

Registered number
06782686

PRI Europe Limited
Report and Accounts
31 December 2021



PRI Europe Limited
Report and accounts
Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Statement of directors' responsibilities	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Profit and loss account	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the accounts	10 - 13

PRI Europe Limited
Company Information

Directors

Brian Trybend
David Schutt
Hannah Godfrey (appointed 21st January 2022)

Secretary

Stephen Schick

Auditors

BDO LLP
First Floor, Newton House
Cambridge Business Park
Cambridge
CB4 0WZ
UK

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland

Registered office

1 York Street
London
W1U 6PA

Registered number

06782686

PRI Europe Limited
Registered number: 06782686
Directors' Report

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was to provide marketing, administrative and other management services to its parent company.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Brian Trybend
David Schutt
Hannah Godfrey (appointed 21st January 2022)

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

This report was approved by the board on 21 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.



Brian Trybend
Director

PRI Europe Limited
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the accounts in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the accounts 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 accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the accounts 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.

PRI Europe Limited
Independent auditors' report
to the Shareholders of PRI Europe Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 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.

We have audited the financial statements of PRI Europe Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise Profit and loss account, Balance sheet and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 *"The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the 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 about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date 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.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report and account other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

PRI Europe Limited
Independent auditors' report
to the Shareholders of PRI Europe Limited

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.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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:

- The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to PRI Europe Limited. We determined that the most significant laws and regulations which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006), VAT, labour and tax regulations in the United Kingdom.
- We understood how the company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management. We also consulted with BDO internal Employment Tax specialists.

PRI Europe Limited
Independent auditors' report
to the Shareholders of PRI Europe Limited

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it is considered there was a susceptibility of fraud. We also considered potential fraud drivers: including financial or other pressures, opportunity, and personal or corporate motivations. We considered the programmes and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals, existence of employees and key areas of estimation uncertainty or judgement, for example: review of the carrying amount of freehold property.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

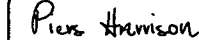
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with our engagement letter dated 3rd August 2022. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Piers Harrison

Piers Harrison (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

Cambridge, UK

26 September 2022

BDO LLP is a Limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

PRI Europe Limited
Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover	1,771,494	1,405,705
Administrative expenses	(1,741,790)	(1,385,557)
Operating profit (loss)	<u>29,704</u>	<u>20,148</u>
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>29,704</u>	<u>20,148</u>
Tax on profit (loss) on ordinary activities	(12,000)	(8,106)
Profit (loss) for the financial year	<u>17,704</u>	<u>12,042</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive profit (loss)	<u>17,704</u>	<u>12,042</u>

All operations are continuing.

The notes on pages 10 - 13 form part of these financial statements.

PRI Europe Limited
Registered number:
Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2021

06782686

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,452,376	1,478,904
Current assets			
Debtors	5	144,960	90,709
Cash at bank and in hand		130,183	29,469
		<u>275,143</u>	<u>120,178</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(147,443)	(36,710)
Net current assets		<u>127,700</u>	<u>83,468</u>
Net assets		<u>1,580,076</u>	<u>1,562,372</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	5	5
Capital contribution		1,650,000	1,650,000
Profit and loss account		(69,929)	(87,633)
Shareholder's funds		<u>1,580,076</u>	<u>1,562,372</u>

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The notes on pages 10 - 13 form part of the financial statements



Brian Trybend
Director

Approved by the board on 21 September 2022

PRI Europe Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital	Capital Contribution	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	5	1,650,000	(99,675)	1,550,330
Loss for the financial year & total comprehensive loss	-	-	12,042	12,042
At 31 December 2020	<u>5</u>	<u>1,650,000</u>	<u>(87,633)</u>	<u>1,562,372</u>
At 1 January 2021	5	1,650,000	(87,633)	1,562,372
Profit for the financial year & total comprehensive profit	-	-	17,704	17,704
At 31 December 2021	<u>5</u>	<u>1,650,000</u>	<u>(69,929)</u>	<u>1,580,076</u>

The notes on pages 10 - 13 form part of the financial statements

PRI Europe Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Going Concern

The company operates under a contract to provide services to its parent company Performance Review Institute, Inc, therefore its future income is assured under the terms of that contract. The company's directors, having made enquiries of the parent company's management and examined relevant documentation as they considered appropriate, are satisfied as to the ability of the parent company to continue to meet the terms of the contract under which the company operates, and therefore the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company can operate as a going concern and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the rendering of services performed up to the reporting date.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	30 year life from original date of purchase.
Freehold repairs	10 year life from date of purchase.
Furniture and equipment	10 year life from original date of purchase.

In the view of the directors the net book value of the freehold building has reached its expected residual value and therefore no further depreciation is being charged.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoiced amount), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

PRI Europe Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Key estimates and judgements

Going concern

In the assessment of the going concern, the company uses a number of judgements and estimations in order to prepare the forecasts for the foreseeable future.

Tangibles fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing residual value and asset lives, factors such as maintenance programmes, future market conditions and projected disposal values are taken into account.

PRI Europe Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

2 Operating profit	2021	2020		
	£	£		
This is stated after charging:				
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	26,528	26,528		
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	18,000	13,530		
Key management personnel compensation	103,770	96,892		
3 Employees	2021	2020		
	Number	Number		
Average number of persons employed by the company	13	14		
4 Tangible fixed assets				
	Freehold land and buildings £	Furniture and equipment £	Freehold repairs £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	1,635,278	46,370	218,914	1,900,562
At 31 December 2021	1,635,278	46,370	218,914	1,900,562
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	392,919	5,023	23,716	421,658
Charge for the year	-	4,637	21,891	26,528
At 31 December 2021	392,919	9,660	45,607	448,186
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	1,242,359	36,710	173,307	1,452,376
At 31 December 2020	1,242,359	41,347	195,198	1,478,904
5 Debtors	2021	2020		
	£	£		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	122,310	74,382		
Other debtors	22,650	16,327		
	144,960	90,709		
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020		
	£	£		
Trade creditors	13,021	-		
Corporation tax	14,500	10,000		
Other creditors	119,922	26,710		
	147,443	36,710		

PRI Europe Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 December 2021

7 Commitments under operating leases

The company had future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than one year	18,477	18,127
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	13,860	14,371
Later than 5 years	-	-
	<u>32,337</u>	<u>32,498</u>

8 Other information

PRI Europe Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

1 York Street
London
W1U 6PA

The ultimate controlling party of the the Company is Performance Review Institute, Inc, a Pennsylvania not-for-profit organisation. This is the smallest and largest group in which the accounts of the company are consolidated. Copies of the consolidated accounts may be obtained from 161 Thorn Hill Road, Warrendale, PA 15086, USA.