Registered number: 03895053

### THE RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CONFEDERATION

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** J Barrowcliffe

N Carberry M Edwards Dr. G Nair P Mellor S Mirza

S Payne (appointed 23 June 2021)

H Salway J Sibson J Rumble S Thewlis

Company secretary D Vallance

Registered number 03895053

Registered office Dorset House,

Stamford Street

London SE1 9NT

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Report	1 - 3
Independent Auditors' Report	4 - 7
Income Statement	8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 20

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activities of REC are:

- Representation of members' needs and views in Whitehall, devolved capitals and in English regions, as well as influential organisations and individuals in the UK and overseas.
- Provision of members services and benefits to businesses and individuals able to meet strict entry criteria and to conform to the REC Code of Best Recruitment Practice, including offering legal advice helplines.
- Provision of vocational qualifications and training courses for those who work in the industry, or wish to find employment within the industry.
- Research and distribution of information demonstrating the social and economic contribution of the recruitment industry to the UK economy.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

#### Reserves policy

The directors have adopted a reserves policy.

This recognises that it is prudent to hold appropriate reserves to enable the company to properly plan its activities and to protect itself against business risk including the loss or serious curtailment of one or more income streams and of serious business interruption. In addition, it is felt necessary to maintain a "fighting fund" to employ expert advisors to protect the interest of members as and when the need arises.

Having achieved the reserves policy in 2017 under the previous accounting policies (reference notes to the Financial Statements 2.2) the Board has now implemented a new reserves policy linked to the organisation's risk register, where the value of reserves held in liquid funds is sufficient to meet the combined value of the major risks identified in the risk register. These risks include the impact of Covid-19 on the anticipated trading performance for the current financial period.

The Board reviews the reserves policy and the level of reserves at least once a year in light of current and anticipated levels of income and the company's planned activities.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £89,851 (2020 - loss £303,234).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

J Barrowcliffe

N Carberry

M Edwards

R Handford (resigned 23 June 2021)

Dr. G Nair

P Mellor

S Mirza

S Payne (appointed 23 June 2021)

H Salway

J Sibson

J Rumble

S Thewlis

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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

#### **Auditors**

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

#### Small companies note

D Vallance

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

This report was approved by the board on 27 April 2022 and signed on its behalf.

D Vallance

Secretary

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CONFEDERATION

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Recruitment and Employment Confederation (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes, 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).

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 deficit 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CONFEDERATION (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. 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.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and
  from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CONFEDERATION (CONTINUED)

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Companies Act 2066, employment laws and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006, income tax, payroll tax and sales tax.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, postings by unusual users or with unusual descriptions; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates, in particular judgements made in calculating provisions and accruals.

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

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CONFEDERATION (CONTINUED)

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jeremy Beard (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP

**Statutory Auditors** 

10 Queen Street Place London EC4R 1AG

Date: 27 April 2022

### INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Income		6,369,864	6,052,218
Direct Costs		(1,107,663)	(1,034,319)
Gross profit		5,262,201	5,017,899
Administrative expenses		(5,319,402)	(5,488,626)
Other operating income	3	87,317	113,973
Fair value movements		73,170	40,048
Operating profit/(loss)		103,286	(316,706)
Interest receivable and similar income		25,809	24,809
Profit/(loss) before tax		129,095	(291,897)
Tax on profit/(loss)	5	(39,244)	(11,337)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		89,851	(303,234)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the income statement.

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 03895053

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		686,803		1,008,127
Tangible assets	7		82,372		76,252
Investments	8		1,391,517		1,331,418
		•	2,160,692		2,415,797
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	916,959		1,142,487	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	285,467		189,472	
		1,202,426		1,331,959	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,817,288)		(2,334,972)	
Net current liabilities			(614,862)		(1,003,013)
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			1,545,830		1,412,784
Deferred tax	12	(45,745)		(22,550)	
Other provisions	13	(60,000)		(40,000)	
			(105,745)		(62,550)
Net assets			1,440,085		1,350,234
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			1,440,085		1,350,234
		,	1,440,085		1,350,234

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27 April 2022

S Thewlis Director

woh Frewis

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1. General information

The Recruitment and Employment Confederation is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Dorset House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NT.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

In assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, the directors have considered the company's liquidity position and reviewed cash flow forecasts for the next 12 months.

The Reserves Policy operated by REC over recent years, designed to build Reserves to a level sufficient to keep the business operating even in times of severe economic disruption, has continued. With the impact of Covid-19, Reserves were reduced during 2020, and a conservative budget was therefore set for 2021 which allowed for some funds to be returned to Reserves. The budgeted profit was exceeded and Reserves therefore remain well above the level required under the Policy. These Reserves continue to be held in liquid assets.

