Registered	l number:	02667995
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(A company limited by guarantee)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(A company limited by guarantee)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R Aldighieri

C Combemale S Maher P Unsworth E Blair C A Burke F Khnaisser A Merron

T Miller

K Hamilton (appointed 6 February 2023)

Registered number 02667995

Registered office Lynton House

7-12 Tavistock Square

London WC1H 9**LT**

Independent auditor Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants Leytonstone House

Leytonstone London E11 1GA

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Introduction

The directors present their business review below.

Business review

Please refer to the CEO's report on pages 2 to 3 of the financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company board meets regularly to discuss the risks and uncertainties the Group faces.

Financial key performance indicators

Monthly management accounts are prepared and shown to the board. The directors review the monthly management accounts looking at turnover, gross profit and net profit as the KPIs.

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Chair and CEO statement

FY23 was a year of considerable progress for the DMA as we provided leadership to the industry in significant transformations that will affect our industry for many years to come, while at the same time stabilising our finances, our team and reconnecting our community following the pandemic.

In March, Secretary of State Michelle Donelan outlined the priorities for the UK's post Brexit reforms to data protection legislation at our flagship Data 2023 conference at the Ham Yard Hotel. The Secretary of State highlighted the government's ambitions for the Data Protection and Digital Information Bill (DPDI) and highlighted the strong collaboration with the DMA on key initiatives that would drive growth. The government's strategic objectives are:

- Introduce a clear, business-friendly framework that incorporates the key elements and objectives of GDPR but provides more flexibility about how to comply;
- Provide organisations with greater confidence about when they can process personal data without consent;
- Clarify when safeguards apply to automated decision-making through AI technologies;
- Strengthen the powers of the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), the independent regulator;
- Unleash more scientific research;
- · Reduce unnecessary paperwork even further; and
- Support international data sharing.

The DMA has consulted on the legislation since summer 2021, holding round tables for officials and leading industry's input through our CEO who chaired the Business Advisory Group for the Secretary of State. The bill as presented to committee stage in parliament contained significant changes to legislation that will drive growth and innovation for our industry.

- The Bill provides greater certainty to the scope of Legitimate Interests and includes three specific examples which are drawn from Recitals 47, 48 and 49 of GDPR, and specifically Direct Marketing.
- · Extension of the soft opt in for email to non-commercial organisations such as charities which will enable growth in fund-raising
- · An expanded range of exemptions to consent for cookies which will reduce consent banners especially for ecommerce websites that do not take advertising.
- Expansion of co-regulation under GDPR to cover PECR, enabling a comprehensive Code of Conduct for direct marketing and expanded delegated authority to the DMC

FY23 also saw the emergence of a powerful new generation of AI technology providing opportunity and challenge to the industry. The DMA is the leading voice in establishing the balance between innovation, growth and responsibility, with our Code standing as an ethical framework ensuring AI evolves safely. We established a new AI taskforce and continue to contribute to government with our Managing Director representing the industry on Scotland's AI taskforce and the Advertising Association taskforce.

The industry continued to identify skills as the number one challenge. With the costs of living crisis creating significant financial constraints for members the DMA launched a new membership hub with two hundred units of micro learning and 10 qualifications all included within the membership fee. Our focus is on keeping industry skills up to date as technology and new ways to engage customers transform marketing, with a strong focus on micro-upskilling of 1 hour a week. We also secured a significant contract from the Department for Education to run Digital Marketing Strategy skills bootcamps with the government funding 90% of the cost. The Talent committee began work on a new People Pillar to the Code which will encourage companies to commit to putting their own teams at the heart of their marketing.

Crucially, FY23 saw major progress in reconnecting our community through our councils and committees. Everything we do at the DMA is by the industry for the industry. Our success relies on our community of marketing leaders from brands, agencies, marketing service providers and marketing technology companies

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

who volunteer their time and expertise so generously. Over 300 industry leaders contributed to the work of our Councils and Committees as our "source of intelligence", over 400 leaders contributed to Awards judging and all our skills programmes are created and delivered by leading industry practitioners. Thank you to all of you for continuing to contribute to our dynamic community.

