

Company Registration No. 01599377 (England and Wales)

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2021

WEDNESDAY

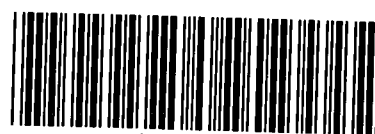


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UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr Simon Carter Ms Belinda Dickson Mr Patrick Dudley-Williams Ms Lorna Fitzsimons Mr N Lugg Mr Ian Maclean Mr A Mansell Mr S McGuffie Professor P Goswami	(Appointed 2 September 2021)
Secretary	Mr A Mansell	
Company number	01599377	
Registered office	3 Queen Square London WC1N 3AR	
Auditor	PKF Littlejohn LLP 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD	

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The principal activity of the UK Fashion and Textile Association (UKFT) Ltd is to encourage, promote, develop and protect the clothing and textiles industries of the United Kingdom. UKFT brings together designers, brands, manufacturers, and retailers to promote their businesses in the UK and throughout the world. UKFT is in a unique position representing businesses from spinning, weaving and knitting right through to catwalk and the highstreet. With members producing fashion and accessories for every segment of the market as well as for airlines, banks and the armed forces. UKFT's textile members produce yarns and fabric used in an astonishing array of end markets – from suits to submarines.

The results for the year set out in the profit and loss account, show a surplus before taxation of £4,490 (2020 £14,107 deficit). At EBITDA level, a surplus of £70,810 was recorded (2020 £49,393 surplus); the sixth successive year where we have delivered a positive cash return. The overall financial policy is to retain healthy reserves, but to invest any further surplus (where appropriate) for the benefit of the industry.

2021 was a year where the impact of COVID-19 was still very much in evidence and was also a year where the complexities of trading with Europe started to become more evident. While it was another extremely challenging year it was a year that saw UKFT increase its activity and its support for members. As a result, membership income grew by 29% year on year.

2021 saw UKFT maintain its high level of interaction with the Government, both at Westminster and with the Devolved Administrations. We met with a wide range of Ministers, MPs and civil servants to push the sector's views and needs on huge variety of issues including the continued challenge of trading with Europe, the importance of new Free Trade Agreements with markets such as India and the USA, and of course the ongoing impact of COVID-19. We also continued to advocate for reform of the skills agenda and raised the issues of the subsequent impact of jobs shortages, as well as the effects of raw materials price increases and the growth in the Minimum Wage.

We significantly increased the number of webinars and surgeries we ran, providing advice and guidance on how to maximise opportunities while sharing best practice from members and tips from fellow companies tackling similar challenges. We held a wide range of sessions throughout the year on topics as diverse as intellectual property, garment labelling, working with suppliers and building a brand, through to staying creative in challenging times, marketing and social media. We covered topics including selling to Canada, the US and Japan, selling on WeChat in China, as well as growing international ecommerce sales, working with agents and distributors, new wholesale models and virtual tradeshow.

Trade shows in general were either cancelled or had very low attendance so to help raise the profile of members we ran a series of promotional events including British Textile Week during which we profiled 75 of the most exciting and innovative UK textile mills, designers and manufacturers. As part of our British Brands campaign we showcased the many menswear, womenswear, intimate apparel, childrenswear and accessory brands that are changing the face of UK fashion. We also organised a promotion of Scottish fashion and textile companies at Project Tokyo in Japan. Halfway through the year the Government took the highly damaging decision to cancel its export support programme but after significant pressure from UKFT, a new version of the Tradeshow Access Programme has now been agreed.

Despite the challenging year UKFT also grew its support for skills and training in the sector. Over £35,000 worth of support was given to 15 students through the 'UKFT Made It campaign' and the 'UKFT x Drapers' Bursary Scheme. As manufacturing reopened interest in 'UKFT's Young Technician Training' Fund grew and UKFT developed new qualifications in Scotland and started work on qualifications in both Wales and Northern Ireland. UKFT also started developing online training for traditional 'hands-on' roles such as industrial sewing machinist and were commissioned to develop an Occupation Traineeship programme.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2021 also saw UKFT increase its activity in sustainability and innovation. UKFT partnered with IBM, Techdata and the University of Leeds through a £1.4 million Innovate UK funded project to look at how blockchain and AI could be harnessed to help deliver transparency in the fashion and textile supply chain. UKFT continued to work with the University of Leeds, chairing the £5.5 million Future Fashion Factory that has helped manufacturing companies access real R&D to improve productivity. UKFT also represented the UK fashion and textile industry on a range of UK and international committees relating to sustainability including the United Nations ECE group, Textiles 2030 and the Institute for Positive Fashion.

