Company Registration No. 02592404 (England and Wales)

CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

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UHY Hacker Young
Chartered Accountants

CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D F McWilliams	
	I P McWilliams	
	B M Warman	
	M J Piers	
	M J McWilliams	
	V Pryce	
	D J L Woudhuysen	
	G P Denley	
	N Skero	
	Mr K Neufeld	(Appointed 7 July 2021)
Secretary	I P McWilliams	
Company number	02592404	
Registered office	Unit 1 4 Bath Street London EC1V 9DX	
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW	
Business address	Unit 1 4 Bath Street London EC1V 9DX	

CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

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CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of economic consultancy services and no significant changes are anticipated.

Results and dividends

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £36,000 (2020: £72,000). No final dividend is proposed for the year ended 31 May 2021.

Directors

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

D F McWilliams	
I P McWilliams	
B M Warman	
M J Piers	
Dr S C Chai	(Resigned 13 July 2020)
M J McWilliams	
G E H Brough	(Resigned 30 June 2020)
V Pryce	
D J L Woudhuysen	
G P Denley	
N Skero	
C Niculescu-Marcu	(Resigned 6 May 2021)
Mr K Neufeld	(Appointed 7 July 2021)

Auditor

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

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

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.

Directors' statement on the impact of Covid-19

In 2020/21, Covid-19 continued to impact Cebr, although having successfully made the transition to remote working in March 2020, we did not face any significant new operational challenges. The office was open but rarely used throughout the financial year, and at no point in 2020/21 was office attendance mandatory. Homeworking was enabled by Microsoft Teams, as well as strong VPN and phone forwarding systems.

Although staff were rarely in the office, we ensured the premises were Covid-safe with measures including desk distancing, desk booking, perplex screens, floor signage, social distancing reminders and the provision of antibacterial wipes and gel.

Like Cebr, most of our clients got comfortable operating in the 'new normal' and very few of our ongoing projects and proposals were directly impacted by the pandemic. The one large project that was postponed in 2019/20 and then again in 2020/21 due to travel restrictions is now meant to commence in Autumn 2021.

As more time passed since the beginning of the pandemic, Covid-19 also became a source of work opportunities. A number of our bespoke projects have included a section on the economic impacts of Covid, while our macroeconomic commentary also features our analysis of various recovery scenarios.

We are aware that the business still faces a higher than normal degree of uncertainty and are mindful of our cash position and revenue projections. Still, we are encouraged by our strong order book and are optimistic about the year ahead.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board

I P McWilliams
Secretary

Date: 4 October 2021

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Centre for Economics and Business Research Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 May 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 May 2021 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.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

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.

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has 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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

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. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the company, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated revenue.

Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries of management, and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

UHY Hacker Young
Chartered Accountants

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jessica Moorghen (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

Date: 5 October 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover		1,902,319	1,947,374
Cost of sales		(1,594,506)	(1,537,886)
Gross profit		307,813	409,488
Administrative expenses		(181,549)	(380,841)
Other operating income		82,857	30,726
Operating profit		209,121	59,373
Interest receivable and similar income		20	185
Profit before taxation		209,141	59,558
Tax on profit	4	(44,387)	(13,385)
Profit for the financial year		164,754	46,173

CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		5,515		-
Tangible assets	6		392,358		406,798
Investments	7		4,404		4,404
			402,277		411,202
Current assets					
Stocks	8	16,170		16,170	
Debtors	9	611,667		430,060	
Investments	10	-		100,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		790,304		637,897	
		1,418,141		1,184,127	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(572,840)		(474,091)	
Net current assets			845,301		710,036
Total assets less current liabilities			1,247,578		1,121,238
Provisions for liabilities			2,308		(96)
Net assets			1,249,886		1,121,142
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		20,210		20,210
Share premium account	15		48,265		48,265
Capital redemption reserve	16		3,158		3,158
Other reserves	17		(272,432)		(272,422)
Profit and loss reserves			1,450,685		1,321,931
Total equity			1,249,886		1,121,142

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

CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 Oct 21 and are signed on its behalf by:

....
D F McWilliams
Director

Company Registration No. 02592404

CENTRE FOR ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS RESEARCH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 June 2019		20,210	48,265	3,158	(272,422)	1,347,758	1,146,969
Year ended 31 May 2020:							
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	46,173	46,173
Dividends		-	-	-	-	(72,000)	(72,000)
Balance at 31 May 2020		20,210	48,265	3,158	(272,422)	1,321,931	1,121,142
Year ended 31 May 2021:							
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	164,754	164,754
Dividends		-	-	-	-	(36,000)	(36,000)
Transfers		-	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
Balance at 31 May 2021		20,210	48,265	3,158	(272,432)	1,450,685	1,249,886

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Centre for Economics and Business Research Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1, 4 Bath Street, London, EC1V 9DX.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiceable value of work carried out less value added tax. Billing of work is based on time worked or on a stage of completion of an assignment agreed previously with clients.

Income is spread over the term of a project in order to reflect the level of completion of an assignment at any point in time.

