Cogent Skills Training Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered Number 06430341

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Cogent Skills Training Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Directors and advisers

Directors

K Gorge

J Fosh

appointed 4 May 2020

N Durrington

appointed 31 January 2020

J Woolf

resigned 1 May 2020

Registered Office

Unit 5

Mandarin Court

Centre Park

Warrington

WA1 1GG

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

RSM UK Audit LLP

3 Hardman Street

Manchester

M3 3HF

Solicitors

GLP Solicitors

85 Chapel Street

Manchester

M3 5DF

Bankers

Bank of Scotland

31 High Street

Montrose

DD10 8LT

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their Strategic report of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company are to promote and provide vocational education, training and re-training to improve the skills of the science-based workforce and to promote the development of industry, commerce and enterprise of all forms primarily for the benefit of the science-based industries.

Review of business and future developments

The year was challenging with the pandemic having a profound impact across the training industry as a whole. Whilst a strong pipeline at the start of 2020 gave room for optimism, COVID-19 and subsequent lockdowns saw the continued postponement of courses and new consultancy projects.

As employers turned their focus to running sites safely with reduced staff, it became difficult to contact and engage in conversations about training. Within our courses and consultancy business this reduced delivery capability throughout the year resulting with the loss of five months operational trading due to pandemic related restrictions.

To mitigate the impact, training delivery transferred to virtual channels, with staff upskilled on alternative digital platforms and new processes introduced to suit remote delivery. We responded to the needs of our customers with a more flexible approach to delivery. Delayed consultancy projects started coming back on line in Q4, and in particular, we were pleased to contract with National Grid for a large-scale project running through to December 2021.

Our apprenticeship delivery business ensures regulatory alignment sits at the centre of its operations and continues to embed a culture of compliance across the division with ongoing support from our Governance Committee. Early in the year, Ofsted recognised the improvements to the quality of our provision, safeguarding and management systems, allowing the lifting of ESFA sanctions. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, we took significant steps to ensure continuity for our learners, resulting in positive feedback from employers following a further inspection in October.

A prudent approach to cost control, adoption of alternative technology and use of the temporary furlough scheme enabled business operations to continue and protect revenue streams.

Following discussions with the ESFA, it was agreed that all CST apprenticeship learners would transfer over to Cogent SSC Limited (CSSC) by 31 July 2021 and going forward CSSC would be the legal entity used for our apprenticeship training delivery activities.

COVID-19 update

Whilst Covid-19 will continue to have an impact during 2021 as restrictions have been extended, we are seeing an increased determination from our customers to engage in training. We enter 2021 with a healthy order book and with positive signs that the public health crisis is easing, we remain cautiously optimistic for growth. During 2020, we utilised the government's job retention scheme to support employment numbers during these restrictions. It is recognised as income in the period in which it becomes receivable within 'Other Income' (note 2).

We have taken actions to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 and continue to utilise the Government's job retention scheme.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 9. The company is limited by guarantee and no dividends are paid. Net liabilities at 31 December 2020 were £150,000 (2019: £186,000) and the reserves were negative £150,000 (2019: £186,000).

Going concern

The company had not liabilities of £150,000 at 31 December 2020, including amounts owed to group undertakings of £410,000, and is reliant on the continuing financial support of its parent and fellow subsidiary companies. The group has confirmed its ongoing financial support for at least the next 12 months.

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

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources and access to group funding to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors are aware of the current and future forecast financial position of the parent company and the group and accordingly are satisfied that the parent company has access to sufficient funds to able to provide this support. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk is around compliance, with the external requirements to move to a positive Ofsted grade and maintain a financial sustainability score with the ESFA. Firm plans are now in place to achieve the required outcomes using external support and systems, the formation of a Governance Committee and regular meetings with our ESFA account manager. Government reviews of Apprenticeship Standards and Qualifications could also impact the way and what we deliver, our plans include higher intensity of virtual platforms and summer schools to improve knowledge transfer.

On behalf of the board

J Fosh Director

22 June 2021

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The directors report has been prepared taking advantage of the small companies' exemption in Section 415a of the Companies Act 2006.

Future developments

A commentary on the company's progress during the year and its future developments are set out in the strategic report on page 2.

Financial risk management

The following statements summarise the company's policy in managing identified forms of financial risk:

Price risk: The company recognises products and services should be priced at a level that encourages take-up and all products and services are incorporated into the company's business plans and budgets.

