Registered number: 03819988

ALEXANDRA PALACE TRADING LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Charlotte Collett (appointed 9 June 2022)

Jamie Copas Nicholas da Costa Emma Dagnes

Emine Ibrahim (appointed 9 June 2022)

Andrew Morton

AnneStennett (appointed 12 July 2021)
Dana Carlin (resigned 28 May 2022)
Eldridge Culverwell (resigned 28 May 2021)
Mike Hakata (resigned 28 May 2021)
Kirsten Hearn (resigned 23 May 2022)
Louise Stewart (resigned 28 February 2022)

Company secretary Richard Paterson

Registered number 03819988

Registered office Alexandra Palace

Alexandra Palace Way

London N22 7AY

Independent auditors Haysmacintyre LLP

10 Queen Street Place

London EC4R 1AG

Bankers . Barclays Bank

1 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London

E14 5HP

Solicitors Russell-Cooke

2 Putney Hill London SW15 6AB

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CHAIR'S STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

As Chair of the Alexandra Palace Trading Limited (APTL) board of directors I am delighted to set out below the Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the Financial Year 2021/22.

The Palace, which has been a place of entertainment, recreation and education for more than 140 years, continued to deliver a diverse year-long programme of events and activities enjoyed by millions of people each year. The 148,000 square feet of usable space hosted the events business, an ice rink and catering operations, all of which are operated by Alexandra Palace Trading Limited, with profits gift aided back to the Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust.

Key to Alexandra Palace's trading success is the passion and commitment of its staff, who work tirelessly to deliver an extraordinary experience to our clients and customers every time and I wish to thank them for their hard work, without which the objectives of Alexandra Palace would not be achieved.

I hope you enjoy reading the rest of these accounts.

Nick da Costa Director and Chair of APTL board

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

In preparing this report, the directors have complied with section 414A of the Companies Act 2006.

Trading Activity

APTL continued to manage the ever-changing landscape of the Pandemic with restrictions significantly impacting on operations and consumer confidence. The emergence of Omicron towards the end of 2021 caused a downturn in footfall to the Darts as people took the decision to protect their chances of seeing family at Christmas; this trend was also reflected across the Ice Rink and Theatre. However, Q4 was exceptional with the team focused on securing business, achieving increased spend and driving efficiencies across events and other commercial activities. With restoration levy and operating profit the total amount generated by the Trading subsidiary in support of the Charitable Trust was £1,574,000 - a remarkable result in such a turbulent year.

Key highlights

Kaleidoscope Festival was held on the 24th July 2021 only a few days after Covid Restrictions were lifted, becoming the first non-Covid restricted festival to be held in London for nearly two years. Audiences of 10,000 enjoyed Groove Armanda, The Coral and numerous spoken word and comedy acts throughout the day. The event attracted high praise both on social media and in the press. "Kaleidoscope Festival at Alexandra Palace review: kudos for pulling this off London's highest - and first in a long time - festival will live long in the memory." Evening Standard.

The Great Hall threw open its doors to Live Music once again in September 2021. In our first week of opening, we hosted Dermot Kennedy, Gerry Cinnamon and Tom Grennan to sell out audiences. Followed later in the year by Suede, London Grammar, Fontaines DC, DMAS, Glass Animals, Sam Fender and Enter Shikari. The shows were well managed and audience feedback was positive. Though some shows experienced high on the night drop out rates it didn't affect the commercial return as spend per head proved to be higher than pre-Covid averages.

The Exhibition sector has been particularly hard hit by the Pandemic with many shows not returning once doors re-opened as consumer confidence was low. However, Alexandra Palace was proud to host some of our stalwart exhibitions again including Freight In the City, Knitting & Stitching, Festival of Railway Modeling and the Tool Fair. Footfall was lower than pre-Pandemic years but clients are confident for the future and our long term tenancies for the majority of our exhibitions are still secure.

When restrictions allowed **The Theatre** was used extensively for streaming, live performance and rehearsals including Coldplay, Ed Sheeran, London Grammar, Michael Kiwanuka, Saint Etienne, BBC Concert Orchestra and many more.

As part of the start to the BBC's celebration of 100 years in 2022 the theatre also played host to live broadcasts including Earth Shot founded by The Royal Foundation of The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, hosted by Sir David Attenborough and broadcast by the BBC. Further BBC projects included The Great British Menu which broadcast every night on BBC Two for a week with the opening credits presenting an aerial view of Alexandra Park and Palace with the final banquet hosted in the Theatre. Other bookings included the filming of Celebrity MasterChef and Later with Jools Holland.

