COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 3532867

Renaisi Limited Company Limited by Guarantee Financial statements 31 March 2022



Company Limited by Guarantee

Directors' responsibilities statement

Year ended 31 March 2022

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 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 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 judgments 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.

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of financial position

31 March 2022

		2022		202 ⁻	2021	
	Note	£	3	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	6		2,983		16,898	
Investments	6 7		526,309		900,848	
					017.746	
			529,292		917,746	
Current assets						
Debtors	8	281,427		438,005		
Cash at bank and in hand	J	417,573		356,142		
odon di bank dha mindha						
		699,000		794,147		
Creditors: Amounts falling due within						
one year	9	(494,034)		(643,997)		
•	_	((= :=,==,		
Net current assets			<u>204,966</u>		150,150	
Total assets less current liabilities			734,258		1,067,896	
Net assets excluding defined benefit						
pension plan liability			734,258		1,067,896	
ponoion plan hability			701,200		1,007,000	
Defined benefit pension plan liability	10		(1,033,000)		(2,360,000)	
Net liebilities including defined bounds			•		`	
Net liabilities including defined benefi	τ		(200 742)		(1.000.104)	
pension plan liability			(298,742)		(1,292,104)	
Capital and reserves						
Profit and loss account			(209 742)		(1.202.104)	
i font and loss account			(298,742)		(1,292,104)	
Members deficit			(298,742)		(1,292,104)	
			· ———			

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25/11/2022......, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Robati Chapman

Rohati Chapman (Non-executive Chair)

Director

John Hitchin Director

Company registration number: 3532867

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Green House, Unit 1.2, 244-254 Cambridge Heath Road, London, E2 9DA.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors believe that no material uncertainties exist.

Following our review of our forthcoming contract activity and opportunities in our marketplace, and despite the difficulties of this year, we remain confident in our ability to continue to trade successfully for the next twelve months, and to be more resilient for the years ahead. Our balance sheet position will be considerably strengthened during 2022/23 due to the pension scheme surplus and our exit from the scheme as detailed in note 13.

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services, excluding value added tax.

Turnover 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. Turnover is measured where the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover 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 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.

Income from our employment support services is accounted for when Renaisi is entitled to the income under the range of contracts. Sustainability payments relating to individuals within those employment contracts that have only partially completed the sustainability outcome at the balance sheet date are not accrued as there is insufficient certainty in relation to the outcomes.

Management fees are recognised when receivable.

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Income Statement 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 Income statement in the same period as the related expenditure.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Income Statement and expenditure on a straightline basis over the lease term.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Office equipment - 20% - 25% on straight line basis
Fixtures and fittings - 20% - 25% on straight line basis
Project assets - 20% - 25% on straight line basis

Investments

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Statement of Financial Position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in surplus or deficit for the period.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

Defined benefit plans

The company recognises a defined net benefit pension asset or liability in the statement of financial position as the net total of the present value of its obligations and the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled. The defined benefit liability is measured on a discounted present value basis using a rate determined by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds. Defined benefit obligations and the related expenses are measured using the projected unit credit method. Plan surpluses are recognised as a defined benefit asset only to the extent that the surplus is recoverable either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the plan.

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined benefit plans (continued)

Changes in the net defined benefit asset or liability arising from employee service are recognised in profit or loss as a current service cost where it relates to services in the current period and as a past service cost where it relates to services in prior periods. Costs relating to plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

Net interest is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability by the discount rate, both as determined at the start of the reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. Net interest is recognised in profit or loss.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions

The service and finance costs of the company's two pension scheme are charged to the Income Statement. The company makes contributions to a defined benefits pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company and are invested in the Local Government Pension Scheme which is operated by the London Borough of Hackney. The liabilities of the Scheme are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, i.e., an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates etc and projected earnings for current employees.

The company's share of the assets of the pension fund is included in the Balance Sheet at fair value on the following bases:

Quoted securities – bid or last traded price Unquoted securities – professional estimate Unitised securities – bid or the latest single market price Property – Market value

4. Company limited by guarantee

The liability of the members is limited. Each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the Company being wound up while they are a member of the Company or within one year after they cease to be a member of the Company for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before they cease to be a member of the Company and of the costs charges and expenses of winding up such amount as may be required not exceeding £1.