Notable successes included another stellar year of the DMA Awards highlighted by the first ever performance of the DMA Community Choir, another year of impactful Customer Engagement research, but most importantly we tackled the critical issue of measurement for marketers to ensure that all companies focus on business outcomes, enabling marketers to collaborate effectively with finance directors to create growth for the UK economy. We launched several tools to support the industry dialogue, including the Marketing Measurement Framework, the CMO Measurement Toolkit and the Making Measurement Meaningful 2022 report based on analysis of thousands of Awards entries.

With shifting work patterns and council, committee, and board meetings as well as training becoming primarily hybrid the business no longer required the type of physical presence we've had historically. During the year, the company was finally able to negotiate termination of the lease at Margaret Street significantly reducing property costs from January 2023. This made some contribution to improved finances in FY23, but the most significant impact will be seen in FY24 when the company returns to profitability and begins to rebuild our balance sheet.

In conclusion, we are pleased that despite what has been the greatest possible disruption to how we work, the DMA continues to be perfectly placed to help our members - and the data and marketing industry in general - navigate through the new challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. For this we would like to thank our first-class leadership team, alongside our committed Board members, our brilliantly engaged councils and committees, and talented teams. Together we can ensure that UKs' data and marketing industry leads the country and the world in building trust with customers.

This report was approved by the board on 12 March 2024 and signed on its behalf.

C Combemale

Director

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The Data and Marketing Association Limited (DMA): the principal trade association for companies and organisations involved in the direct marketing industry in the United Kingdom.

Institute of Data and Marketing Limited (IDM): provision of direct, digital and data marketing training and education services.

IDM Membership Limited (IDMM): involved in the promotion of professional standards amongst direct, digital and data marketing professionals by the provision of membership services available only to those professionals who meet the criteria set down for qualification by education and experience to abide by the code of conduct for members.

The Telephone Preference Service Limited (TPS): management of the register of telephone and fax numbers of individuals who do not wish to receive direct marketing telephone calls and faxes, under a contract with the Information Commissioner's Office. The contract terminates at the beginning of August 2022.

IDM Training PTE Limited: provision of direct, digital and data marketing training and education services in Singapore and surrounding territories. This company was dissolved during the year.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group strategic report, the Directors' report and the consolidated 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Group'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 Group 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £582,673 (2022 - loss £1,456,059).

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Directors

The	directors	who	served	during	the	vear	were:

- R Aldighieri
- C Combemale
- M Cripps (resigned 12 July 2023)
- S Maher
- P Unsworth
- E Blair
- F Khnaisser
- E Blair
- C A Burke
- A Merron
- T Miller
- K Hamilton (appointed 6 February 2023)

Disclosure of information to auditor

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 and the Group'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 and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on 12 March 2024 and signed on its behalf.

C Combemale

Director

(A company limited by guarantee)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATA AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Data and Marketing Association Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Group Statement of income and retained earnings, the Group and Company Balance sheets, the Group Statement of cash flows 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 Group's and of the parent Company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of the Group's 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 Group 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 Group's or the 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATA AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's 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 Group 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 Group strategic report and the Directors' report have 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 Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATA AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATA AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 Group 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:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the relevant sector;
- We focused on specific laws and regulations, which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006 and ISO standards;
- We assessed the extent of compliance with laws and regulations identified above through making enquires of management and inspecting legal correspondence and identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- Making enquires of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud; and
- · Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- Performed analytical procedures to identify and unusual or unexpected relationships;
- Tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias;
 and
- Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial statements, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DATA AND MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect that those that arise from errors as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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.

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 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.