Credit risk: The company has procedures in place to reduce exposure to the potential of non-payment of trade receivables.

Liquidity risk: The company has no long term borrowing.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 9. The company is limited by guarantee and no dividends can be payable.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are detailed on page 1.

Political and charitable donations

During the year, the company made no political and charitable donations (2019: £nil).

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware.

Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Independent Auditors

The auditors, RSM UK Audit LLP, have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an AGM.

Qualifying third party and pension scheme indemnity provisions

At the time this report is approved, no qualifying third party indemnity provisions or qualifying pension scheme indemnity provisions are in place for the benefit of the director. At no time during the year were any such provisions in force for the benefit of the director.

On behalf of the Board

J Fosh Director

22 June 2021

Registered Number: 06430341

Independent auditors' report to the members of Cogent Skills Training Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cogent Skills Training Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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.

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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Cogent Skills Training Limited (continued)

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 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory frameworks:
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected, or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Cogent Skills Training Limited (continued)

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006, tax legislation and the accreditation of training providers (until such time as the transfer of learners to Cogent SSC Limited).

We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliance which may have a material impact on the financial statements, which included reviewing the financial statements including the directors' report, remaining alert to new or unusual transactions which may not be in accordance with the governing documents, inspecting correspondence with local tax authorities and evaluating advice received from internal/external advisors.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to the accreditation of training providers (until such time as the transfer of learners to Cogent SSC Limited). Compliance with these requirements is required to remain on certain HM Government registers. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management and those charged with governance whether the company is in compliance with these laws and regulations and inspected correspondence with regulatory authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments, evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business, and challenging judgments and estimates.

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

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.

Dale Thorpe (Senior Statutory Auditor)

On un plus life

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
3 Hardman Street

Manchester

Nanchester

M3 3HF

Date: 25 June 2021

RSM UK Audit LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Statement of income and retained earnings for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £'000
Turnover	1	1,091	1,770
Other Income	2	78	-
Total Income		1,169	1,770
Administrative expenses		(1,133)	(1,979)
Operating Profit\ (Loss) and Profit\ (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	4	. 36	(209)
Tax on Profit\ (Loss) on ordinary activities	, 5	_	1
Profit\ (Loss) for the financial year	11	36	(208)
Retained profits/(deficit) at 1 January		(186)	22
Retained profits/(deficit) at 31 December		(150)	(186)

There are no recognised gains and losses for the financial years other than those included above. Accordingly, no separate statement of comprehensive income is presented.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £'000
Fixed assets			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Intangible assets	6	10	18
Tangible assets	_ 7	4	4
Net fixed assets	·	14	22
Current assets			
Debtors	8	353	613
Cash at bank and in hand		103	10
		456	623
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(209)	(240)
Net current assets		247	383
Total assets less current liabilities		261	405
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(411)	(591)
Net assets/(liabilities)		(150)	(186)
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account	11	(150)	(186)
Total shareholders' funds - deficit	15	(150)	(186)

The financial statements on pages 9 to 19 were approved by the board of directors on 22 June 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

J Fosh Director

Cogent Skills Training Limited Company Number: 06430341

Statement of accounting policies

General Information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Unit 5 Mandarin Court, Centre Park, Warrington, Cheshire, United Kingdom, WA1 1GG.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Cogent Skills Training Limited have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" and the Companies Act 2006.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS102 in these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Going concern

The company had net liabilities of £150,000 at 31 December 2020, including amounts owed to group undertakings of £410,000, and is reliant on the continuing financial support of its parent and fellow subsidiary companies. The group has confirmed its ongoing financial support for at least the next 12 months.

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources and access to group funding to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors are aware of the current and future forecast financial position of the parent company and the group and accordingly are satisfied that the parent company has access to sufficient funds to able to provide this support. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS102

FRS102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders. The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions on the basis that the information is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Cogent Skills Limited, a company registered in England and Wales:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows;
- from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and the paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29; and
- from disclosing the Company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS102 paragraph 33.7.

The consolidated financial statements of Cogent Skills Limited can be obtained from the address given in note 17.

Capital grants

Capital grants fund the purchase of capital equipment which is installed in providers' premises for their use in training learners within the process industries. Grants received are deferred and released in line with the depreciation policy for the related assets.