The Theatre also continued to build its reputation for spoken word, comedy, hosting numerous book launches and Q&A evenings. Performances included Reginald D Hunter, Quentin Tarantino, Miriam Margloyes, Adam Kay, Yotam Ottolenghi, Simon Amstell, Giovanna Fletcher and JK Rowling.

Christmas 2021 was planned to present an exciting eclectic mix of entertainment and leisure offers across the site. From Mark Gattis with his adaptation of Christmas Carol to a new rent a Christmas tree offer, Santa's Grotto and Panto On Ice and of course the World Professional Darts Championships which had sold out to a 75,000 capacity over 16 days and 28 sessions.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

However, with the onset of Omicron the team once again had to adapt to manage an ever evolving situation which at times threw into doubt whether we would be able to remain open and trading. However, the teams worked hard with the Local Authority and the exceptional reputation that we had earned due to our handling of the Pandemic provided the confidence the authorities required to continue to allow us to host the public to our variety of Christmas offers including the Darts. Though footfall dipped before Christmas it picked up after with spend per head staying strong.

The **Ice Rink** had investment during 21/22 benefiting from significant upgrades to lighting and rink infrastructure. The Ice Rink Team must be commended for their agile and entrepreneurial approach to 21/22 despite the continued challenges presented by the Pandemic and in the final quarter rolling closure due to the works.

The **Phoenix Bar & Kitchen** also saw a modest investment and reopened on the 23rd September with a new management team and a wood fired pizza offer which almost instantly attracted a new customer base. The ongoing feedback is overwhelmingly positive, particularly regarding the improved customer service.

In total, we held **90 events** in the main halls across **247 days tenancy** whilst the Theatre hosted **150** performances. Across all event spaces, we attracted just over **700,000** visitors, in a year that, due to the ongoing impact of Covid-19 restrictions, we could only be open for part of.

A significant investment for APTL in 21/22 was in the new (and first) CRM system funded by the Cultural Recovery Fund. Though a shared system across the Charity and Trading Subsidiary the implementation and integration was led by the APTL team - no small feat alongside the day job. The launch of the system was successful. Initial benefits include:

- Retaining 100% booking fee on the venue ticket allocation to events, ice rink and golf, driving additional revenue.
- Securing more donations to the charity on tickets bought in the theatre, in addition to fees and levy paid.
- Securing more opt in data to enable us to market directly to specific customers.
- Collation of our data into one place enabling us to continue to build on the CRM strategy by understanding more about our audiences and be far more targeted in our marketing approach.

In 21/22 Alexandra Palace faced another year of uncertainty and a forever changing and challenging landscape. However, despite the adversity our profile was raised and our reputation enhanced as we managed successfully to pivot, adapt and diversify. The team's hard work has put us in a good position to face the challenges of 22/23. As we enter the Palace's 150th year we will continue to entertain London as we have done since 1873.

This report was approved by the board on

28 November 2022

and signed on its behalf.

Emma Dagnes Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 for the Company's financial statements 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 to 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.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is to raise funds for its parent charity, Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust, through the hiring of halls and catering for exhibitions, banquets, conferences, and other events, the running of the Phoenix Bar and Kitchen and the Ice Rink, and operating the Victorian Theatre.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Going concern

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust and operates under a four year rolling licence granted by the Trust. The Council of the London Borough of Haringey is the sole Corporate Trustee of the Trust. The object of the Company is to generate profits in support of its parent entity thereby offsetting the Trust's deficit funding requirement from the Council. The Company pays its profits to the Trust annually via gift aid and plans to retain minimal profit and loss reserves.

Directors are maintaining a regular oversight of the financial projections, but the current cost of living crisis together with the impact of energy costs and inflation presents a real risk to APTL. Energy costs present a significant additional cost to APTL and will be monitored closely. As costs rise and the pressure on disposable income increases, visitors will inevitably start to make choices about what to attend and how much to spend whilst on site.

Having reviewed the funding facilities available to the Company together with the expected future cash flows, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue its activities for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the directors also continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors - The directors of the Company during the year and to the date of this report are listed as per the Company Information section.

Directors' Liability Insurance - As permitted by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has purchased insurance cover in respect of the directors' and Officers' liability.