Simon Liggins (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of **Barnes Roffe LLP**Chartered Accountants
Leytonstone House
Leytonstone
London
E11 1GA

12 March 2024

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	4	6,107,354	5,962,323
Cost of sales		(1,148,871)	(1,084,001)
Gross profit		4,958,483	4,878,322
Administrative expenses		(5,554,720)	(6,143,852)
Exceptional administrative expenses		-	(268,213)
Other operating income	5	-	32,412
Other operating charges		(8,312)	(15,026)
Operating loss	6	(604,549)	 (1,516,357)
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(16,975)	(9,319)
Loss before tax		(621,524)	(1,525,676)
Tax on loss	11	38,851	69,617
Loss after tax		(582,673)	(1,456,059)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		(52,534)	1,403,525
		(52,534)	1,403,525
Loss for the year attributable to the owners of the parent		(582,673)	(1,456,059)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		(635,207)	(52,534)
Non-controlling interest at the end of the year			

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022:£Nil).

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					~
Intangible assets	13		331,633		632,562
Tangible assets	14		9,511		-
			341,144	_	632,562
Current assets					
Debtors	16	1,352,759		1,917,907	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	1,313,316		1,331,602	
		2,666,075		3,249,509	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(3,494,589)		(3,549,002)	
Net current liabilities			(828,514)		(299,493)
Total assets less current liabilities			(487,370)	_	333,069
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	19		(129,167)		(358,334)
Deferred taxation	21	(18,670)		(27,269)	
			(18,670)		(27,269)
Net liabilities			(635,207)	<u>-</u>	(52,534)
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	22		(635,207)	=	(52,534)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12 March 2024.

C Combemale

Director

(A company limited by guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 02667995

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

			2023		2022
	Note		£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	13		214,520		422,100
Tangible assets	14		9,511		-
Investments	15		1,000		1,000
			225,031	-	423,100
Current assets					
Debtors	16	2,323,171		2,766,104	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	379,396		683,719	
		2,702,567		3,449,823	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(3,482,092)		(3,474,497)	
Net current liabilities			(779,525)		(24,674)
Total assets less current liabilities			(554,494)	-	398,426
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		-		(179,167)
				-	
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u>(554,494)</u>	=	219,259
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account brought forward		219,259		1,704,272	
Loss for the year		(773,753)		(1,485,013)	
Profit and loss account carried forward		•	(554,494)	_	219,259
				=	

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 12 March 2024.

C Combemale

Director

(A company limited by guarantee)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the financial year	(582,673)	(1,456,059)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	307,269	392,487
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,588	92,310
Impairments of fixed assets	•	570,483
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	(590)	-
Interest paid	16,975	9,319
Taxation charge	(38,851)	(69,617)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	532,003	(206, 208,
(Decrease) in creditors	(120,183)	(239,309,
Corporation tax received	-	61,014
Net cash generated from operating activities	115,538	(845,580)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(6,340)	(112,159,
Sale of intangible assets	•	(17,930)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(11,099)	-
Sale of tangible fixed assets	590	-
Net cash from investing activities	(16,849)	(130,089,
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(100,000)	(41,666)
Interest paid	(16,975)	(9,319)
Net cash used in financing activities	(116,975)	(50,985)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(18,286)	(1,026,654)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,331,602	2,358,256
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,313,316	1,331,602
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,313,316	1,331,602
	1,313,316	1,331,602

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CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	At 1 April 2022 £	Cash flows £	Other non-cash changes £	At 31 March 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,331,602	(18,286)	-	1,313,316
Debt due after 1 year	(358,334)	-	100,000	(258,334)
Debt due within 1 year	(100,000)	100,000	(100,000)	(100,000)
	873,268	81,714		954,982

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. General information

The Data and Marketing Association Limited is a company incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of its registered office is Lynton House, 7-12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9LT. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' 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.

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 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 Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of income and retained earnings in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

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

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of income and retained earnings from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

In accordance with the transitional exemption available in FRS 102, the Group has chosen not to retrospectively apply the standard to business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to FRS 102, being 01 April 2017.

