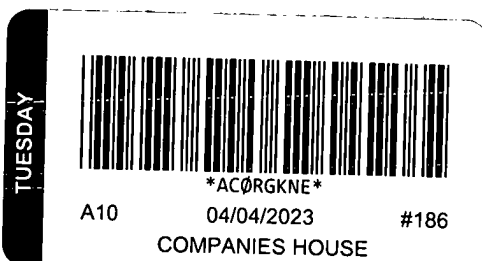


Oxford Brookes Enterprises Limited

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year ended 31 July 2022**

Registered number : 2299189



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Company Information

Directors

Professor Alastair Fitt
Professor Anne Marie Kilday (terminated 31 July 2022)
Professor Roger Dalrymple (appointed 8 September 2022,
terminated 1 February 2023)
Ms Cathy Burleigh
Mr Peter Vicary-Smith
Professor Linda King (appointed 1 February 2023)

Secretary

Ms Cathy Burleigh

Auditor

Mazars LLP
90 Victoria Street
Bristol
BS1 6DP

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
Public Sector Team
Level 27
1 Churchill Place
London
E14 5HP

Registered office

Oxford Brookes Enterprises Limited
Oxford Brookes University
Gipsy Lane
Headington
Oxford
OX3 0BP

Registered number

2299189

Directors' Report

The directors present their directors' report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Results and distribution

The profit for the year before taxation and gift aid amounted to £1,212,291 (2021: £1,190,603). The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend. (2021: nil)

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activities of the company consist of the provision of conference, printing, consultancy services and trading activities.

The directors have reviewed the balance sheet at 31 July 2022 and events thereafter. They consider the results for the year ended and the position at 31 July 2022 to be positive.

Going concern

The directors have considered the company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position and the principle risks and uncertainties.

After making enquiries and reviewing future cashflows, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its working capital requirements for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors

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

Professor Alistair Fitt
Professor Anne Marie Kilday (terminated 31 July 2022)
Professor Roger Dalrymple (appointed 8 September 2022, terminated 1 February 2023)
Ms Cathy Burleigh
Mr Peter Vicary-Smith
Professor Linda King (appointed 1 February 2023)

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant information (audit information being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report) of which the company's auditors are unaware. Having made enquires of fellow directors and the auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Mazars were appointed as auditors in May 2021 following a tender process.

Strategic report: small companies exemption

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by section 414 (B) of the Companies Act 2006, whereby it is not required to produce a strategic report: the exemption is available to companies that would be entitled to small companies exemption but for being a member of an in-eligible group.

Approved by the board and signed by its order by:



Alistair Fitt
Director
Oxford Brookes Enterprises Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report, and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 profit or loss 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 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; and
- 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Oxford Brookes Enterprises Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oxford Brookes Enterprises Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 July 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 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 Directors' report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Directors' 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 the 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 and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 directors' 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Oxford Brookes Enterprises Limited

Continued

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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 the financial statements.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we considered that non-compliance with the following laws and regulations might have a material effect on the financial statements: employment regulation, health and safety regulation and anti-money laundering regulation.

To help us identify instances of non-compliance with these laws and regulations, and in identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect to non-compliance, our procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Inquiring of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the company is in compliance with laws and regulations, and discussing their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Inspecting correspondence, if any, with relevant licensing or regulatory authorities;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations to the engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the preparation of the financial statements, such as: tax legislation, pension legislation and the Companies Act 2006.

In addition, we evaluated the directors' and management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of management override of controls, and determined that the principal risks related: posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to revenue recognition (which we pinpointed to the cut-off assertion) and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

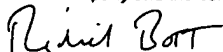
- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit 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.



Richard Bott (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Address: 90 Victoria Street, Bristol, BS1 6DP
Date 24 March 2023

Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 July 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	2	3,098,137	3,267,180
Cost of sales		(1,157,143)	(1,111,594)
Gross profit		<u>1,940,994</u>	<u>2,155,586</u>
Staff costs recharged from Oxford Brookes University		(880,452)	(797,778)
Administrative expenses		(31,022)	(149,978)
Depreciation		(17,229)	(17,229)
Operating profit	3	<u>1,212,291</u>	<u>1,190,603</u>
Profit before taxation		1,212,291	1,190,603
Tax on profit	6	-	-
Profit after tax for the financial year		<u>1,212,291</u>	<u>1,190,603</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Statement of Financial Position as at the 31 July 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	<u>455,126</u>	<u>472,355</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	8	24,812	23,314
Debtors	9	1,683,411	1,243,445
Investments		500,000	-
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>971,325</u>	<u>1,690,947</u>
		3,179,547	2,957,708
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(3,072,775)	(2,888,314)
Net current assets		<u>106,773</u>	<u>69,392</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>561,899</u>	<u>541,747</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	450,100	450,100
Retained earnings		111,799	91,647
Total shareholders' funds	12	<u>561,899</u>	<u>541,747</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 13 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Professor Alistair Fitt
Director
Company registered number: 2299189



Cathy Burleigh
Director

Financial Statements (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 July 2022

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2020	450,100	91,647	541,747
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,190,603	1,190,603
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,190,603	1,190,603
Gift aid distribution	-	(1,190,603)	(1,190,603)
Balance at 31 July 2021	450,100	91,647	541,747
Balance at 1 August 2021	450,100	91,647	541,747
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,212,291	1,212,291
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,212,291	1,212,291
Gift aid distribution	-	(1,192,139)	(1,192,139)
Balance at 31 July 2022	450,100	111,789	561,889

Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Oxford Brookes Enterprises Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Oxford Brookes University includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Oxford Brookes University are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and are available to the public and may be obtained from Oxford Brookes University Group. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

• Cash Flow Statement and related notes

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 16.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except financial instruments classified at fair value through the profit or loss which are stated at their fair value.

