Registered number: 06465317

STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021



(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors B H C Tay

B H Cundick (resigned 3 February 2021)

C D Carlson C M Gradel

Dame A C Fawcett (resigned 31 March 2020)

D E George D E West D Stern

Dr J R Claisse (appointed 14 September 2020)

J M Buchan L M P F Braga M Therrien P A Winslow R C Lightburn

S B Ruddick (resigned 14 September 2020)

S C Fiertz S L Ellis

Registered number

06465317

Registered office

6th Floor

2 London Wall Place

London EC2Y 5AU

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP The Pinnacle

160 Midsummer Boulevard

Milton Keynes MK9 1FF

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2021.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 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 during the year was to promote, establish and act as custodian of standards of best practice for the alternative investments industry.

Going concern

The Company has adequate financial reserves together with a strong client base and commitments from its founding members. As a consequence, the Directors believe the Company is well placed to continue as a going concern and to manage its business risk successfully.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate reserves to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the accounts. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Impact of Brexit

Brexit has not impacted the activities of the Standards Board for Alternative Investments Limited, as stakeholders are global and operate in North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific Region as well as the UK.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic hit in March 2020, resulting in a significant economic shutdown throughout the world. The Company has been positively impacted by the pandemic due to cost saving being made from the reduction in travel. The Directors' view is that any future significant changes are considered to be non-adjusting events.

The Directors will continue to monitor any impacts of COVID-19 on the Company, but as at the date of signing the accounts, the director's do not believe that there has been any significant impact requiring disclosure. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to assets or liabilities to reflect the potential impact of the pandemic on the Company's performance or underlying net asset position.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

BHCTay

B H Cundick (resigned 3 February 2021)

C D Carlson

C M Gradel

Dame A C Fawcett (resigned 31 March 2020)

D E George

D E West

D Stern

Dr J R Claisse (appointed 14 September 2020)

J M Buchan

LMPF Braga

M Therrien

P A Winslow

R C Lightburn

S B Ruddick (resigned 14 September 2020)

S L Ellis

S C Fiertz

Disclosure of information to auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

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

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

M Therrien

Director

Date:

27 may 2021

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Standards Board For Alternative Investments Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 January 2021, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, 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 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 January 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 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.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS 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. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 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 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; 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' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, 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.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 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. Based on our understanding of the company and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the UK tax legislation, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud, money laundering, 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 the directors' and 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 management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Discussing with the directors and management their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and
- Considering the risk of acts by the company which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the directors and management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

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.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STANDARDS BOARD FOR ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of the audit 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.

Sarah Lancaster (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of Mazars LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor The Pinnacle 160 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1FF

Date: 27th May 2021

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

	<u> </u>	
	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue	1,757,959	1,285,957
Gross profit	1,757,959	1,285,957
Administrative expenses	(1,508,415)	(1,275,369)
Other operating income	9,448	-
Operating profit	258,992	10,588
Interest receivable and similar income	294	1,410
Interest payable and expenses	(10)	-
Profit before tax	259,276	11,998
Tax on profit	(50,352)	(2,899)
Profit for the financial year	208,924	9,099

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER:06465317

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets			_		~
Tangible assets	6		1,229		2,307
		-	1,229		2,307
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	299,909		105,097	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,338,299	_	905,264	
		1,638,208	·	1,010,361	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,384,004)		(965,954)	
Net current assets			254,204		44,407
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			255,433	_	46,714
Deferred tax	10	(234)		(439)	
			(234)		(439)
Net assets		· -	255,199	_	46,275
Capital and reserves		-	 	_	
Profit and loss account			255,199		46,275
		_	255,199		46,275
		=		=	

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

M Therrien Director

Date:

7 3 May 2021

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

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.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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 potential 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. It has continued to trade throughout the pandemic, as such the Directors do not believe COVID-19 pandemic impacts the viability of the going concern assumption. At the 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 accounts.

2.3 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.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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'.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 Interest income

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 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.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

3. Judgments 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 aging 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.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 18 (2020 - 18).

5. Directors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Directors' emoluments	31,667	230,000
	31,667	230,000

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

6. Tangible fixed assets

Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
2,489	12,697	15,186
2,489	12,697	15,186
2,489	10,390	12,879
	1,078	1,078
2,489	11,468	13,957
-	1,229	1,229
<u>-</u>	2,307	2,307
	2,489 2,489 2,489	fittings equipment £ 2,489

There were no disposals during the year ended 31 January 2021 (2020 - nil).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

7.	Debtors		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade debtors	287,705	93,000
	Other debtors	•	1,684
	Prepayments and accrued income	12,204	10,413
		299,909 —————————————————————————————————	105,097
8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
٥.	oush and oush equivalents	•	
		2021 £	2020 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,338,299	905,264
		1,338,299	905,264
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	t.	1,697
	Corporation tax	49,375	5,238
	Other taxation and social security	29,420	17,680
	Other creditors	4,620	-
	Accruals and deferred income	1,300,589	941,339
		1,384,004	965,954
10.	Deferred taxation		
			*
		2021 £	2020 £
•	At beginning of year	(439)	(280)
	Charged to profit or loss	205	(159)
	Charged to profit of loss		(109)

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

10. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	234	439
	234	439

11. 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.

12. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the funds and amounted to £29,574 (2020: £21,325). Contributions were underpaid / (overpaid) to the fund and at the balance sheet date contributions totalled £4,922 (2020: £1,684)).

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 January 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

2021 £	2020 £
35,040	51,840
40,080	-
75,120	51,840
	£ 35,040 40,080

14. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken which are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

15. Subsequent events

The COVID-19 pandemic hit in March 2020, resulting in a significant economic shutdown throughout the world. The Company has been positively impacted by the pandemic, due to cost savings made from reduction in travel. The Company is profit making, cash positive and in a net asset position. It has continued to trade throughout the pandemic and as such the Directors do not believe that COVID-19 pandemic impacts the viability of the going concern assumption and the Directors' view is that any future significant changes are considered to be a non-adjusting events in relation to these accounts.

The Directors will continue to monitor any impacts of COVID-19 on the Company, but as at the date of signing the accounts do not believe that there has been any significant impact requiring disclosure. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to assets or liabilities to reflect the potential impact of the pandemic on the Company's performance or underlying net asset position.