Non-consolidation of subsidiaries

The following subsidiary companies of The Data and Marketing Association Limited and The Institute of Data and Marketing Limited have not been included in the consolidated accounts as the companies were deemed immaterial to the group:

IDM Training PTE Limited

Trust UK Limited

Data and Marketing Commission

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The directors have considered the impact on the ability of the Company and Group to continue as a Going Concern. In making their assessment the directors have prepared and critically reviewed the Company and Group's cash flow and management accounts forecast for the next 12 months and beyond and ensured that these forecasts are modelled on a suitably cautious basis. Despite the loss for the year and the balance sheet deficit the Group is forecast to return to profitability in the coming years partly to be acheived through significant expense savings as a result of the Group exiting its property lease in January 2023. Cash solvency remains strong, with Group cash balances at the time of finalising these financial statements in excess of £1m. As a result the directors are confident that the Group and Company will be able to settle all liabilities as they fall due, in the normal course of business. Accordingly the Group and Company have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis. Further information on the future outlook of the business can be seen in the commentary provided in the Strategic, Chairman's and CEO's reports included within the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill is capitalised and written off evenly over 10 years as in the opinion of the directors, this represents the period over which the goodwill is expected to give rise to economic benefits.

Software

The Group capitalises software expenditure as an intangible asset when it is able to demonstrate all of the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the development so the intangible asset will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- · How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Capitalised software expenditure is initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

All research expenditure and development expenditure that does not meet the above conditions is expensed as incurred.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased other than in a business combination are recognised when future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets arising on a business combination are recognised, except where the asset arises from legal or contractual rights, and there is no history or evidence of exchange transactions for the same or similar assets and estimating the asset's fair value would depend on immeasurable variables.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost (which for intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at acquisition date) and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, as follows:-

Other intangible assets 10 years

Software 3-5 years

The Other intangible assets are considered to have a useful life of 10 years and will be amortised over that period on a straight line basis, as much of the value of these assets will be expected to be extracted over this period before these are replaced by newly generated assets. The directors anticipate that the business will continue trading using these assets

for many years beyond this but this is a prudent and reasonable period over which to recognise the cost of the assets.

Capitalised software expenditure is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life, which is between 3 and 5 years. The directors consider these useful lives to be appropriate because the value of these assets will be expected to be extracted over this period.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation is revised prospectively for any significant change in useful life or residual value.

On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 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.

At each reporting date the Group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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:

Fixtures and fittings -5 years
Office equipment -5 years
Computer equipment -3 years
Leasehold improvements -10 years

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.

2.7 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet 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 (or cash generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) 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 (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.11 Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.13 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.

2.14 Operating leases: the Group 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.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.16 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Consolidated statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.18 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.19 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income or expenses from subsidiaries, associates, branches and interests in jointly controlled entities, that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.21 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Group but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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

The annual amortisation charge for intangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on market conditions, future investments, and economic utilisation. See note 13 for the carrying amount of the intangible assets and note 2.5 for the amortisation policies used.

The directors do not consider that there are any other significant judgements in applying accounting policies or estimation uncertainty arising in the preparation of these financial statements.

4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	£	£
United Kingdom	6,107,354	5,962,323

2023

2022

100% turnover generated for services rendered.

5. Other operating income

	2023	2022
	£	£
Job Retention Scheme Grant	<u> </u>	32,412

6. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2023	
	£	£
Depreciation of owned tangible assets	1,588	92,310
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	307,269	392,487
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	378,539	499,000
Impairment of fixed assets		268,483

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7.	Auditor's remuneration				
	During the year, the Group obtained the following serv	ices from the Compan	y's auditor:		
				2023 £	2022 £
	Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates financial statements	for the audit of the Gr	oup's annual	10,750	10,750
	Statutory audit of subsidiaries			16,125	16,125
	All other services			5,375	8,125
8.	Employees				
		Group 2023 £	Group 2022 £	Company 2023 £	Company 2022 £
	Wages and salaries	2,679,644	2,932,985	2,408,674	2,113,346
	Social security costs	301,877	325,079	301,877	325,079
	Costs of defined contribution scheme	63,872	88,862	63,872	74,413
	The average monthly number of employees, including	_			
		Group 2023	Group 2022	Company 2023	Company 2022
		No.	No.	No.	No.
	Management, Adminstration & Finance, Sales & Marketing, Customer service and Operational	69	75	69	75
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as	follows:			
		Group 2023 £	Group 2022 £	Company 2023 £	Company 2022 £
	Wages and salaries	2,676,583	2,929,807	2,405,613	2,110,168
	Social security costs	301,877	325,079	301,877	325,079
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	66,758	91,787	66,758	77,338
		3,045,218	3,346,673	2,774,248	2,512,585
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9. Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Directors' emoluments	277,504	276,453
Group contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	2,886	2,925
- -	280,390	279,378

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2022 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £180,144 (2022 - £177,504).