Gift Aid

In accordance with guidance notes issued to accompany amendments to FRS102 issued in December 2017, as the Trading Company did not have a legal obligation to pay the Charity its profits under gift aid at 31 March 2022, this distribution has not been recognised as a liability. The Company intends to distribute £1,451,000 of its accounting profits to its parent charity within nine months of the financial year end (2021: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Jamie Copas
Nicholas da Costa
Emma Dagnes
Andrew Morton
AnneStennett (appointed 12 July 2021)
Dana Carlin (resigned 28 May 2022)
Eldridge Culverwell (resigned 28 May 2021)
Mike Hakata (resigned 28 May 2021)
Kirsten Hearn (resigned 23 May 2022)
Louise Stewart (resigned 28 February 2022)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Future developments

Plans in the short term focus on the continued recovery from the pandemic and the current cost of living crisis, by attracting customers back to enjoy the public spaces of the park and palace. In the medium to longer term, our targets will focus on our core strategic priorities.

APTL's focus will be around the following areas:

- Investing in key infrastructure to support future income generation
- Delivering increased contribution (profit) from trading activities
- Having a commercially savvy approach to all purchase, procurement and supplier relationships
- Being bold when considering new and innovative ways of generating income

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Haysmacintyre LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

28 November 2022

and signed on its behalf.

Emma Dagnes Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALEXANDRA PALACE TRADING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Alexandra Palace Trading Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 March 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALEXANDRA PALACE TRADING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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.

Opinion 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 Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALEXANDRA PALACE TRADING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Company law applicable in England and Wales, 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 revenue recognition, posting inappropriate journal entries to revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, postings by unusual users or with unusual descriptions;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates, in particular provisions for bad and/or doubtful debts; and
- Reviewing the assumptions and judgements used by the professional actuary in relation to the pension valuations.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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 Auditors' Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALEXANDRA PALACE TRADING LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 Auditors' 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.

Polleare

Richard Weaver (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP

Statutory Auditors

10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG

Date: 3 January 2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £000	2021 £000
Turnover	4	12,829	2,121
Cost of sales		(10,352)	(3,576)
Gross profit/(loss)	_	2,477	(1,455)
Administrative expenses		(1,242)	(943)
Other operating income		348	2,069
Other finance costs		(14)	(11)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	1,569	· (340)
Interest receivable and similar income		2	. 1
Profit/(loss) before tax	-	1,571	(339)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	3	90
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	-	1,574	(249)

The notes on pages 14 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

ALEXANDRA PALACE TRADING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03819988

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	·			
Note		2022 £000		2021 £000
10		493		539
		493		539
			•	
11	191	•	35	
12	1,888		665	•
13	4,673		3,965	
• •	6,752	· _	4,665	•
14	(4,420)		(3,299)	
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,332		1,366
		2,825	· 	1,905
		- -	•	(531)
	_	2,825		1,374
	•			
		2,825	•	1,374
				1,374
	11 12 13	10 - 191 12 1,888 13 4,673 - 6,752	Note £000 10 493 493 11 191 12 1,888 13 4,673 6,752 14 (4,420) 2,332 2,825	Note £000 10 493 493 11 191 35 12 1,888 665 13 4,673 3,965 6,752 4,665 14 (4,420) (3,299) 2,332 2,825 2,825

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 November 2022

Emma Dagnes

Director

The notes on pages 14 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Pension reserve £000	Trading reserve £000	Total equity £000
At 1 April 2020	· •	2,362	2,362
Loss for the year	-	(249)	(249)
Profit paid via gift aid to Alexandra Park & Palace Charitable Trust	-	(615)	(615)
Measurement of net defined benefit liability/surplus	234	(124)	110
Irrecoverable defined benefit surplus not recognised under scheme rules	(234)		(234)
At 1 April 2021	-	1,374	1,374
Profit for the year	-	1,574	1,574
Measurement of net defined benefit liability/surplus	644	(123)	521
Irrecoverable defined benefit surplus not recognised under scheme rules	(644)	-	(644)
At 31 March 2022	-	2,825	2,825

The notes on pages 14 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Alexandra Palace Trading Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act.

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 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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors' considerations regarding the going concern assumption are included in the Directors' Report on page 5. Taking these facts into consideration, and having reviewed the possible uncertainties within the forecasts, the Directors of the Company believe it is appropriate to prepare these accounts on the going concern basis.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the income from hiring of halls (Theatre, West Hall and Great Hall) and catering for exhibitions, banquets, conferences, concerts and other events, the Bar & Kitchen and ice rink and excludes value added tax. Hall hire and event catering income is recognised in the period in which the event takes place.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

All leases are operating leases and the annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, even if the payments are not made on such a basis.

2.5 Other Income

Furlough - Government grant income represents the total amount claimed from HMRC under the CJRS. The income is accounted for in the period in which the associated salary payments are made to furloughed staff.

