Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2020

Company number: 06956582

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Directors

L Polisano

D Leventhal

Secretary and registered office

A C Plaw Ibex House 42-47 Minories London EC3N 1DY

Company number

06956582

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their strategic report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business review

PLP Architecture Limited is a multi-award winning firm of architects, designers and thinkers working on high profile projects both in the UK and internationally. It is based in London and has a wholly owned subsidiary operating in China.

In the 2017 financial year, all staff transferred to PLP Architecture International Limited, an entity under common directorship. Since that point, the Group has had no staff in the UK and its projects are staffed by PLP Architecture International Limited. This has had a negative impact on turnover as this company no longer actively seeks new client business, but the business continues to have significant reserves.

The Company maintains the lease on the architectural studio which is primarily utilised by PLP Architecture International Ltd and has entered into an agreement to sublet the studio space. This forms a significant part of the Company's revenues for the year (40.2% of Turnover).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The business faces a number of risks including:

- Customer and associated entity risk due to the Group restructure which now sees new projects undertaken
 from PLP Architecture International Limited, the Covid-19 pandemic has not had so large an impact on the
 future pipeline of work, which was already expected to decline. However, the Company still maintains key
 projects which will continue into the foreseeable future. In addition, due to the sublet agreement with relation
 to the studio space, the Company remains exposed to the ability of its sister entity, PLP Architecture
 International Ltd, to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.
- Treasury risks treasury risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, cash flow risk, and foreign
 exchange risk. The Group has a conservative risk appetite and maintains a low exposure to these risks to
 minimise any potential impact. The Company manages these risks by regularly monitoring and forecasting
 its cash flows and actively managing its debt book. The impact of both Covid-19 and a potential adverse
 effect of Brexit are considered when managing the risks detailed above.

Financial key performance indicators

The Directors measure the success of the Group by looking at a range of indicators relating to project work and the allocation of resources to projects. Design excellence and a strong and sustainable financial base are the key areas of strategic performance monitored by the Board. The specific KPIs are tabled below.

- Ensure that remaining projects are profitable The average operating profit of key projects continues to be above the level which maintains the financial strength of the business. Gross profit margin was 59.3% (2019: 32.1%)
- Maintain appropriate cash reserves to protect the business against economic uncertainty Cash reserves have been maintained at above £2 million, in line with expectations.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020 *(continued)*

Future developments

L Polisano

14.9.21

Director Date 2

There remain many uncertainties in the construction sector in the UK and worldwide, not only driven by Brexit.

Considerable note is made with respect of the impact of Covid-19 on both the Company, the Group, and the industry as a whole. At the time of approving this report, we have seen the impact that the pandemic has had on our working methods, the way our subcontracted staff interact creatively and effectively within the office environment, on site where our projects have moved to construction phase and remain confident that the business can meet the challenges faced.

We are continually planning for different scenarios and modelling the impact on the Group financial performance and our stress testing shows that the Group can withstand both a material and prolonged decline in trading. Consequently, we are confident that we have the resources to continue to support our clients through this period and as the various economies begin to recover. We will continue to follow the advice and guidance from governments and health authorities and our plans will adapt as changes occur.

The financial impact of Covid-19 on the 2020 financial results themselves is minor due to the nature and timing of the work involved in that year. In accordance with best practice, the Board has considered the ongoing impact of the pandemic and at the date of these financial statements, cashflow forecasts show that the Covid-19 situation is being well managed. We will continue to carefully monitor developments in the market and respond appropriately.

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

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Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results

The results of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 are set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on page 10 and show a profit for the year of £406,760 (2019: profit £19,844).

An interim dividend of £331,500 was declared in the year (2019: £546,000). The Directors do not recommend a final dividend.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:

L Polisano

D Leventhal

Going concern

The Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis which assumes that the Group and the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In light of the Covid-19 pandemic, we have performed detailed analysis as to the continued viability of each project and the future performance prospects of the business and accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Group retains significant reserves and from a financial standpoint the Directors are pleased that the Company was able to weather the economic downturn caused by a combination of the pandemic and the end of the EU transition period, and believe that the Company is well placed to face similar future challenges.

Directors' responsibilities

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and

Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2020 *(continued)*

• prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors have taken all of the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The Directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

Auditors

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditors will be proposed at the next annual general meeting.

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

As permitted by paragraph 1A of Schedule 7 to the large and medium sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulation 2008, certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the Directors' Report have been omitted as they are included in the Strategic Report on pages 3-4. These matters relate to the principal activity and financial risk.