1.3 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.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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:

Software	3 year straight line basis

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 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.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	by equal annual instalments over the period of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	3 year straight line basis
Computer equipment	3 year straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Investments are stated at cost less impairment. At the end of each reporting period, the investments are assessed for impairment by the directors and if necessary an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

1.5 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Share-based payments

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods and services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the balance sheet date until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally receivable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when they are paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by shareholders at an annual general meeting.

1.17 Employee Benefit Trust (EBT)

The company applies the accounting treatment for employee trusts as laid down in FRS 102 (section 9). Shares held by the EBT in Centre for Economics and Business Research Limited, which have not been appointed to individual employees, are held on the balance sheet as a deduction from shareholders' funds. Cash of £866 (2019: £866) which is legally owned by the EBT is included in the balance sheet of the company.

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.

3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	19	21

4 Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	46,791	23,653
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,404)	(10,268)
Total tax charge	44,387	13,385

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Other
	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2020	-
Additions	6,605
At 31 May 2021	6,605
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 June 2020	-
Amortisation charged for the year	1,090
At 31 May 2021	1,090
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2021	5,515
At 31 May 2020	-

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2021	456,121	77,919	162,121	696,161
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 June 2020	73,750	76,254	139,359	289,363
Depreciation charged in the year	3,769	264	10,407	14,440
At 31 May 2021	77,519	76,518	149,766	303,803
Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2021	378,602	1,401	12,355	392,358
At 31 May 2020	382,371	1,665	22,762	406,798

7 Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade investments	4,404	4,404

Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

The company's trade investment is recognised at cost less impairment. It is in respect of a 20% holding of the ordinary share capital of Four Bath Street Management Limited, which is registered in England. The company does not exercise significant influence over Four Bath Street Management Limited.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 June 2020 & 31 May 2021	4,404
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2021	4,404
At 31 May 2020	4,404

8 Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Stocks	16,170	16,170

9 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	424,419	212,593
Corporation tax recoverable	71,722	71,722
Other debtors	115,526	145,745
	611,667	430,060

10 Current asset investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other investments	-	100,000

The company's prior year current asset investment relates to the car which was acquired by the company in 2017. The company sponsored two of its directors to participate in a vintage car rally in June 2019. Since the rally, the car was continued to be a real asset to the company, drawing in a number of large contracts from the exposure. As at year end, the amount is £nil as it was sold to Douglas McWilliams in October 2020. Please refer to the related party note for further details.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	47,353	161,647
Corporation tax	46,702	11,782
Other taxation and social security	201,591	39,303
Other creditors	277,194	261,359
	572,840	474,091

12 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2021	Liabilities 2020
Balances:	£	£
ACAs	(2,308)	96

12 Deferred taxation (Continued)

Movements in the year:	2021 £
Liability at 1 June 2020	96
Credit to profit or loss	(2,404)
Asset at 31 May 2021	(2,308)

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

13 Share-based payment transactions

Total of £6,701 (2020: credit £4,104) related to cash settled share based payment transactions which were recognised in the year.

	Number of share options		Weighted average exercise price	
	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Outstanding at 1 June 2020	4,071	3,841	78.24	92.55
Granted	630	2,550	38.61	65.01
Forfeited	(1,825)	(2,320)	-	-
Outstanding at 31 May 2021	2,876	4,071	72.19	78.24
Exercisable at 31 May 2021	-	-	-	-

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the year was £0 (2020 - £0). During the year, no directors exercised their share options (2020 - 0).

The options outstanding at 31 May 2021 had an exercise price ranging from 38.61p to 93.82p and a remaining contractual life of 0.34 years to 2.61 years.

13 Share-based payment transactions (Continued)

Fair value was measured using Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

Inputs were as follows:

	2021	2020
Weighted average share price	56.33	23.32
Weighted average exercise price	72.19	78.24
Expected volatility	36.00	37.00
Expected life	5.00	5.00
Risk free rate	0.13	0.50

14 Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
20,210 Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,210	20,210

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

15 Share premium account

The share premium account represents the amount paid over an above the par value of the shares.

16 Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents the value of the shares reacquired by the company.

17 Other reserves

The other reserves represents the value of shares reacquired by the company through the Employee Benefit Trust.

18 Related party transactions

During the year, the company rented office and storage space in a property owned by D F McWilliams and I P McWilliams, who are directors and shareholders of the company for an amount of £25,000 (2020: £25,000). Dividends amounting to £33,988 (2020: £67,976) were also paid to them in the year. Dividends amounting to £2,012 (2020: £4,024) were paid to M J McWilliams in the year.

Also during the year, Martin Piers, a director of the company, was partially remunerated to the sum of £15,000 (2020: £14,333) through Byworth Petworth Limited, a company in which he has significant control (as joint director with Ana Maria Piers).

During the year, the Board agreed the sale of the Bentley car to Douglas McWilliams, who is a director and shareholder of the company for an amount of £100,000. The sale was completed in October 2020.

19 Controlling party

The company is under the common control of D F McWilliams & I P McWilliams.