5. Staff costs

The average number of employees during the year was 56 (2021: 56).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	£ 2022	£
Wages and salaries	1,801,698	1,802,168
Social security costs	182,197	177,151
Other pension costs	87,403	85,384
	2,071,298	2,064,703

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

6.	Tangible assets				
		Office equipment £	Fixtures and fittings	Project Assets £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	150,455	169,119	77,708	397,282
	Depreciation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the year	145,770 2,347	157,497 11,305	77,117 263	380,384 13,915
	At 31 March 2022	148,117	168,802	77,380	394,299
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	2,338	317	328	2,983
	At 31 March 2021	4,685	11,622	591	16,898
7.	Investments				
	0				Other investments other than loans
	Cost At 1 April 2021 Disposals Revaluations				900,848 (403,709) 29,170
	At 31 March 2022	•			526,309
	Impairment At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022				
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022				526,309
	At 31 March 2021				900,848
8.	Debtors				
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors			2022 £ 148,888 57,612 74,927 281,427	2021 £ 181,288 160,158 96,559 438,005

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	137,983	109,864
Accruals and deferred income	133,061	163,640
Social security and other taxes	196,822	360,823
Other creditors	26,168	9,670
	494,034	643,997

10. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £87,403 (2021: £85,384).

Defined benefit plans

The last triennial formal valuation of the Scheme was carried out by the Scheme's actuary, Hymans Robertson LLP as at 31 March 2019.

An annual actuarial valuation was carried out for the purpose of complying with FRS102. The valuation as at 31 March 2020 has been updated to 31 March 2021. As at 31 March 2020 the Scheme's liabilities exceeded its assets by £1,190,000 and at 31 March 2021 by £2,360,000. The defined benefit liabilities have been measured using the projected unit method.

The statement of financial position net defined benefit liability is determined as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets	(10,997,000) 9,964,000	(11,784,000) 9,424,000
	(1,033,000)	(2,360,000)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	2022 £
At 1 April 2021	11,784,000
Current service cost	24,000
Interest expense	240,000
Benefits paid	(152,000)
Contributions by plan participants	5,000
Gains and losses on settlements and curtailments	(904,000)
At 31 March 2022	10,997,000

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

10.	Employee benefits (continued)		
	Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
			2022
	At 1 April 2021		£ 9,424,000
	Interest income	•	193,000
	Benefits paid		(152,000)
	Contributions by employer		115,000
	Contributions by plan participants		5,000
	Gains and losses on settlements and curtailments		379,000
	At 31 March 2022		9,964,000
	The total costs for the year in relation to defined benefit plans are as follows:		
		2022	2021
	Recognised in profit or loss:	£	£
	Current service cost	24.000	16,000
	Net interest expense	47,000	28,000
		71,000	44,000
	The fair value of the major categories of plan assets are as follows:		
	, -		
		2022	2021
	Equity instruments	% 62.00	% 68.00
	Debt instruments	25.00	21.00
	Property	10.00	8.00
	Cash and cash equivalents	3.00	3.00
	The return on plan assets are as follows:		
	·	2022	2021
		£	£
	Return on assets of benefit plan	572,000	1,865,000
	The principal actuarial assumptions as at the statement of financial position of	date were:	
	·	2022	2021
		%	%
	Discount rate	2.80	2.05
	Expected rate of salary increase Expected rate of increase in pensions	3.50 3.20	3.10 2.80
	Mortality rates:	3.20	2.60
	Current pensioners at 65 - male	86.10	86.30
	Current pensioners at 65 - female	88.60	88.80
	Future pensioners at 65 - male	87.50	87.80
	Future pensioners at 65 - female	90.60	90.80

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

11. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	67,474	119,485
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	79,301
	67,474	198,786

12. Events after the end of the reporting period

As detailed in the accounting policies and Note 3, the company participates in the London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund, a defined benefit scheme on a closed admission basis, meaning that no additional members can be added to the Fund. The financial statements at 31 March 2022 reflect the actuarial assessment of Scheme liabilities at the year-end as required by FRS 102.

The only active member has now left service and so this has triggered a termination/cessation event in the Fund. In November 2022 Hackney Council proposed that Renaisi is no longer indebted to the fund and the liability as disclosed in the accounts is no longer payable. This was due to market conditions giving Renaisi as at 31 August 2022 a surplus position in relation to the fund.

13. Summary audit opinion

The auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2022 was unqualified with no emphasis of matter.

The senior statutory auditor was Mark Proctor FCA DChA, for and on behalf of Lovewell Blake LLP.

14. Controlling party

Other than the members as a body (who are the directors of the company), the company has no ultimate controlling party. It is a company limited by guarantee with members having one vote each. In the event of the company is wound up, the liability of the members is limited to £1 each.