On behalf of the Directors

L Polisand
Director
Date: 24

Independent Auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Independent auditor's report to the members of PLP Architecture Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

We have audited the financial statements of PLP Architecture Limited (the 'Parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows, 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 remain independent of the Group and the Parent 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 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 Group's and Parent 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 Auditor's report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report 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. 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.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and Parent 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 by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company 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, 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

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:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to PLP Architecture 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 (UK GAAP and the Companies Act 2006), RIBA regulations, and labour regulations and tax in key territories in which the Company operates.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Group'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 and key areas of estimation uncertainty or judgement, for example: revenue recognition based on estimated labour percentage completion, bad debt provisions, research and development tax relief, onerous provisions on contracts, and professional indemnity provisions.

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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

occusigned by.

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Lucie Kingdom (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, UK
Date 27 September 2021

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

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	3,892,684	4,128,506
Cost of sales		(1,586,247)	(2,802,705)
Gross profit		2,306,437	1,325,801
Administrative expenses		(1,756,756)	(2,232,448)
Operating profit / (loss)	4	549,681	(906,647)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	6	1,195 (6,417)	236 (21,474)
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	·	544,459	(927,885)
Taxation on profit / (loss) from ordinary activities	. 7	(137,699)	947,729
Profit for the year		406,760	19,844
Currency translation differences		(1,942)	3,427
Other comprehensive income for the year		(1,942)	3,427
Total comprehensive income for the year		404,818	23,271

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

Company number: 06956582	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		762,548		774,996
Investments	10		45,966		49,409
	-		808,514		824,405
Current assets					
Debtors	11	483,778		1,139,412	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,436,428		2,603,821	
Deferred tax	15			111,484	
		2,920,206		3,854,717	
Creditors: amounts falling due		_,,		-, ,	
within a year	12	(1,426,054)		(2,699,387)	
Net current assets			1,494,152		1,155,330
Total assets less current					
liabilities			2,302,666		1,979,735
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than a year	13		(2,500)		(2,500)
Provisions for liabilities	14		(325,721)	•	(139,303)
Deferred tax	15		(63,194)		<u>-</u>
Net assets			1,911,251		1,837,932
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		1		1
Retained earnings			1,911,250		1,837,931
Shareholder's funds			1,911,251		1,837,932
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The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue.

L Policano

Director 24.4.21
The notes on pages 17 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Company balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

2019 £	2019 £	2020 £	2020 £	Note	Company number: <i>06956582</i>
					Fixed assets
774,997		762,548		9	Tangible assets
149,525		149,526		10	Investments
924,522		912,074			
					Current assets
	1,092,549		483,778	11	Debtors
	2,597,248		2,430,218		Cash at bank and in hand
	111,484		· :	15	Deferred tax
	3,801,281		2,913,996		
					Creditors: amounts falling due
	(2,689,602)		(1,469,420)	12	within a year
1,111,679		1,444,576			Net current assets
2,036,200		2,356,650			Total assets less current liabilities
(2,500)		(2,500)		13	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than a year
			•		
(139,303)		(325,721)	•	14	Provisions for liabilities
•		(63,194)		15	Deferred tax
1,894,397		1,965,235			Net assets
					Capital and reserves
1		1		17	Called up share capital
1,894,396		1,965,234			Retained earnings
1,894,397		1,965,235			Shareholder's funds

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own profit and loss account in these financial statements. The Group profit for the year includes a profit after tax of £402,338 (2019: £9,781) which is dealt with in the financial statements of the parent company. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue.

L Polisano
Director 24 . 9. 21

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Called-up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total £
At 1 January 2019		1	2,360,660	2,360,661
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year			19,844	19,844
Other comprehensive income for the year Currency translation differences		•	3,427	3,427
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	23,271	23,271
Distributions to owners Dividends paid	8	-	(546,000)	(546,000)
At 31 December 2019		1	1,837,931	1,837,932
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year			406,761	406,761
Other comprehensive income for the year Currency translation differences		<u>-</u>	(1,942)	(1,942)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	404,819	404,819
Distributions to owners Dividends paid	8	-	(331,500)	(331,500)
At 31 December 2020		1	1,911,250	1,911,251

Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Called-up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2019		1	2,430,615	2,430,616
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		 :	9,781	9,781
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	9,781	9,781
Distributions to owners Dividends paid	8		(546,000)	(546,000)
At 31 December 2019		1	1,894,396	1,894,397
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		-	402,338	402,338
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	402,338	402,338
Distributions to owners Dividends paid	8	-	(331,500)	(331,500)
At 31 December 2020		1	1,965,234	1,965,235