The landscape of the sector, at all levels, is changing and this means that the Association and its priorities need to change and adapt. The director's focus remains on continuously growing the business and its activities to help the sector grow by investing in the team both centrally and in the regions.

Remaining central to the Association's business plan is the delivery of the highly attractive membership offer to the industry. To ensure UKFT provides leadership, knowledge and opportunity to its members by continuing to raise the profile of UKFT and the industry to our stakeholders, by significantly increasing the sector's sustainability credentials, growing the sector's exports and extending the Association's role in skills and training.

The strength of the balance sheet and the retention of liquid funds underpin the Director's guidance of the business. In addition, the Association retains sufficient funds to see through their plans for the foreseeable future.

On behalf of the board

Mr A Mansell

Director

Date:

18/7/22

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the UK Fashion and Textile Association Ltd is to encourage, promote, develop and protect the clothing and textiles industries of the United Kingdom. UKFT brings together 2,500 designers, brands, manufacturers and retailers to promote their businesses and the industry in the UK and throughout the world. UKFT is in a unique position representing businesses from spinning, weaving and knitting right through to catwalk and aftercare.

Directors

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

Mr Simon Carter	
Ms Belinda Dickson	
Mr Patrick Dudley-Williams	
Ms Lorna Fitzsimons	
Ms Laura Hills	(Resigned 10 June 2021)
Mr N Lugg	
Mr Alexander Macbeth	(Resigned 10 June 2021)
Mr Ian Maclean	
Mr A Mansell	
Mr S McGuffie	
Mr S Cotton	(Resigned 2 November 2021)
Professor P Goswami	(Appointed 2 September 2021)

Results

The results for the year are set out on page 11.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles of association, a resolution proposing that PKF Littlejohn LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

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.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

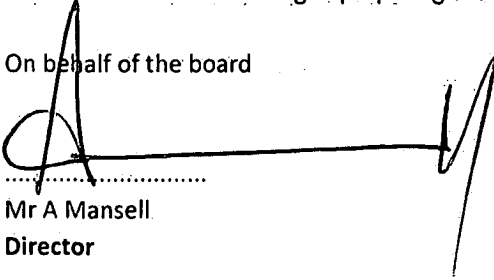
DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the impact of COVID-19 on the operations and financial position of the Association and have a reasonable expectation that the Association has adequate resources to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'A' followed by a horizontal line and a final flourish.

.....
Mr A Mansell

Director

Date: 18/7/22
.....

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of UK Fashion and Textile Association Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the income and expenditure 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 FRS 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 December 2021 and of its deficit 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 directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are: to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and its management.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

Our approach was as follows:

- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- We considered the legal and regulatory frameworks directly applicable to the financial statements reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK;
- We considered the nature of the industry, the control environment and business performance, including the key drivers for management's remuneration;
- We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit;
- We considered the procedures and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included: testing manual journals; reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation; performing analytical procedures; and enquiring of management, and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

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.

Eric Hindson

For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP

Eric Hindson

Senior Statutory Auditor

Date: 18 JULY 2022

15 Westferry Circus

Canary Wharf

London

E14 4HD

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	991,128	940,298
Administrative expenses		(1,205,917)	(1,358,950)
Other operating income	3	218,389	402,083
Operating surplus/(deficit)	4	3,600	(16,569)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	890	2,581
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	-	(119)
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation		4,490	(14,107)
Tax on surplus/(deficit)	9	(10,347)	(7,650)
Deficit for the financial year		(5,857)	(21,757)

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Deficit for the year	(5,857)	(21,757)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(5,857)</u>	<u>(21,757)</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements

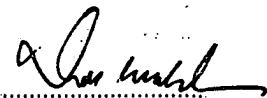
UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10		9,823		11,227
Tangible assets	11		2,293,033		2,328,502
Investment properties	12		3,570,000		3,570,000
			<u>5,872,856</u>		<u>5,909,729</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	14	274,350		221,982	
Cash at bank and in hand		885,232		1,223,432	
		<u>1,159,582</u>		<u>1,445,414</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(448,078)		(717,426)	
Net current assets			<u>711,504</u>		<u>727,988</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,584,360</u>		<u>6,637,717</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16				(47,500)
Net assets			<u><u>6,584,360</u></u>		<u><u>6,590,217</u></u>
Reserves					
Revaluation reserve	21	515,052		515,052	
Income and expenditure account	22	6,069,308		6,075,165	
Members' funds			<u><u>6,584,360</u></u>		<u><u>6,590,217</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6/7/22 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr N Lugg
Director

