AMENDED

London and International Insurance Brokers Association Limited

Registered number: 01736593

Annual report

For the year ended 31 December 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr Shaun R W Barrington
Mr Charles Berry
Mr Andrea Bragoli
Mr Jason H Collins
Mr Gregory E M Collins
Mr Nicholas J E Cook
Mr Andrew T Draycott
Mr Richard J Dudley
Mr Martin Emkes
Ms Tara L Falk
Mr Paul V Jack
Mr Francis M Murphy
Mr David C J Pexton
Mr Alistair J P Swift
Mr Roy I White

Company secretary

Geraldine Wright

Registered number

01736593

Registered office

78 Leadenhall Street London EC3A 3DH

Independent auditor

Mazars LLP Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way

London E1W 1DD

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of an association for insurance companies and brokers, to support the insurance industry with sector changes.

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

Mr Shaun R W Barrington (appointed 3 June 2020)

Mr Charles Berry

Mr Andrea Bragoli (appointed 21 March 2019)

Mr Jason H Collins (appointed 21 March 2019)

Mr Gregory E M Collins

Mr Nicholas J E Cook

Mr Andrew T Draycott

Mr Richard J Dudley

Mr Martin Emkes (appointed 22 September 2020)

Ms Tara L Falk (appointed 21 March 2019)

Mr Paul V Jack

Mr Francis M Murphy

Mr David C J Pexton (appointed 4 July 2019)

Mr Alistair J P Swift

Mr Roy I White

Mr Christopher J Elliott (resigned 21 March 2019)

Mr Richard Johnston (resigned 15 March 2019)
Mr James A Masterton (appointed 4 July 2019, resigned 13 March 2020)

Mr Barnaby D Rugge - Price (resigned 21 March 2019)

Mr Mark E E Wood (resigned 4 July 2019)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare audited 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 Section 1A - Small Entities '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 audited financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them
 consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the audited 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 audited 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.

Going concern

The directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Potential sources of uncertainty noted by the directors include the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors have assessed the likely impact of BREXIT and COVID-19 on the Company's business and do not consider it to be significant. They have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, have continued to prepare the financial statements on a going concern hasis

The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union

The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020 and entered into an Implementation Period which is scheduled to end on 31 December 2020. During this period, the trading relationship between the UK and the EU is expected to remain unchanged, however the terms of the future relationship between the UK and the EU from 1 January 2021 onwards are still unknown. At the der of this report it is therefore impossible to assess in detail the opportunities and threats that this future relationship could present. The directors are managing these risks by closely monitoring developments and are confident that the company will be able to amend and modify its procedures to remain fully compliant with any future rules and regulations, and to maintain its standing and reputation in the marketplace throughout Europe and Worldwide.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The impact of the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic

The impact of the Coronavirus outbreak is not yet clear and at the date of this report it is not possible to evaluate all potential implications for the company's trade, customers, and suppliers.

Provision of information to auditor

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

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

Post balance sheet events

Between the year end and the date of this report, the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic emerged globally.

It has therefore been classified as a non-adjusting post balance sheet event for accounting purposes.

Auditor

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

Small companies note

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

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

10/12/2020

Mr Richard J Dudley

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of London and International Insurance Brokers Association Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Income and retained earnings, 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 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the 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.

Emphasis of matter - Impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on the financial statements

In forming our opinion on the company financial statements, which is not modified, we draw your attention to the directors' view on the impact of the COVID-19 as disclosed on page 2, and the consideration in the going concern basis of preparation on page 10 and non- adjusting post balance sheet events on page 16.

Since the balance sheet date there has been a global pandemic from the outbreak of COVID-19, The potential impact of COVID-19 became significant in March 2020 and is causing widespread disruption to normal patterns of business activity across the world, including the UK.

The full impact following the recent emergence of the COVID-19 is still unknown. It is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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.

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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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.

for Rovins

Sam Porritt (Dec 11, 2020 17:45 GMT)

Sam Porritt (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP Chartered accountants and statutory auditor Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way London E1W 1DD

Date: Dec 11, 2020

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	Restated 2018 £
Turnover	2	2,224,827	2,121,578
Gross profit		2,224,827	2,121,578
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(1,850,706) 14,017	(2,068,174) 10,334
Operating profit	+ ##.	388,138	63,738
Tax on profit	: 6	(62,051)	80,137
Profit after tax		326,087	143,875
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		1,098,754	954,879
		1,098,754	954,879
Profit for the year		326,087	143,875
Retained earnings at the end of the year		1,424,841	1,098,754

The statement of income and retained earnings has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

LONDON AND INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED

(A company limited by guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 01736593

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

· .	Note		2019 £		Restated 2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		11,313		12,242
Current assets				•	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	2,045,273	÷	1,796,653	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	2,121,028		2,162,560	
		4,166,301	•	3,959,213	•
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(2,578,120)		(2,698,048)	
Net current assets			1,588,181		1,261,165
Total assets less current liabilities			1,599,494	•	1,273,407
Net assets			. 1,599,494	-	1,273,407
Capital and reserves					
Capital fund			174,653	•	174,653
Profit and loss account			1,424,841		1,098,754
Total equity		•	1,599,494	-	1,273,407
				;	

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

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

Mr Richard J Dudley

10 12. 2020

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

London and International Insurance Brokers Association Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 78 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 3DH, United Kingdom.