Consolidated Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities		406 764	10.044
Profit for the financial year		406,761	19,844
Adjustments for: Depreciation, impairment and amortisation of fixed assets	4	192,448	454,717
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	7	192,440	618
Net interest payable		5,222	21,239
Taxation charge/ (credit)	7	137,699	(947,729)
Decrease in debtors		694,089	632,025
(Decrease) in trade and other creditors		(1,086,914)	(836,879)
Foreign exchange		1,501	(1,732)
Cash (used in)/ from operations		350,806	(657,897)
Interest paid	6	(6,417)	(21,474)
Taxation (paid)/ refunded	. 0	(1,477)	978,260
Lakanon (pana), Polandod			
Net cash generated from operating activities		342,912	298,889
Cash flows from/ (used in) investing activities			
Purchases of tangible fixed assets	9	(180,000)	-
Interest received		1,195	236
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities		(178,805)	236
Cash flows (used in) financing activities			
Equity dividends paid	8	(331,500)	(546,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(331,500)	(546,000)
•			
Net decrease/ (increase) in cash and cash equivalents		(167,393)	(246,875)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,603,821	2,850,696
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		2,436,428	2 602 921
Cash and Cash equivalents at effu of year		<u> </u>	2,603,821

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

PLP Architecture Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgement in applying the Group accounting policies.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Parent company disclosure exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the parent company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available to qualifying entities under FRS 102:

- No cash flow statement has been presented for the parent company;
- Disclosures in respect of the parent company's financial instruments have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in respect of the group as a whole;
- Only one reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period has been presented as the reconciliations for the Group and the Company would be identical; and
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the Company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the Group as a whole.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of PLP Architecture Limited and its subsidiaries ("the group") as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

Going concern

The Board has considered the impact of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. There has been a minimal impact on trading to date given the restructure of the business in 2017.

Given the impact of Covid-19 on the economy generally, the Board has closely monitored performance metrics (both financial and non-financial) since the start of the pandemic, and continually review these metrics in order to assess the ability of the Group and the Company to continue as a going concern. The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for the Group for a review period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. These forecasts reflect an assessment of current and future market conditions and their impact on the Group future cash flow performance. The Group has already taken a number of actions to control its cost base and these are reflected in the forecasts.

The forecasts have been sensitised for a further significant reduction in revenue to the end of the review period, with appropriate additional cost mitigations. In the sensitised scenario the forecasts indicate the Group would still have sufficient cash to continue as a going concern.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The Board of Directors has, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group and the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the Board continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents revenue arising from the provision of architectural services. It is stated at the fair value of the consideration receivable, net of value added tax, rebates and discounts and excluding disbursements.

Revenue from services provided by the Group is recognised when the Group has performed its obligations and in exchange obtained the right to consideration.

Amounts recoverable on contracts

Turnover under long term contracts of service has been recognised by an assessment of the percentage completion of a contract by reference to the proportion of the actual labour cost incurred as at the balance sheet date as a proportion of the total labour costs expected under the contract. Provision is made against unbilled amounts on those engagements where the right to receive payment is contingent on factors outside the control of the Group. Unbilled revenue is included in accrued income, within debtors with payments on account being included in deferred income, within creditors.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to profit and loss over its economic life, which is estimated to be ten years from the date of acquisition. Goodwill of £2,870,884 became fully amortised in the current financial year.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Computer software Computer hardware Fixtures and fittings

Straight line over 5 years

Straight line over 3 to 5 years

- Straight line over 3 to 10 years

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Impairment of fixed assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the Group, however, during the financial year these agreements expired and all pending future payments were settled in full. As at balance date, there is no charges due in future periods with respect to leased or hire-purchase assets.

Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Current taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation. A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss.

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in 'sterling', which is the company's functional and the group's presentation currency.

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate, being discounted to present value, where the time value of money is material.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

Reserves

The Group and Company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Retained earnings represent cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made judgements in applying accounting policies and acknowledge the below key sources of estimation uncertainty:

- Determination of the validity and appropriateness of estimates for labour costs remaining on long term contracts, to support the calculation of percentage completion and the recognition of turnover. Factors taken into consideration include the expected programme and expected staff levels together with historical data on previous projects.
- Determination of whether provisions should be made against trade debtors. Factors taken into consideration include the relationship with the debtor and an assessment of the debtor's ability to pay.
- Determination of whether there are indicators of impairment of the Group's tangible assets. Factors taken
 into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial
 performance of the asset.
- Determination of the provision for dilapidations on the leased property where there is a contractual obligation to return the leased space to an agreeable condition at the end of the contract.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