The financial budget for 2022 has again been set at a prudent level, with a modest profit figure predicted for the end of the year. However, the organisation will be relocating to new premises late in 2022, and whilst no significant Profit & Loss impact is anticipated, it is likely that there will be a requirement for a drawdown of some of the cash Reserves to help fund the capital investment.

Budgets for this are still to be proposed and reviewed by the Board, and these will be accompanied by a repayment plan to return the cash to Reserves over a period no later than by the end of 2024.

The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue represents subscriptions receivable from corporate members, subscriptions received from individual members, fees from professional training and qualifications, insurance commissions, sales of literature, event fees and business partner income net of VAT.

#### **Membership Income**

Corporate membership is accounted for in line with the year it relates to being the calendar year.

Individual subscriptions are accounted for over the period to which they relate being one year from renewal.

#### Professional training, qualifications and event income

These income streams are recognised in the year in which the training, event or qualification takes place.

#### Sales of literature and insurance commissions

These incomes streams are accounted for on sale of goods/service.

#### Business partnership income

Business partnership is accounted for over the period of provision of benefits to the customer. Income in respect of the service element is recognised straight line over the period of the business partnership.

#### 2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Website - 33% straight line CRM System - 20% straight line

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property - Over the term of the lease

Office equipment - 20% straight line Computer equipment - 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

#### 2.7 Debtors

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

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

#### 2.9 Creditors

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

#### 2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

#### 2.11 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102.

During the year the company received revenue grants in relation to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and they have been recognised as Other Income in the Income Statement.

#### 2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Current and deferred taxation

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

The company is liable to taxation on its investment income and other income derived from nonmembers.

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

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

#### 2.14 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

#### 3. Other operating income

	2021 £	2020 £
Other operating income	66,527	36,843
Government grants receivable	20,790	77,130
	87,317	113,973

Government grants receivable relates to income receivable under the Coronovirus Job Rentention Scheme.

#### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 67 (2020 - 70).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5.	Taxation		
		2021	2020
	Corporation tax	£	£
	•	40.040	5.005
	Current tax on profits for the year	16,049	5,035
		16,049	5,035
	Total current tax	16,049	5,035
	Defermed to		<u> </u>
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	23,195	6,302
	Total deferred tax	23,195	6,302
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	39,244	11,337
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	rd rate of corpo	oration tax in
		2021 £	2020 £
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	129,095	(291,897)
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)  Effects of:	24,528	(55,460)
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	5,240	73,668
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	(510)
	Non-taxable income less expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill and impairment	(14,038)	(11,008)
	Non-taxable income	(2,348)	(2,081)
	Changes in provisions leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	10,978	1,912
	Chargeable gains	14,884	4,816
	Total tax charge for the year	39,244	11,337

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 6. Intangible assets

	Website development £	CRM system	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	499,268	774,755	1,274,023
At 31 December 2021	499,268	774,755	1,274,023
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2021	110,945	154,951	265,896
Charge for the year on owned assets	166,416	154,908	321,324
At 31 December 2021	277,361	309,859	587,220
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	221,907	464,896	686,803
At 31 December 2020	388,323	619,804	1,008,127

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Short-term leasehold property £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2021	291,185	229,328	302,864	823,377
	Additions	-	-	58,122	58,122
	At 31 December 2021	291,185	229,328	360,986	881,499
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2021	268,266	221,434	257,425	747,125
	Charge for the year on owned assets	11,352	7,087	33,563	52,002
	At 31 December 2021	279,618	228,521	290,988	799,127
	Net book value				
	At 31 December 2021	11,567	807	69,998	82,372
	At 31 December 2020	22,920	7,893	45,439	76,252
8.	Fixed asset investments				
					Listed investments £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2021				1,331,418
	Additions				79,340
	Disposals				(102,441)
	Revaluations				83,200

1,391,517

At 31 December 2021

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9.	Debtors		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	525,969	639,148
	Other debtors	74,048	83,160
	Prepayments and accrued income	316,942	420,179
		916,959	1,142,487
10.	Cash and cash equivalents		
10.	oush and cush equivalents		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	285,467	189,472
		285,467	189,472
11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	26,504	255,038
	Corporation tax	38,600	4,982
	Other taxation and social security	362,547	712,144
	Other creditors	72,724	110,141
	Accruals and deferred income	1,316,913	1,252,667
		1,817,288	2,334,972

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 12. Deferred taxation

		2021 £
At beginning of year		(22,550)
Charged to profit or loss		(23,195)
At end of year	-	(45,745)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(45,745)	(22,550)
- -	(45,745)	(22,550)

#### 13. Provisions

	Dilapidation provision £
At 1 January 2021	40,000
Charged to profit or loss	20,000
At 31 December 2021	60,000

#### 14. Company status

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

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 15. Commitments under operating leases

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Land and buildings	_	_
Not later than 1 year	277,212	282,632
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	211,974
·	277,212	494,606
	2021 £	2020 £
Other		
Not later than 1 year	13,415	13,415