COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 08796553

REGULATORY FUNDING COMPANY COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

The Board of directors Guy V Black of Brentwood

Kevin J. Beatty Jeremy Clifford Dominic J. Fitzpatrick

Victoria AM Hewitt (appointed 7 May 2020)

Neil H. Jagger

Brian G. McCarthy (resigned 31 October 2019)

Albert N. Read Pia Sarma Ellis A. N. Watson

Company Secretary David R. Newell

Registered Office 10, Queen Street Place

London

United Kingdom EC4R 1BE

Auditor Jacob Cavenagh & Skeet

5, Robin Hood Lane

Sutton Surrey

United Kingdom SM1 2SW

Banker The Royal Bank of Scotland

62-63 Threadneedle St

London

United Kingdom

EC2R 8LA

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

DIRECTORS' REPORT YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The Regulatory Funding Company (RFC) was incorporated in England and Wales as a company limited by guarantee on 29 November 2013 as an independent body set up by the main organisations representing newspaper and magazine publishers.

The principal activity of RFC is to collect funds for the purpose of financing the self-regulatory arrangements for newspapers and magazines in the U.K. centred on the Independent Press Standard Organisation (IPSO).

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore they adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The directors' assessment of the appropriateness of the going concern basis has paid due regard to the impact on the company of the Covid19 pandemic.

Directors

The directors who served during the year are detailed on page 3 of this report.

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 laws 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 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.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued) YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report has confirmed that:

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

Small company provisions

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 section 1A – small entities.

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Signed by order of the directors

David Newell

Company Secretary

Approved by the directors on 21 July 2020

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REGULATORY FUNDING COMPANY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Regulatory Funding Company (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position 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 March 2020 and of its loss 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 UK, including the FRC'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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material
 uncertainties that 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.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued) TO THE MEMBERS OF REGULATORY FUNDING COMPANY

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.

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 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 where 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' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued) TO THE MEMBERS OF REGULATORY FUNDING COMPANY

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 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's 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 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.

Miriam Hickson FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Jacob Cavenagh & Skeet 11 / 09/ 2020

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

5 Robin Hood Lane

Sutton Surrev

SM1 2SW

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover			
Membership	1.4	2,602,473	2,560,951
Total Income		2,602,473	2,560,951
Industry regulator fees		2,583,065	2,503,605
Administrative expenses		138,938	135,801
Operating (Loss)	2	(119,530)	(78,455)
Other income - Donations	1.5	-	1,100,000
Interest receivable and similar income		5,184	1,090
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(114,346)	1,022,635
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	3	22,436	(195,000)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(91,910)	827,635

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Profit and loss reserves
Dalar	±
Balance at 1 April 2018 Year ended 31 March 2019:	179,701
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	827,635
Balance 31 March 2019 Year ended 31 March 2020:	1,007,336
Losses and total comprehensive loss for the year	(91,910)
Balance at 31 March 2020	915,426 =======

The related notes 1 to 6 on pages 11-15 form part of these financial statements.

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COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 08796553

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current Assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one	4	48,676	31,170
year	4	209,000	284,000
Cash at bank and in hand		1,824,164	2,041,609
		2,081,840	2,356,779
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(957,414)	(1,065,443)
Net Current Assets		1,124,426	1,291,336
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one			
year	5	(209,000)	(284,000)
Total Assets Less Liabilities		915,426	1,007,336
Reserves			
Accumulated profit brought forward		1,007,336	179,701
(Loss)/ profit for the financial year		(91,910)	827,635
Accumulated profit at the end of the financial year		915,426	1,007,336

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 section 1A – small entities.

These accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 21 July 2020 and are signed on their behalf by:

David Newell

Company Secretary

Kevin Beatty..

Director

The related notes 1 to 6 on pages 11-15 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Notes to the Financial Statements

1) Accounting policies

1.1 Company information

The Regulatory Funding Company is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Queen Street Place, London United Kingdom, EC4R 1BE.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The RFC financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and the exercise of management judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

The financial statements are prepared in pound sterling, rounded to the nearest £1.

1.3 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirement from positive cash flow generated primarily from subscriptions from its members. In consideration of the company's existing operations the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern basis has been adopted to prepare these accounts.

1.4 Turnover

Member's subscriptions are included in the accounts apportioned to the period to which they relate. Income received and billed in advance is included in creditors as deferred income.

1.5 Donations

Donations are recognised on a receivable basis where there is certainty of receipt and the amount can be reliably measured.

1.6 industry regulator fees

Charges represent payments to the Independent Press Standard Organisation (IPSO) to be utilised for the self-regulatory arrangements for newspapers and magazines.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with the bank, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments.

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.8.1 Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1.8.2 Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1.8.3 Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1.8.3 Basic financial liabilities (continued)

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

1.9.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit may differ from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

2) Operating (loss)/profit

Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:

		2020 £	2019 £
	Auditors' remuneration	4,500	4,500
	,	=======	======================================
3)	Taxation		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Taxable (loss)/profit	(114,346)	1,022,635 ======
	(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by		
	the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK of 19%	21,726	(194,300)
	Over/(under) provided prior years	· 710	(700)
		22,436	195,000
		=======	=======

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)		
4) Debtors		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	26,950	31,170
Other debtors	21,726	-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	48,676	31,170
	48,070	31,170
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one	200 200	204.000
year	209,000	284,000

Other debtors represent HMRC receivable in respect of corporation tax and advances on charges to IPSO to enable that organisation to meet its commitments as they become due. The amount is being recovered according to a schedule agreed between the parties and also comprises the long term portion amounting to £209,000 (2019 £284,000).

5) Creditors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Creditors members: amounts falling due within one		
year .	294,000	219,000
Corporation tax	-	193,810
Accruals and deferred income	663,414	652,633
·		
	957,414	1,065,443
Creditors members: amounts falling due after more		
than one year	209,000	284,000
	1,166,414	1,349,443

Creditors members represent amounts collected from members and relating to memberships to be billed and recognised in future years.

Accruals and deferred income primarily represent memberships billed and collected from members relating to future period. Memberships are billed twice per annum in tranches of six months period. Non-current creditors include balances relating to advanced collections of memberships from National members.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

6) Related party transactions

During the year the company paid management fees to News Media Association (NMA), a company in which K. Beatty is a director, amounting to £84,000 (2019 £84,000) of which £NIL was unpaid at 31 March 2020 (2019 £Nil).

All members, including those represented by the board, pay subscriptions to RFC. The board of directors are representatives from RFC member companies and, as such, are also identified as related parties.

The directors of the company received no emoluments during the year (2019 £nil).