2	Analysis of Tyrneyer		
3	Analysis of Turnover	2020	2019
		£	£
	Analysis of turnover by country of geography:	2 075 005	2 570 875
	United Kingdom Rest of the World	3,875,225 17,458	3,570,875 557,631
•	nest of the world		
		3,892,684	4,128,506
4	Operating profit / (loss)		
		2020	2019
	This is arrived at after charging / (crediting):	£	£
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned by the company	172,037	200,059
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - leased assets	20,412	20,412
	Amortisation - intangible fixed assets	•	234,246
	Exchange losses/ (gains)	50	(5,990)
	Auditor's remuneration	24,600	23,519
	Operating lease expense	773,725 ————	622,107 ————
5	Employees		2042
		2020 £	2019 £
	Staff costs (including directors) consist of:	£	£
	Wages and salaries	-	115,201
	Social security costs	-	7,709
	Other pension costs		
		-	122,910
	The average number of employees (excluding directors) during the year was	as follows:	
		2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Number of staff (PLP Architecture Shanghai Ltd)	٠ ـ	1
		·	

PLP Architecture Limited has had no employees since the end of 2017. The employee costs to service the Company's projects are now recharged from PLP International Architecture Limited, an entity under common directorship, from then on. PLP Architecture Shanghai Ltd has had no employees since 31 May 2019. The Directors did not receive remuneration from any source for their role as Director of the Company in the current or preceding financial year. Instead, the Directors were remunerated for their role as Director of PLP Architecture International Limited, an entity under common directorship.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 *(continued)*

terest payable and similar charges	2020 £ 6,417	2019 £ 21,474
her interest	£	£
her interest	6,417	21.474
		=-,
	6,417	21,4744
xation on profit/ (loss) on ordinary activities	2020	2019
	£	£
roup corporation tax Irrent tax on (loss)/ profits of the year – UK Irrent tax on profits of the year – foreign tax	(36,979) -	(762,252) 2,259
tal current tax	(36,979)	(759,993)
eferred tax		
igination and reversal of timing differences	174,678	(187,736)
tal deferred tax	174,678	(187,736)
xation on loss on ordinary activities	137,699	(947,729)
	2020	2019
conciliation of UK statutory tax rate to effective tax rate	£	£
ofit / (loss) before tax	544,459	(927,885)
x charge at 19% thereon ects of:	103,447	(176,298)
penses not deductible for tax purposes	19	2,529
pital allowances in excess of depreciation gination and reversal of temporary timing differences	17,981 16,252	17,650 (791,610)
xation on profit/ loss on ordinary activities	137,699	(947,729)
	trent tax on (loss)/ profits of the year – UK trent tax on profits of the year – foreign tax tal current tax eferred tax igination and reversal of timing differences tal deferred tax xation on loss on ordinary activities conciliation of UK statutory tax rate to effective tax rate ofit / (loss) before tax x charge at 19% thereon ects of: penses not deductible for tax purposes pital allowances in excess of depreciation igination and reversal of temporary timing differences	xation on profit/ (loss) on ordinary activities 2020 £ roup corporation tax Irrent tax on (loss)/ profits of the year – UK Ital current tax on profits of the year – foreign tax Ital current tax (36,979) Ital current tax (36,979) Ital deferred tax Ita

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 *(continued)*

8	Dividends			2020 £	2019 £
	Interim dividends totalling £331,50 declared and paid during the year			331,500	546,000
9	Tangible fixed assets – Group a	and Company Computer	Computer	Fixtures	
		software £	hardware £	and fittings	Total £
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 Additions	869,519	480,066	1,747,644 180,000	3,097,229 180,000
	At 31 December 2020	869,519	480,066	1,927,644	3,277,229
	Depreciation		474 004	4:044.400	
•	At 1 January 2020 Provision for year	809,152 36,241	471,961 8,105	1,041,120 148,102	2,322,233 192,448
	At 31 December 2020	845,392	480,066	1,189,223	2,514,682
	Net book value At 31 December 2020	24,126	-	738,421 ———	762,548
	At 31 December 2019	60,367	8,105	706,524	774,996

Cost and net book value relating to finance leased assets were £Nil (2019: £204,118) and £Nil (2019: £82,652).

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

10 Fixed asset investments - Company

Investments in subsidiary companies £

Cost or valuation
At 1 January 2020 and at 31 December 2020

149,525

Subsidiary undertakings, associated undertakings and other investments

The undertakings in which the company's interest at the year end is 20% or more are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation or registration	Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held
Subsidiary undertakings		
PLP Architecture Emirates LLC	UAE	49%
Registered Office Address: PO Box 44183, Abu Dhabi, UAE		
PLP Architecture (Shanghai) Limited	Shanghai	100%
Registered Office Address: Room 103-6, Block B, Zhenhua Heavy		
Industries R&D Building, No.3261, Yongfang Road, Pudong New		
Area, Shanghai, China		
PLP Architecture LLC	Qatar	49%
Registered Office Address: P.O. Box 45444, Doha, Qatar		

For each of the undertakings, the nature of business is Architecture.