The value of the Group's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £NIL (2022 - £NiL).

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank interest payable	16,975	9,319

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Taxation		
	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	(30,248)	(61,014)
	(30,248)	(61,014)
Total current tax	(30,248)	(61,014)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(8,603)	(8,603)
Total deferred tax	(8,603)	(8,603)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(38,851)	(69,617)
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2022 - higher than) the standard rate of corp 19%). The differences are explained below:	oration tax in the UK	of 19% <i>(202</i> 2
	2023 £	2022 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(621,524)	(1,525,676)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%)	(118,090)	(289,878)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	19,835	117,335
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(19,371)	(26,551)
Research and development tax credit leading to an increase/(decrease) in the tax charge	(30,258)	(61,014)
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	171,922	218,708
Tax losses utilised in the year	(62,889)	(28,217)
Total tax charge for the year	(38,851)	

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

11. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Group has unrelieved tax losses carried forward of £2,946,770 (2022 - £2,635,239).

12. Exceptional items

During the year, the company vacated its operational premises. As this was known at the prior year signing of the accounts, management have therefore impaired the fixed assets located at the operational premises to £Nil at the prior year end.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

13. Intangible assets

Group

	Goodwill and other intangible Software assets		Total	
	£	£	£	
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	1,880,687	516,160	2,396,847	
Additions	6,340	-	6,340	
At 31 March 2023	1,887,027	516,160	2,403,187	
Amortisation				
At 1 April 2022	1,411,588	352,697	1,764,285	
Charge for the year on owned assets	255,656	51,613	307,269	
At 31 March 2023	1,667,244	404,310	2,071,554	
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	219,783	111,850	331,633	
At 31 March 2022	469,099	163,463	632,562	

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

13. Intangible assets (continued)

The intangible assets acquired on the acquisition of the IDM companies have been valued at £516,160, including deferred tax of £86,025. The value is attributed as follows:

IDM Brand [10%]

This is the use of the IDM brand within the marketing industry and in conjunction with the DMA activities.

Customer lists [40%]

The value lies in the goodwill of customers and members of the Institute of Data and Marketing – and the possibility of cross selling products between the DMA and the IDM.

IDM Course Materials - IPR [10%]

Over the years, the IDM has developed a suite of market-leading data and digital training courses to educate and enlighten the UK marketing sector.

Alumnae Community [20%]

There are over 1,000 members of the Institute of Direct Marketing who have qualified through IDM qualification courses. There is a strong affection and affiliation with these members – who have the potential to be supporters of the DMA.

Councils and network of Tutors [20%]

The IDM has a number of marketing industry councils that we deem to have a valuable role in steering the future of the combined DMA Group. The tutors are secured by the IDM under contract and are considered to be a business USP.

Amortisation of Intangible assets

Each intangible asset identified above is considered to have a useful life of 10 years and will be amortised on a straight-line basis as much of the value of these assets will be expected to be extracted over this period before these are replaced by newly generated assets. The directors anticipate that the business will continue trading using these assets for many years beyond this but this is a prudent and reasonable period over which to recognise the costs of the assets.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

13. Intangible assets (continued)

Company

	Software
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	1,578,285
Additions	6,340
At 31 March 2023	1,584,625
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022	1,156,185
Charge for the year	213,920
At 31 March 2023	1,370,105
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	214,520
At 31 March 2022	422,100

