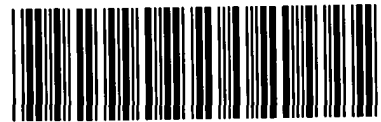


TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED**(A company limited by guarantee)****DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

THURSDAY



L8HP3UW1

LD2

07/11/2019

#5

COMPANIES HOUSE

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Directors | E Burbidge L Eccles (appointed 1 January 2019) G A Grech A C Hale E L Jones T F Luke D J Richards W Tan White (appointed 28 June 2018) S F Wood R M Klein (resigned 15 June 2018) |
| Company secretary | F Hemingway |
| Registered number | 08843778 |
| Registered office | 20-22 Wenlock Road London N1 7GU |
| Independent auditors | Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 30 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1AG |

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|---------------|
| Directors' report | 1 - 2 |
| Independent auditors' report | 3 - 5 |
| Statement of comprehensive income | 6 |
| Balance sheet | 7 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 8 - 16 |

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £481,277 (2018 - £183,118).

Principal activity

The Company's mission is to create the optimum conditions to encourage entrepreneurship and promote the formation and growth of digital technology businesses across the UK, principally achieved by running commercial programmes bringing entrepreneurs and corporate companies together. Income is generated through sponsorship, research and services relating to visa application. Additionally, the company also receives grant funding from the UK Government.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

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

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

E Burbidge
L Eccles (appointed 1 January 2019)
G A Grech
A C Hale
E L Jones
T F Luke
D J Richards
W Tan White (appointed 28 June 2018)
S F Wood
R M Klein (resigned 15 June 2018)

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

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

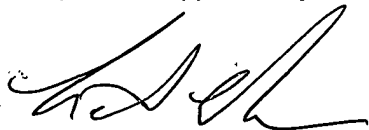
Auditors

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

Small companies note

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

This report was approved by the board on 31/10/2019 and signed on its behalf.



G A Grech
Director

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tech Nation Group Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2019, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(CONTINUED)
UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(CONTINUED)
UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of our report

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

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Stephen Dean (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
30 Finsbury Square
London
EC2A 1AG
Date: 31 October 2011

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

| | Note | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------|
| Turnover | 4 | 6,675,829 | 5,185,453 |
| Cost of sales | | (1,292,565) | (1,476,414) |
| Gross profit | | 5,383,264 | 3,709,039 |
| Administrative expenses | | (4,775,589) | (3,476,453) |
| Operating profit | 5 | 607,675 | 232,586 |
| Tax on profit | 9 | (126,398) | (49,468) |
| Profit for the financial year | | 481,277 | 183,118 |

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:£NIL).

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

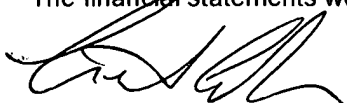
TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08843778

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

| | Note | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--|------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 10 | 20,151 | 33,534 |
| | | <u>20,151</u> | <u>33,534</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 11 | 1,360,050 | 745,469 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 12 | 916,686 | 773,749 |
| | | <u>2,276,736</u> | <u>1,519,218</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 13 | (1,189,143) | (926,285) |
| Net current assets | | <u>1,087,593</u> | <u>592,933</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>1,107,744</u> | <u>626,467</u> |
| Net assets | | <u><u>1,107,744</u></u> | <u><u>626,467</u></u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Profit and loss account | | 1,107,744 | 626,467 |
| | | <u><u>1,107,744</u></u> | <u><u>626,467</u></u> |

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31/03/19



G A Grech
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

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

1. General information

Tech Nation Group Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 08843778. The registered office is 20-22 Wenlock Road, London, N1 7GU.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The company has a steady source of income, makes a small profit annually and the directors are confident that the company has sufficient reserves to support itself for the foreseeable future. The directors are therefore of the opinion that they should continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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 Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Turnover represents grant income and commercial revenue. Both are recognised in line with delivery, where grants are accrued and claimed in arrears.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income 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 Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

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

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

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Office equipment | - 33% on straight line |
| Computer equipment | - 25% on straight line |

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 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.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.10 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

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

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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

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

TECHINATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. It is in the opinion of the Directors that there are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, other than the following:

