

STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)****REGISTERED NUMBER:06465317**

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	1,686	1,229
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	39,986	299,909
Cash at bank and in hand	5	2,109,106	1,338,299
		<u>2,149,092</u>	<u>1,638,208</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,588,020)	(1,384,004)
Net current assets		<u>561,072</u>	<u>254,204</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>562,758</u>	<u>255,433</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	(321)	(234)
		<u>(321)</u>	<u>(234)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>562,437</u></u>	<u><u>255,199</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		<u><u>562,437</u></u>	<u><u>255,199</u></u>

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

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

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

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

M Therrien

Director

Date: 25 May 2022

The notes on pages 2 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

1. General information

Standards Board For Alternative Investments Limited is a private Company limited by guarantee without share capital incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 6th Floor, 2 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU. The principal activity of the Company during the year was to promote, establish and act as custodian of standards of best practice for the alternative investments industry.

1. Accounting policies**1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Directors expect the Company to have adequate funds available from reserves and current trading activities to enable it to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Directors have confirmed they have taken into account the impact on the business and possible future scenarios arising from the impact of COVID-19. The Company is profit making, cash positive and in a net asset position. As the company has continued to trade throughout the pandemic, the Directors do not believe COVID-19 has impacted the viability of the going concern assumption. At the financial statements date of signing, the Directors conclude that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

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

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

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- 25% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33% straight line

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.

1.5 Debtors

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

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.7 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 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

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

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

1.8 Creditors

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

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP, rounded to the nearest £1.

Transactions and balances

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

1.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.11 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

1.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

1.14 Interest income

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

1.15 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current 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.

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

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

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

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

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The Directors' judgements,

estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when

the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to

be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and

assumptions, the actual results may differ.

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.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

i) Recoverability of debtors

The Company establishes a provision for debtors that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability the Directors consider factors such as the of the debtors, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual or groups of customers. There have, however, been no indicators of impairment identified in the year.

No significant accounting estimates have been identified.

STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2021	2,489	12,697	15,186
Additions	-	1,702	1,702
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2022	2,489	14,399	16,888
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At 1 February 2021	2,489	11,468	13,957
Charge for the year	-	1,245	1,245
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2022	2,489	12,713	15,202
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value			
At 31 January 2022	-	1,686	1,686
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2021	-	1,229	1,229
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

4. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	12,069	287,705
Prepayments and accrued income	27,917	12,204
	<u>39,986</u>	<u>299,909</u>

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>2,109,106</u>	<u>1,338,299</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	3,397	-
Corporation tax	26,769	49,375
Other taxation and social security	23,000	29,420
Other creditors	5,014	4,620
Accruals and deferred income	1,529,840	1,300,589
	<u>1,588,020</u>	<u>1,384,004</u>

7. Deferred taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	(234)	(439)
Charged to profit or loss	(87)	205
At end of year	<u>(321)</u>	<u>(234)</u>

STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED**(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

7. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(321)	(234)
	<u>(321)</u>	<u>(234)</u>

8. Company status

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

The Directors are of opinion that there is no ultimate controlling party of the Company.

9. Commitments under operating leases

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	40,080	35,040
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	40,080
	<u>40,080</u>	<u>75,120</u>

10. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken which are required to be disclosed under Financial

Reporting Standard 102 section 1A.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022**

11. Subsequent events

On 24 February 2022 Russian Forces entered Ukraine, resulting in Western Nation reactions including announcements of sanctions against Russia and Russian interests worldwide and an economic ripple effect on the global economy. The Directors have carried out an assessment of the potential impact of Russian Forces entering Ukraine on the business, including the impact of mitigation measures and uncertainties, and have concluded that this is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event with the greatest impact on the business expected to be from the economic ripple effect on the global economy. The Directors have taken account of these potential impacts in their going concern assessment.

12. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 26 May 2022 by Anna Campbell (Senior Statutory Auditor) (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Mazars LLP.

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