Cultural Recovery Fund - Other grant income is recognised in the period in which the Company has entitlement to the income and the amount can be measured reliably and it is probable the income will be received. Income is deferred only when the Company has to fulfill conditions before becoming entitled to it or where the donor has specified that the income is to be expended in a future accounting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Defined benefit pension plan

The Company operates a defined benefit scheme on behalf of certain employees. The Company complies with accounting standard FRS102: Section 28 "Employee Benefits" in respective of this scheme.

The difference between the fair value of the assets held in the defined benefit pension scheme and the scheme's liabilities measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method is recognised in the balance sheet as a pension liability as appropriate. Any surplus is not recognised under the scheme rules.

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and any gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The interest cost is shown as a net amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the Company, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet.

2.7 Taxation

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 income 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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Plant and machinery

- 4% - 10% per annum

Motor vehicles

- 20% per annum

Office equipment, furniture and - 20% per annum

fittings

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.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Cashflow statement and related party transactions

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements.

The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust ('the Trust').

Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement and not to disclose related party transactions between the Company and the Trust.

2.11 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.

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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

During the year there were no occasions arising where accounting judgements or estimates have been applied except for the actuarial assumptions used in valuing the pension fund deficit, see note 14.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Turnover from Principal Activities	12,829	2,121
		12,829	2,121
	All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.		•
5.	Other operating income	·· ·.	
		2022 £000	.2021 £000
′	Culture Recovery Fund Grant	294	1,073
	Job Retention Grant	54	996
		348	2,069
	·		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Operating profit/(loss)		
The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:		
	2022 £000	202 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	14	8
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for other services	5	. 5
Other operating lease rentals - Land and Buildings	6	6
Other operating lease rentals - Others	. 7	6
Depreciation of fixed assets	. 103	110
Employees		
Staff costs were as follows:		
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Wages and salaries	2,711	2,482
Social security costs	244	226
Cost of defined benefit scheme	14	14
Cost of defined contribution scheme	. 130	143
	3,099	2,865
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	the year was as foll	ows:
	2022 No.	2021 <i>N</i> o.
Revenue generating activities	107	122
Management, administration and personnel	12	13

135

119

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8. Directors' remuneration

Directors' emoluments for the 2021/22 year totalled £126k (2021: £133k). The directors' emoluments for 2021/22 relate to:

- One (2021: One) executive director received emoluments paid by Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust for services as Trust CEO and for oversight of the Trading Company
- One (2021: One) trading company executive director
- Two (2021: Two) paid non-executive directors

The other directors, comprising of three (2021: four) Trustees of the parent charity have not received remuneration for their services.

One (2021: One) director, the trading company executive director, is a member of the APTL pension scheme.

9. Taxation

		2022 £000	2021 £000
Corporation tax			
Current tax on profits for the year		(3)	(90)
Total current tax	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(3)	(90)
Deferred tax	, 		
Total deferred tax		-	
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	·	(3)	(90)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,571	(339)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of:	298	(64)
Fixed asset differences	(5)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	. (1)
Amounts (charged/credited) directly to STRGL or otherwise transferred	(22)	(24)
Adjustments to brought forward values	(276)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(4)	(9)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	23 '	-
Deferred tax not recognised	(18)	8
Total tax charge for the year	(3)	(90)

A deferred tax liability of £95,912 (2021: £78,657) has not been recognised in respect of fixed asset timing differences.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

10. Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery £000	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings £000	Total £000
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2021	526	396	922
	Additions	-	57 [.]	57
	Disposals	(2)	.(54)	(56)
	At 31 March 2022	524	399	923
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2021	175	208	383
	Charge for the year on owned assets	37	66	103
,	Disposals	(2)	. (54)	(56)
	At 31 March 2022	210	220	430
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2022	. 314	179	493
	At 31 March 2021	351	188	539
	, •.			٠.
11.	Stocks			
			2022 £000	2021 £000
٠.	Food and beverages		137	. 7
	Disposables	<i>:</i>	51	24
	Gift items for sale		3	. 4
	·		191	35
			 :	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12.	Debtors		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Trade debtors	1,454	528
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	107	8
	Other debtors	4	2
	Prepayments and accrued income	323	127
	-	1,888	665
	-	=	
13.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022	2021
		£000	£000
	Cash at bank and in hand	4,673	3,965
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4;673	3,965
	·		
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		i
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	·		
	Trade creditors	985	321
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	113	411 90
	Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	- 121	225
	Other creditors	1,678	1,610
٠.	Accruals and deferred income	1,523	642
	Accidais and deletted income	1,020	042
•		4,420	3,299