PLP Architecture Emirates LLC is incorporated in Abu Dhabi, PLP Architecture LLC is incorporated in Qatar and PLP Architecture (Shanghai) Limited is incorporated in China.

Both PLP Architecture Emirates LLC and PLP Architecture LLC have been treated as subsidiaries by virtue of the fact that PLP Architecture Limited exercises operational and financial control over them. These subsidiaries are not consolidated as their results and financial position are not considered to be material to the group. As a result, an investment of £49,409 is shown on the consolidated balance sheet in relation to these entities.

The shareholders' funds and result for the year to 31 December 2020 were as follows:

	Shareholders'	
	funds	Profit/(loss)
PLP Architecture Emirates LLC	16,689	-
PLP Architecture (Shanghai) Limited	49,576	4,423
PLP Architecture LLC	33,333	-

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 *(continued)*

11	Debtors				
		2020	2020	2019	2019
		Group	Company £	Group £	Company
		£	L	L	£
	Trade debtors	102,266	102,266	797,823	690,258
	Corporation tax	38,656	38,656	200	200
	Other taxation and social security	-	· -	6,227	6,227
	Other debtors	175,460	175,460	174,669	174,669
	Prepayments and accrued income	167,396	167,936	160,493	158,584
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	-	62,611
		402 779	402 770	1 120 412	1 000 540
	·	483,778	483,778	1,139,412 ————	1,092,549
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due fo	or payment within	ı one year.		
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within				
	one year	2020	2020	2019	2019
		Group	Company	Group	Company
		£	£	Group £	£
		~	~	~	~
	Trade creditors	41,930	41,930	93,712	93,712
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	50,023	50,023	50,023	50,023
	Amounts due to PLP Architecture	475,530	475,530	1,237,581	1,237,581
	International Ltd				
	Other taxation and social security	183,576	182,710	760	-
	Other creditors	-	-	288	-
	Accruals and deferred income	674,995	667,547	1,317,023	1,308,286
	Amounts owed by group undertakings (PLP Architecture Shanghai Ltd)	-	51,680	-	-
	(= · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·	
		1,426,054	1,469,420	2,699,387	2,689,602
					
40		•			
13	Creditors: amounts falling due more than one year				
	•	2020	2020	2019	2019
		Group	Company	Group	Company
		£	£	£	Ž
	Other creditors	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 *(continued)*

		_	_
14	Provisions for liabilities – dilapidations	Group	Company
		2020	2020
		£	£
	At beginning of year	139,303	139,303
	Additional provision in the year	180,000	180,000
	Unwinding of discount	6,418	6,418
	At the end of the year	325,721	325,721
	·		
15	Deferred taxation – Group and Company		
		2020	2019
		£	3
	At the beginning of the year	(111,484)	76,252
	Charge for the year	174,678	(187,736)
			
	At the end of the year	63,194	(111,484)
			
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:	0000	2010
		2020 £	2019 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	63,194	46,976
•	Other timing differences	, <u>-</u>	(158,460)
		63,194	(111,484)
16	Financial instruments - Group		
•	The Group's financial instruments may be analysed as follows:		
		2020	2019
		3	3
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,729,828	3,583,766
			
	Financial liabilities	4	4 6-6 5-5
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,050,128	1,970,928

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

16 Financial instruments – Group (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash, trade debtors, other debtors, accrued income and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings, obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts, other creditors and accruals.

Information regarding the group's exposure to and management of credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, cash flow risk and foreign exchange risk is included in the Strategic report.

17 Share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2019: 1) ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

18 Commitments under operating leases - Group and Company

The Group and Company had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2020	2019
	3	3
Not later than 1 year	696,195	730,337
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,911,525	2,607,720
Total	2,607,720	3,338,057
		

19 Related party disclosures

During the year, £1,689,675 (2019: £577,484) (net of VAT) was recharged to PLP Architecture International Limited, and £1,402,680 (2019: £2,067,510) (net of VAT) was recharged from PLP Architecture International Limited, a company under common directorship and in which the shareholder of PLP Architecture has an interest in the shares. At the year end, the balance due to PLP Architecture International Limited was £475,530 (2019: £1,237,581).

20 Control

L Polisano, a director of the company, has ultimate control of the company by virtue of his ownership of 100% of the issued ordinary shares of the company.