A contingent liability has been identified in respect of an amount potentially repayable to a third party pending resolution of a dispute. In the view of the directors, and having taken full legal advice including obtaining a QC opinion, there is sufficient uncertainty over the likelihood of this repayment crystallising and it is therefore their judgement that it does not meet the definition of a provision.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Turnover | 6,675,829 | 5,185,453 |
| | <u>6,675,829</u> | <u>5,185,453</u> |
| | <u>6,675,829</u> | <u>5,185,453</u> |
| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
| United Kingdom | 6,675,829 | 5,185,453 |
| | <u>6,675,829</u> | <u>5,185,453</u> |
| | <u>6,675,829</u> | <u>5,185,453</u> |

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Exchange differences | 1,441 | 516 |
| Accounting and bookkeeping services | 32,395 | 27,600 |
| | <u>32,395</u> | <u>27,600</u> |
| | <u>32,395</u> | <u>27,600</u> |

Auditors' remuneration is presented separately in note 6.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

6. Auditors' remuneration

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements | <u>28,000</u> | <u>27,500</u> |
| Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of: | | |
| Fee payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts | 28,000 | 27,500 |
| Additional fees payable to the Company's auditor for overruns in relation to the prior year audit | 8,500 | - |
| Taxation compliance services | 4,345 | 7,500 |
| Accounts preparation services | - | 1,000 |
| | <u>40,845</u> | <u>36,000</u> |

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 48 (2018 - 41).

8. Directors' remuneration

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Directors' emoluments | 169,482 | 232,952 |
| Directors pension costs - defined contrib'n sch. | 7,203 | 4,889 |
| | <u>176,685</u> | <u>237,841</u> |

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to no directors (2018 - NIL) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £169,482 (2018: £163,927).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £7,203 (2018: £4,889)

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

9. Taxation

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Corporation tax | | |
| Current tax on profits for the year | 126,398 | 49,468 |
| | <u>126,398</u> | <u>49,468</u> |
| Total current tax | <u>126,398</u> | <u>49,468</u> |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Total deferred tax | - | - |
| Taxation on profit on ordinary activities | <u>126,398</u> | <u>49,468</u> |

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19 %). The differences are explained below:

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Profit on ordinary activities before tax | <u>607,675</u> | <u>232,586</u> |
| Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19 %) | 115,458 | 44,191 |
| Effects of: | | |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment | 10,940 | 6,764 |
| Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19.00% | - | (671) |
| Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19.00% | - | 514 |
| Deferred tax not recognised | - | (1,330) |
| Total tax charge for the year | <u>126,398</u> | <u>49,468</u> |

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

10. Tangible fixed assets

| | Office equipment £ | Computer equipment £ | Total £ |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Cost or valuation | | | |
| At 1 April 2018 | 621 | 60,292 | 60,913 |
| Additions | 1,569 | 7,472 | 9,041 |
| Disposals | - | (8,127) | (8,127) |
| At 31 March 2019 | <u>2,190</u> | <u>59,637</u> | <u>61,827</u> |
| Depreciation | | | |
| At 1 April 2018 | 76 | 27,303 | 27,379 |
| Charge for the year on owned assets | 207 | 14,090 | 14,297 |
| At 31 March 2019 | <u>283</u> | <u>41,393</u> | <u>41,676</u> |
| Net book value | | | |
| At 31 March 2019 | <u>1,907</u> | <u>18,244</u> | <u>20,151</u> |
| At 31 March 2018 | <u>545</u> | <u>32,989</u> | <u>33,534</u> |

11. Debtors

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Trade debtors | 274,513 | 137,840 |
| Other debtors | 353,100 | 147,225 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 732,437 | 460,404 |
| | <u>1,360,050</u> | <u>745,469</u> |

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

12. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash at bank and in hand | 916,686 | 773,749 |
| | <u>916,686</u> | <u>773,749</u> |

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Trade creditors | 88,588 | 302,741 |
| Corporation tax | 343,052 | 216,653 |
| Other taxation and social security | 141,249 | 76,794 |
| Other creditors | 60,930 | 40,528 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 555,324 | 289,569 |
| | <u>1,189,143</u> | <u>926,285</u> |

14. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee. Under the terms of the Articles of Association every member is liable to contribute a sum not exceeding one pound in the event of the company being wound up during the time that he or she is a member, or within one year of him or her ceasing to be a member. There is no ultimate controlling party.

15. Contingent liabilities

Tech Nation are in discussions with a third party about historic claims against the company. A legal conclusion will likely be reached by late 2020. A decision has been made to recognise the potential liability as a contingent liability. Professional advice received does not indicate that a payment is probable.

16. Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions (2018: none).