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Other creditors	-	488
	Accruals and deferred income		43
			531
•			
16.	Share capital		
		2022 £000	2021 £000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	2,000	2000
	2 (2021 - 2) Ordinary share capital shares of £1.00 each	· _	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

17. Pension commitments

The Trading Company operates a defined benefit pension scheme for the benefit of scheme members who transferred to the Trading Company from Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust, on 1 November 1999. There is one (2021: one) scheme member still in the employment of the Trading Company as at 31 March 2022. The assets of the Scheme are in a fund independent from the Trading Company and are administered by Haringey Council under the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act. The Scheme is accounted for in accordance with FRS102: Section 28 "Employee Benefits".

The Fund is independently valued on a regular basis by a firm of actuaries. The purpose is to assess the adequacy of the Fund's investments and contributions to meet its liability. The last actuarial valuation took place as at 31 March 2019. The valuation was carried out in accordance with the Guidelines GN9: Funding Defined Benefits – Presentation of Actuarial Advice published by the Board for Actuarial Standards. The valuation was carried out using the Projected Unit Method.

Econcomic and statistical assumptions were used. The principal actuarial assumptions used were:

Nominal % per annum

Rate of pensionable salary increases (excl. increments) Rate of price inflation/pensions increases Discount rate 2.3% per annum compound 3.3% per annum compound 4.2% per annum compound

Alexandra Palace Trading Limited employer's contribution is 49% of salary for 21/22 (2021: 49%). The total pension contribution for the year was £22,000 (2021: £20,000). In addition, Alexandra Palace Trading Limited paid £115,000 (2020: £115,000) towards reducing the fund deficit.

The actuarial valuation described above has been updated at 31 March 2019 by a qualified actuary using revised assumptions that are consistent with the requirements of FRS102: Section 28 "Employee Benefits". Investments have been valued, for this purpose, at fair value using the current bid price.

Composition of plan assets:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2022 £000	2021 £000
Equities	 3,332	3,030
Bonds	931	936
Property	539	445
Cash	98	45
Total plan assets	4,900	4,456

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Pension commitments (continued)		
	The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:		
		2022	202
		£000	£00
	Current service cost	, 22 .	1
	Interest cost	79	. 7
	Interest income on plan assets	(87)	(8
	Total		1
	,		
	Reconciliation of fair value of plan liabilities were as follows:		
	· ·	2022	202
•		£000	£00
	Opening defined benefit obligation	4,086	3,49
	Current service cost	, 22	. 1
	Interest cost	['] 79	7
	Contributions by members	. 3	
	Actuarial gains and (losses)	(184)	61
	Benefits paid	· (120)	(11
	Closing defined benefit obligation	3,886	4,08
-	Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets were as follows:	2022	202
		£000	£00
_	Opening fair value of scheme assets	4,456	, 3,63
,	Interest income	87	3
	Contributions by employer	137	. 13
	Contributions by members	3	,
	Actuarial losses	337	. 72
	Benefits paid	(120)	(11
	Closing fair value of employer assets	4,900	4,45
		•	•
	Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date were:	·	
		2022 %	202
		. /0 .	,
	Discount rate	2.70	1.9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

17. Pension commitments (continued)

·		
Rate of pensionable salary increases (excluding increments)	4.30	3.85
Pension increase rate	3.3	2.85
Assumptions relating to the average future life expectancy of members at age 65 were as follows:		
Current pensioners - Males	21.5	21.7
Current pensioners - Females	24.0	24.2
Future pensioners - Males	22.9	23.1
Future pensioners - Females	25.8	26.0

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Land and Buildings	ı	
Not later than 1 year	. 1	1
· 	1	1
Other	2022 £000	2021 £000
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	5 7	, 3 -
· ·	12	3

19. Auto-enrolment pension scheme

From June 2014 the Company has operated an auto-enrolment pension scheme for all employees who joined after September 1999 and qualify to join the scheme. The scheme is operated at a minimum level of required contribution for all joiners after October 2018 and is administered by Scottish Widows. For the joiners prior to October 2018 the scheme operated at a higher level of contributions capped at 10%. The employer's contribution for the year was £130,000 (2021: £143,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

20. Controlling party

The Company's ultimate controlling party is the Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust (Charity number 281991). Copies of the group financial statements of the Alexandra Park and Palace Charitable Trust are available from Alexandra Park & Charitable Trust, Alexandra Palace Way, London N22 7AY.