Company Registration No. 01599377

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Revaluation reserve £	Income and expenditure £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2020	515,052	6,096,923	6,611,975
Year ended 31 December 2020:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(21,757)	(21,757)
Balance at 31 December 2020	515,052	6,075,166	6,590,218
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(5,857)	(5,857)
Balance at 31 December 2021	515,052	6,069,309	6,584,361

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	26		(245,020)		295,623
Interest paid			-		(120)
Income taxes paid			(7,917)		(9,167)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			<u>(252,937)</u>		<u>286,336</u>
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(30,337)		(820)	
Interest received		890		2,581	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities			<u>(29,447)</u>		<u>1,761</u>
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(5,816)		11,294	
Repayment of bank loans		(50,000)		50,000	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities			<u>(55,816)</u>		<u>61,294</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			<u>(338,200)</u>		<u>349,391</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			1,223,432		874,041
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u>885,232</u>		<u>1,223,432</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 32 form part of these financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Company information

UK Fashion and Textile Association Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Queen Square, London, WC1N 3AR.

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 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

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

As stated in note 24 the directors have reviewed the impact of COVID-19 on the operations and financial position of the Association and have a reasonable expectation that the Association has adequate resources to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

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:

Website	Straight line over 10 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. Leasehold land and buildings are measured at 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	Straight line over 40 years
Fixtures and fittings	Straight line over 4 years

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 surplus or deficit.

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

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 surplus or deficit, 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 surplus or deficit, 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 at bank and in hand

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.

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 surplus or deficit, 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 surplus and deficit, 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 surplus or deficit.

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 surplus or deficit.

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.

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 surplus or deficit 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.11 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

The company carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. In the prior year, the company engaged independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value at 31 December 2019. The valuer used a valuation technique based on a comparison with similar transacted properties in order to determine an open market value of the property. In the current year the directors, through consideration of market publications of relevant property indices, and there being no significant change to the condition of the property, have estimated that there has been no material change to the fair value of the property at 31 December 2021. The determined fair value of the investment property is most sensitive to local economic factors impacting demand for similar properties in the area.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Subscriptions income	405,311	312,688
Events income	289,112	226,466
Secretariat income	11,285	35,943
Climate change levy income	242,155	224,663
Export activities income	43,265	140,538
	<u>991,128</u>	<u>940,298</u>
	2021	2020
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Grants received	40,841	144,904
Rental income	177,548	257,179
	<u></u>	<u></u>
	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	991,128	940,298
	<u></u>	<u></u>

4 Operating surplus/(deficit)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	464
Government grants	(40,841)	(144,904)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,782	9,614
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	65,806	64,559
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,404	1,403
Operating lease charges	2,920	2,920
	<u></u>	<u></u>

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Administrative	11	13

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	572,563	667,395
Social security costs	67,402	67,615
Pension costs	42,013	59,023
	<u>681,978</u>	<u>794,033</u>
Redundancy payments made or committed	-	31,479

The average numbers reported includes 1 (2020 - 1) director who is remunerated as the CEO of the company.

6 Directors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	145,719	141,619
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	12,472	28,171
	<u>158,191</u>	<u>169,790</u>

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	890	2,581
	<u>890</u>	<u>2,581</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through surplus or deficit

890	2,581
<u>890</u>	<u>2,581</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other interest on financial liabilities	-	119
	<u>-</u>	<u>119</u>

9 Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	10,347	7,917
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(267)
	<u>10,347</u>	<u>7,650</u>
Total current tax	<u>10,347</u>	<u>7,650</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9 Taxation

(Continued)

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	4,490	(14,107)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	853	(2,680)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	11,492	11,744
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(1,998)	(1,147)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	-	(267)
Taxation charge for the year	10,347	7,650

Legislation introduced in the Finance Act 2021 set the main rate of Corporation Tax for all non-ring fence profits to 19% for Financial Year 2022 and set the main rate at 25% for Financial Year 2023. Legislation also introduced a small profits rate and set this at 19%. The small profits rate will apply to profits below the lower limit of £50,000 and profits exceeding the upper limit of £250,000 will be charged at the main rate.