Going concern

In preparing these financial statements the directors believe it is appropriate to adopt the going concern assumption based on the continued profitability of the company and their forecasts that the company will continue to have sufficient resources for its ongoing operations. The turnover is likely to reduce slightly as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic with fewer consultancy contracts and income from graduation ceremonies, however costs can be reduced accordingly. The company does not employ any staff directly, these are recharged from the parent, Oxford Brookes University, who have provided a letter of support.

Foreign currencies

The presentation currency of these financial statements is Sterling.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the contracted rate or the rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance of services or delivery of goods. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received, excluding any discounts and VAT.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition or revaluation, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	5-50 years
Equipment	-	3-5 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, either as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances.

Operating leases

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current taxation

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date, where transactions or events that result in either an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Gift aid donation

The gift aid donation is deemed to be a distribution by the company. Therefore the payment is taken through reserves and not the statement of comprehensive income.

The gift aid donation recognised is equal to the estimated taxable profits of the company at the time of approval of the financial statements. The gift aid paid within nine months of the balance sheet date is equal to the estimated taxable profits of the company at the time of payment. Any difference between the gift aid donation accrued and the gift aid donation is recognised at the time of payment.

Notes (continued)

2 Turnover

	2022	2021
	£	£
Consultancy	2,009,247	1,959,849
Conferences, room hire and events	855,509	1,123,550
Food and drinks sales	211	2,638
Graduations	122,155	(154)
Printing and publishing	22,087	7,269
Other	160,767	51,745
Income from Oxford Brookes University	128,162	122,283
	<u>3,098,137</u>	<u>3,267,180</u>

All turnover is derived from UK activities.

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents the provision of goods and services which fall within the company's ordinary activities. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations to the customer.

3 Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration in respect of audit services	6,638	6,185
Auditors' remuneration in respect of other services	-	-
Depreciation	17,229	17,229
Operating lease expenses	39,555	36,348

4 Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2021:nil).

Four of the directors receive remuneration from the parent organisation, Oxford Brookes University in respect of their duties relating to the University. No amounts are paid to the other director in respect of Oxford Brookes Enterprises Limited.

5 Staff costs

No staff are employed by the company. Staff costs during the year represent recharges from Oxford Brookes University, the parent charity.

6 Tax on profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit before tax	1,212,291	1,190,603
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 19%	230,335	226,215
Effect of:		
Disallowable expenses		
Depreciations	17,229	17,229
Tax allowances	(14,825)	(15,873)
Deductible expenses	<u>232,639</u>	<u>227,570</u>
Tax Credit	<u>(232,639)</u>	<u>(227,570)</u>
Overall tax position	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes (continued)

7 Tangible assets

	Freehold building £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 Aug 2021	818,252	85,942	904,194
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 July 2022	818,252	85,942	904,194
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 Aug 2021	(345,897)	(85,942)	(431,839)
Charge for the year	(17,229)	-	(17,229)
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 July 2022	(363,126)	(85,942)	(449,068)
Net Book Value			
At 31 July 2022	455,126	-	455,126
At 31 July 2021	472,355	-	472,355

8 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials	24,812	23,314
	<u>24,812</u>	<u>23,314</u>

9 Debtors / Receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	484,149	764,383
Other debtors	98,399	57,251
Amounts owed from group undertaking	1,097,663	421,811
Prepayments and accrued income	3,200	-
	<u>1,683,411</u>	<u>1,243,445</u>

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £137,511 (2021:£138,340).

10 Creditors / Payables

	2022 £	2021 £
Payments received in advance	444,576	636,003
Trade creditors	50,209	121,316
Amounts owed to group undertaking	1,626,571	1,861,308
Accruals and deferred income	951,419	289,687
	<u>3,072,775</u>	<u>2,888,314</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are trading balances repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

11 Called up share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Authorised, 450,100 (2021: 450,100) ordinary shares at £1 each	450,100	450,100
Allotted, called up and fully paid 450,100 (2021: 450,100) ordinary shares at £1 each	450,100	450,100

Notes (continued)

12 Total shareholders' funds

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
	£	£	£
At 1 Aug 2021	450,100	91,647	541,747
Profit for the financial year	-	1,212,291	1,212,291
Distribution	-	(1,192,139)	(1,192,139)
At 31 July 2022	450,100	111,799	561,899

13 Other financial commitments

	2022		2021	
	Land and buildings	Other	Land and buildings	Other
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	23,448	11,208	20,167	-
In two to five years	1,990	-	1,558	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
	25,438	11,208	21,725	-

Operating lease expenses recognised during the year were £39,555 (2021: £36,348).

14 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under paragraph 33.1a of the provisions of FRS102 Related Party Disclosures, on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Oxford Brookes University, whose financial statements are publicly available.

No related party transactions with relevant individuals have been identified.

15 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Oxford Brookes University. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Oxford Brookes University, a charity registered in the United Kingdom. Oxford Brookes University is the only parent to consolidate these financial statements at 31st July 2022. The consolidated financial statements are available from the Chief Finance Officer, Gipsy Lane, Headington, Oxford, OX3 0BP.

16 Accounting estimates and judgements

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives of the assets so these are re-assessed annually and amended when necessary to reflect current estimates. See note 7 for the carrying amount of the property plant and equipment, and note 1 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate for the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

There are no such judgements in either the current or prior year.