Registered number: 02549634

## THE INSTITUTE FOR COLLABORATIVE WORKING

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## **UNAUDITED**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 02549634

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets	, , , ,		~		~
Intangible assets	4		3,256		6,514
Tangible assets	5		2,004		693
Investments	6		200		200
			5,460		7,407
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	250,113		206,635	
Cash at bank		97,794		61,947	
Current liabilities	-	347,907	_	268,582	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(321,590)		(289,308)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)	_		26,317		(20,726)
Total assets less current liabilities			31,777		(13,319)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9		(156)		-
Net assets/(liabilities)			31,621		(13,319)
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			31,621		(13,319)
			31,621		(13,319)

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 02549634

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

#### Ms C M Ward

Director

Date: 25 January 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 1. General information

The Institute for Collaborative Working is a private Company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Evergreen House North, Grafton Place, London, NW1 2DX. The Company is not part of a group.

### 2. Accounting policies

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The Company has been affected by restrictions imposed by the UK Government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The result of this is thattraining coursed hosted have moved to an online format where possible and other adjustments to working habits have been made. In addition informal support has continued to be made available to the Company by extended credit from some trade creditors. This has resulted in a loss of income for the Company. The loss of income and cashflow has been partially offset by a reduction in the Company's cost base and has additional finance available to it in the form of government grants.

The directors consider that the resources available to the Company will be sufficient for it to be able to continue as a going concern during the restrictions and once the restrictions are lifted. However, there is a high level of uncertainty about how long the restrictions will last and the level of demand once the restrictions have ended which could affect this assessment. The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that would be required if the Company were not able to continue as a going concern.

#### 2.3 Foreign currency translation

#### **Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

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

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

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

## 2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

#### 2.6 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

### 2.7 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### 2.9 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.10 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings - 33%

straight line basis

Office equipment - 33%

straight line basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.13 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

#### 2.14 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

## 2.16 Creditors

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

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

#### 2.18 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2020 - 7).

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

## 4. Intangible assets

	Development undertaking £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	16,288
At 31 March 2021	16,288
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2020	9,774
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,258
At 31 March 2021	13,032
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	3,256
At 31 March 2020	6,514

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

6.

	Other fixed assets
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	30,930
Additions	2,030
At 31 March 2021	32,960
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2020	30,237
Charge for the year on owned assets	719
At 31 March 2021	30,956
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	2,004
At 31 March 2020	693
Fixed asset investments	
	Unlisted investments
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	200
At 31 March 2021	200
ALOT MAIOH 2021	

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

7.	Debtors		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade debtors	244,717	191,108
	Other debtors	1,000	10,250
	Prepayments	4,396	5,277
		250,113	206,635
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	98,968	112,762
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	200	200
	Corporation tax	815	-
	Other taxation and social security	23,311	15,630
	Other creditors	771	1,326
	Accruals and deferred income	197,525	159,390
		321,590	289,308
9.	Deferred taxation		
			2021 £
			~
	Charged to profit or loss		(156)
	At end of year	-	(156)
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(204)	-
	Pension surplus	48	-
		(156)	_

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 10. Company status

The Company is a private Company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the Company in the event of liquidation.

#### 11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £108 (2020 - £443). Contributions totalling £585 (2020 - £1,034) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

## 12. Related party transactions

During the year the Company operated loans with ICW International Limited. The amount payable to ICW International Limited at the year end was £100 (2020 - £100). These loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

During the year the Company operated loans with ICW Global Limited. The amount payable to ICW Global Limited at the year end was £100 (2020 - £100). These loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.