The principal activity of the company is that of an association for insurance companies and brokers, to support the insurance industry with sector changes.

The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates and is rounded to the nearest pound.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Potential sources of uncertainty noted by the directors include the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors have assessed the likely impact of BREXIT and COVID-19 on the Company's business and on not consider it to be significant. They have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, have continued to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover relates to membership subscriptions which are spread over the twelve month period over which services are provided. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and value added tax.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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:

Furniture, fittings and equipment- 25%
Computer equipment - 25%
Office improvement - 25%

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 the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.5 Debtors

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

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable.

Financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is identified, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and its recoverable amount, which is an estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitute a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discontinued at a rate of interest.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transactions price and subsequently measured at amortised costs.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8 Creditors

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

2.9 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings 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.

2.10 Pensions

The company contributes to individual personal pension plans and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to those plans in respect of the year.

2.11 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors do not believe that any critical judgement has been made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that would have a material effect on the statutory financial statements.

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor in respect of:		
The audit of the company's annual financial statements	12,000	12,000
Taxation services	4,850	4,250
All other services	27,300	17,390
	44,150	33,640

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was 7 (2018: 7)

During the year the directors received remuneration totalling £nil (2018: £nil)

During the year, there were no benefits accruing to the directors under money purchase pension schemes (2018: £nil).

6. Taxation

2019 £	Restated 2018 £
75,464	11,471
(13,413)	(91,608)
62,051	(80,137)
	75,464 (13,413)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% was substantively enacted in September 2016 to be effective from 1 April 2020. It is expected that in the foreseeable future following the date of this report, this reduction from 19% to 17% will be cancelled via a subsequent Act of Parliament. Future deferred tax balances are therefore likely to be measured using a rate of 19%, however prior to the passing of such an Act, the applicable rate remains 17%. Deferred tax amounts at the balance sheet date have therefore been measured and reflected in these financial statements using a rate of 17%.

A deferred tax asset of £4,580 (2018: £5,417) has not been recognised in these financial statements as it is not certain that future taxable profits will be sufficient for the asset to be utilised.

7. Tangible fixed assets

· ·	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Office improvement £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2019	12,272	38,069	210,767	261,108
Additions	<u> </u>	2,909	· · · · · ·	2,909
At 31 December 2019	12,272	40,978	210,767	264,017
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	12,272	33,435	203,159	248,866
Charge for the year		2,147	1,691	3,838
At 31 December 2019	12,272	35,582	204,850	252,704
Net book value				
At 31 December 2019	-	5,396	5,917	11,313
At 31 December 2018	-	4,634	7,608	12,242

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8.	Debtors	2019 £	Restated 2018 £
	Trade debtors	1,987,691	1,725,499
	Other debtors	1,832	16,651
	Prepayments and accrued income	55,750	54,503
		2,045,273	1,796,653
:			
	At the year end, all the balances included within trade debtor relates to ear	rly invoicing.	
€.	Cash and cash equivalents		•
	•	2019	2018

0. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

Cash at bank and in hand

•	2019 £	Restated 2018 £
Trade creditors	48,057	16,048
Corporation tax	86,935	4,777
Other taxation and social security	85,196	125,901
Other creditors	-	2,358
Accruals and deferred income	2,357,932	2,548,964
	2,578,120	2,698,048

2,121,028

2,162,560

At the year end, deferred income of an amount of £2,214,441 (2018: £2,158,756) has been included within accruals and deferred income.

Included within accruals is an amount of £105,294 (2018: £105,294) in respect of a provision for dilapidations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11. Company status

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

12. Pension commitments

The company contributes to individuals' personal pension plans. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the plans and amounted to £38,033 (2018: £44,459). Contributions of £nil (2018 payable: £2,358) were payable at the balance sheet date.

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	97,900	97,900
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	391,600	391,600
Later than 5 years	375,283	473,183
	864,783	962,683
		

14. Other financial commitments

As at 31 December 2019, the company was committed to an outstanding term of 8 years 10 months on a 10 year lease on its premises expiring November 2028

15. Prior year adjustment

The previous year's accounts have been re-stated due to a rebate from HMRC in relation to R&D received in 2018 which was incorrectly recorded as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The rebate ought to have been booked in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. The impact of this adjustment on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 is as follows: Dr Other taxation and social £76,992; Dr Other debtors £5,114; and Cr Tax on profit £82,106. The net impact of these adjustments is an increase in net assets of £82,106 at 31 December 2018.

16. Post balance sheet events

Between the year end and the date of this report, the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic emerged globally.

It has therefore been classified as a non-adjusting post balance sheet event for accounting purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

17. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its members who pay membership fees.