The company has estimated losses of £4,745,069 (2020 - £4,745,069) available for carry forward against future trading profits from the fashion trade. The value of these losses at the future 19% tax rate is £806,662 (2020 - £806,662), however, the directors believe that the asset should not be recognised as the criteria for recognition has not been met.

The taxation that would be payable if the company's property was sold at the revalued amount at the balance sheet date is £nil (2020 - £nil) and as such no deferred taxation has been provided (2020 - £nil).

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Website £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	14,033
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2021	2,806
Amortisation charged for the year	1,404
At 31 December 2021	4,210
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	9,823
At 31 December 2020	11,227

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2021	2,380,000	80,502	2,460,502
Additions	24,100	6,237	30,337
At 31 December 2021	2,404,100	86,739	2,490,839
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	60,144	71,856	132,000
Depreciation charged in the year	60,747	5,059	65,806
At 31 December 2021	120,891	76,915	197,806
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	2,283,209	9,824	2,293,033
At 31 December 2020	2,319,856	8,646	2,328,502

The valuation of the leasehold land and building has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out as at 31 December 2019 by Messrs Flude Commercial, Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The directors are satisfied that there has been no material movement in the fair value to December 2021.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12 Investment property

	2021 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	3,570,000

Investment property comprises three self-contained floors of offices. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out as at 31 December 2019 by Messrs Flude Commerical, Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The directors are satisfied that there has been no material movement in the fair value to December 2021.

13 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiary at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

UK Fashion and Textile Scotland Limited (Company no. SC616858)

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
UK Fashion and Textile Scotland Limited	United Kingdom	Membership organisation	Limited by guarantee	100.00	-

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiary noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
UK Fashion and Textile Scotland Limited	(1,192)	(10,546)

14 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Service charges due	148,053	155,277
Other debtors	22,898	491
Prepayments and accrued income	103,399	66,214
	<u>274,350</u>	<u>221,982</u>

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	17	-	2,500
Other borrowings	17	5,478	11,294
Trade creditors		23,331	55,884
Corporation tax		10,347	7,917
Other taxation and social security		44,602	118,695
Other creditors		40,223	74,941
Accruals and deferred income		324,097	446,195
		<u>448,078</u>	<u>717,426</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	-	47,500
		<u>-</u>	<u>47,500</u>

17 Loans and overdrafts

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	-	50,000
Other loans	5,478	11,294
	<u>5,478</u>	<u>61,294</u>
Payable within one year	5,478	13,794
Payable after one year	-	47,500
	<u>5,478</u>	<u>61,294</u>

18 Financial instruments

	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	237,346	155,768
	<u>237,346</u>	<u>155,768</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	393,129	638,314
	<u>393,129</u>	<u>638,314</u>

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

19 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021	2020
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	42,013	59,023

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.

20 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

21 Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents all surpluses upon the revaluation of the property. The revaluation reserve as at 31 December 2021 was £515,052 (2020 - £515,052).

22 Income and expenditure account

The profit and loss account represents all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

23 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:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	1,020	3,660
Between two and five years	588	2,088
	<u>1,608</u>	<u>5,748</u>

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Lessor

At the reporting end date the company had contracted with tenants for the following minimum lease payments:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	232,115	111,459
Between two and five years	316,672	42,075
	<u>548,787</u>	<u>153,534</u>

24 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	<u>257,195</u>	<u>240,277</u>

During the year, the company paid £0 (2020 - £99) to Meet the Manufacturer Limited, a company of which Mrs L K Hills is a director. As at the year end, UKFT was owed £119 (2020 - £nil).

During the year, the company received £49,278 (2020 - £0) from CapitB, a company of which Mr A Mansell is a trustee of. There were no amounts outstanding at the year end. (2020 - £nil).

25 Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the members of the company, by acting in concert, ultimately control the company.

UK FASHION AND TEXTILE ASSOCIATION LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

26 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations

	2021 £	2020 £
Deficit for the year after tax	(5,857)	(21,757)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	10,347	7,650
Finance costs	-	119
Investment income	(890)	(2,581)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	1,404	1,403
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	65,806	64,559
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(52,368)	47,165
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(263,462)	199,065
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(245,020)	295,623

27 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 January 2021 £	Cash flows £	31 December 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,223,432	(338,200)	885,232
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(61,294)	55,816	(5,478)
	<u>1,162,138</u>	<u>(282,384)</u>	<u>879,754</u>