Leases

The costs of operating leases are charged to the profit & loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate cost to the assets' residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Plant and machinery 4 to 10 years
Grant funded assets 4 to 10 years
Fixtures and fittings 6 to 10 years
Computer equipment 3 to 4 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the profit or loss.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognise as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates a salary sacrifice defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of the employees. The contributions to the plan are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Turnover

Turnover represents revenue grants and the invoiced value of goods and services. Revenue grants are recognised to the extent that they match related expenditure. Invoiced value of goods and services, excludes value added tax and is recognised on the delivery of the goods and service, generally being the delivery of the service. All turnover derives in the UK.

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) income

The CJRS grant is receivable as compensation for staff costs incurred and for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the organisation with no future related costs. It is recognised as income in the period in which it becomes receivable within 'Other Income' (note 2).

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities of other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Deferred income

Income is deferred where funds are received in advance and the contract has only been partly completed at the balance sheet date. Income is released on a systematic basis in line with costs incurred.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made to the amount of the obligation.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Turnover

The company's activities consist solely of the principal activities referred to on page 2 which arise in the United Kingdom.

2 Other Income

Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) income.

3 Employee costs

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £'000
Wages and salaries	594	727
Social security costs	55	68
Other pensions costs (note 13)	38	44
Staff costs	687	839

The average monthly number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the company during the year was:

By activity	Year ended 31 December 2020 Number	Year ended 31 December 2019 Number
Administration	17	21

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

4 Operating Profit\ (Loss)

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £'000
Operating Profit\ (Loss) is stated after charging:	<u> </u>	
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets - owned	8	4
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned	4	7
Operating lease rentals - other than plant and machinery	29	29
Auditors' remuneration – audit	6	6

Fees paid to RSM UK Audit LLP for non-audit services in the UK were £nil (2019: £nil).

5 Tax on Profit\ (Loss) on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £'000
Current tax - UK corporation tax (credit)\ charge on profit for the year	r -	(1)
Tax on Profit\ (Loss) on ordinary activities	<u>-</u>	(1)

The tax assessed for the year is equal to the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2020 of 19% (2019: 19%).

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £'000
Profit\ (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	36	(209)
Profit\ (Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate in the UK corporation tax at 19% (2019: 19%)	7	(40)
Effects of:		
- Losses not utilised\ (utilised)	(7)	39
Current tax for the year		(1)

Factors affecting future tax charges

The rate of UK corporation tax will remain at 19% from April 2021.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

6 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
<u> </u>	£'000	£'000
Cost		
At 1 January 2020	22	22
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2020	22	22
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2020	4	4
Charge for year	8	8
At 31 December 2020	12	12
Net book value	, - , -	
At 31 December 2020	10	10
At 31 December 2019	18	18

7 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'0 <u>00</u>
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	1	15	16
Additions	-	4	4
At 31 December 2020	1	19	20
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	1	11	12
Charge for the year	-	4	4_
At 31 December 2020	1	15	16
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>	4	4
At 31 December 2019	<u>-</u>	4	4

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

8 Debtors

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Trade debtors	175	227
Amounts owed by group undertakings		97
Other Debtors	1	-
Prepayments and accrued income	177 ·	289
	353	613

9 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Trade Creditors	20	26
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-
Other creditors	4	4
Taxation and social security	54	33
Accruals and deferred income	131	177
	209	240

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	410	590
Rent	1	1
•	411	591

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

11 Reserves

	Profit and loss account
	£,000
At 1 January 2020	(186)
Profit for the financial year	36
At 31 December 2020	(150)

12 Financial commitments

At 31 December the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases expiring as follows:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Within one year	-	-	-	-
Within two to five years	26	26	3	3
	26	26	3	3_

13 Pension commitments

The company operates a salary sacrifice contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company and amounted to £44,000 (2019: £44,000). Contributions totalling £4,000 (2019: £3,000) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

14 Related party disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within FRS102 and not disclosed transactions or balances with companies that are fellow wholly owned subsidiaries of Cogent Skills Limited. Copies of the Cogent Skills Limited group consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Unit 5, Mandarin Court, Centre Park, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 1GG.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

15 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

•	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Opening shareholders' funds (deficit)	(186)	22
Profit\ (Loss) for the financial year	36	(208)
Closing shareholders' funds (deficit)	(150)	(186)

16 Status of the company

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of the directors as members is limited by guarantee to not more than £1.

17 Ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Cogent Skills Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Cogent Skills Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2020. The consolidated financial statements of Cogent Skills Limited are available from Unit 5, Mandarin Court, Centre Park, Warrington, WA1 1GG.