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

14. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Leasehold improvement	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2022	1,021,580	295,996	2,555	287,199	1,607,330
Additions	-	-	-	11,099	11,099
Disposals	(1,021,580)	(281,524)	(2,555)	(11,917)	(1,317,576)
At 31 March 2023		14,472		286,381	300,853
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2022	1,021,580	295,996	2,555	287,199	1,607,330
Charge for the year on owned assets		-	-	1,588	1,588
Disposals	(1,021,580)	(281,524)	(2,555)	(11,917)	(1,317,576)
At 31 March 2023		14,472		276,870	291,342
Net book value					
At 31 March 2023	<u>·</u>			9,511	9,511
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>			<u> </u>	

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

14. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company

	Leasehold improvement	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2022	1,021,580	298,551	272,727	1,592,858
Additions	•	-	11,099	11,099
Disposals	(1,021,580)	(298,551)	-	(1,320,131)
At 31 March 2023	-		283,826	283,826
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	1,021,580	298,551	272,727	1,592,858
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	-	1,588	1,588
Disposals	(1,021,580)	(298,551)	-	(1,320,131)
At 31 March 2023		_	274,315	274,315
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023			9,511	9,511
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>			-

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

15. Fixed asset investments

Cost or valuation

At 31 March 2023

At 1 April 2022

Company

Shares in group undertakings
£

1,000

1,000

The following were associates of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
The Telephone Preference Service Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %
The Insititute of Data and Marketing Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100
IDM Membership Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100 %
TrustUK Limited	England & Wales		100
Data and Marketing Commission	England & Wales		% 100
			%

TrustUK Limited and The Data and Marketing Commission are limited by guarantee and do not have any issued share capital.

IDM Training PTE Limited was dissolved during the year.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

16.	Debtors				
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors	1,231,191	1,334,266	1,185,720	977,079
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	1,015,883	1,241,089
	Other debtors	2,956	324,756	2,956	291,616
	Prepayments and accrued income	118,612	258,885	118,612	256,320
		1,352,759	1,917,907	2,323,171	2,766,104
17.	Cash and cash equivalents				
		Group 2023	Group 2022	Company 2023	Company 2022
		£	£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	<u>1,313,316</u>	1,331,602	379,396	683,719
18.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year				
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		£	£	£	£
	Bank loans	229,167	100,000	179,167	50,000
	Trade creditors	468,029	801,312	218,369	444,768
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	1,185,915	1,310,329
	Other taxation and social security	310,976	262,992	310,976	249, 184
	A 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	3,993	141,406	3,993	104,654
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	2,482,424	2,243,292	1,583,672	1,315,562

3,494,589

3,474,497

3,482,092

3,549,002

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	202 3	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans	129,167	358,334		179,167

The company's and Group's CBIL loans have been guaranteed by an unlimited debenture.

Interest is charged at 2.09% above the Bank of England base rate.

20. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	Group 2023 £	Group 2022 £	Company 2023 £	Company 2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year				
Bank loans	229,167	100,000	179,167	50,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years				
Bank loans	129,167	358,334	-	179,167
	358,334	458,334	179,167	229,167

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

21. Deferred taxation

Group

	2023 £	2022 £
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss	(27,269) 8,599	(35,868) 8,599
At end of year	(18,670)	(27,269)
Arising on fair value adjustment on acquisition of subsidiaries	Group 2023 £ (18,670)	Group 2022 £ (27,269)
	18,670	27,269

22. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

23. 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.

24. Pension commitments

The Group and the company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for certain employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group and the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Group and the company to the fund and amounted to £66,758 for the Group of which £66,758 related solely to the company (2022, Group - £91,787, company- £77,338). Contributions totalling £13,435 for the Group and £13,435 solely in relation to the company (2022, Group - £12,191, Company - £12,191) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2023 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 202 3	Group 2022	Company 2023	Company 2022
	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year		243,000		243,000
	<u>-</u> _	243,000		243,000

26. Related party transactions

Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The remuneration and benefits received by key management personnel was £280,391 (2022: £279,378).

A member of the key management personnel of the company was remunerated through a personal service company. The amount paid during the year was £72,041 (2022: £48,515).

Company

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.