000)			
<b>Joint</b>							
None						£0	£0
		(£86,190)	(£86,190)	(£52,139)	(£12,139)	£0	£0

**FOOTNOTE (5)**  
There is a dispute as to whether the shares have value or should be included

**FOOTNOTE (6)**  
Here one party asserts that the LTIP has a value and the other party disputes it

**FOOTNOTE (7)**  
Here, one party asserts a 'soft' debt and the other party disputes its inclusion

<b>NON-PENSION ASSETS (net)</b>	<b>HUSBAND</b>		<b>WIFE</b>		<b>JOINT</b>	
		£1,644,635	£1,095,650	£95,820	£423,252	£829,137
Applicant's Case: £2,569,592						
Respondent's Case: £2,344,039						

<b>PENSION ASSETS</b>	<b>HUSBAND</b>		<b>WIFE</b>		<b>JOINT</b>	
<b>Husband</b>						
Aviva Pension	Occupational	AV837502	£123,745	£123,745		
Hargreaves Lansdown	MP	HL856383	£32,000	£32,000		
Barclays SIPP	SIPP	BB85757	£73,629	£73,629		
<b>Wife</b>						
NHS Pension scheme	Final Salary	NHS77576		£325,038	£325,038	
Scottish Widows	Personal	SW85858		£17,234	£17,234	
			£229,374	£229,374	£342,272	£342,272
					£0	£0

<b>TOTAL ASSETS (INC. PENSIONS)</b>	<b>HUSBAND</b>		<b>WIFE</b>		<b>JOINT</b>	
		£1,874,009	£1,325,024	£438,092	£765,524	£829,137
Applicant's Case: £3,141,238						
Respondent's Case: £2,915,685						

ANNUAL INCOMES		HUSBAND		WIFE	
		Applicant's Case	Respondent's Case	Applicant's Case	Respondent's Case
	<u>Gross or Net?</u>				
<b>Husband</b>					
Basic Salary	Net	£132,567	£132,576		
Annual Bonus (per 2020 P60)	Net	£23,000	£23,000		
Rental income (Balmoral)	Gross	£15,000	£15,000		
Dividends	Gross	£16,324	£12,000		
<b>Wife</b>					
Salary	Net			£22,500	£22,500
Dividends	Net			£327	£327
Child Benefit	Net			£1,850	£1,850
Rental income (Baker Street)	Gross			£24,000	£24,000
		<b>£186,891</b>	<b>£182,576</b>	<b>£48,677</b>	<b>£48,677</b>
		<b>Per month</b>		<b>Per month</b>	
		£15,574	£15,215	£4,056	£4,056