

Registered number: 08843778

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Kelly - Chair (appointed 1 June 2020) L Eccles G A Grech - Chief Executive A C Hale (resigned 3 January 2020) E L Jones (resigned 3 May 2020) T F Luke D J Richards W Tan White (resigned 26 January 2020) S F Wood - Senior Independent Non-Executive Director J E Johnson (appointed 5 October 2020) H Kanji (appointed 15 September 2020) T S Lobo - Chair Remuneration Committee (appointed 15 September 2020) A E Wilson - Chair Audit Committee (appointed 15 September 2020) E D Collins (appointed 15 September 2020) E Burbidge (resigned 1 June 2020)
Company secretary	F Hemingway
Registered number	08843778
Registered office	20-22 Wenlock Road London N1 7GU
Independent auditors	Grant Thornton UK LLP 30 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1AG

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

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.

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 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.

Going concern

Due to the outbreak of Covid-19, Management has conducted additional assessments to consider the current and future impacts on the company and its financial health. Scenario modelling has been undertaken where it considered the impact of reduced revenue and where it would reduce expenses accordingly. This sensitivity analysis shows that the company would still maintain a sufficient cash balance to remain a going concern. It should also be noted that Covid-19 has had minimal impact on the business to date. As a result the Board determines that Tech Nation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore it is appropriate for the accounts to be prepared on a going concern basis.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £290,150 (2019 - £481,277).

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year were:

E Burbidge - Chair (resigned 1 June 2020)
L Eccles
G A Grech - Chief Executive
A C Hale (resigned 3 January 2020)
E L Jones (resigned 3 May 2020)
T F Luke
D J Richards
W Tan White (resigned 26 January 2020)
S F Wood

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 18/12/2020 and signed on its behalf.



.....
Stephen Kelly
Chairman and Director



.....
Gerard Grech
Chief Executive and Director

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tech Nation Group Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.

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.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company information and Directors' Report set out on pages 1 to 2, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matter 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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED

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.

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.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Stephen Dean (Senior statutory auditor)
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton UK LLP
30 Finsbury Square
London
EC2A 1AG
Date: 18/12/2020

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	<i>Restated for the year ended 2019 £</i>
Turnover	4	8,468,833	6,675,829
Cost of sales		(5,492,647)	(4,001,795)
Gross profit		2,976,186	2,674,034
Administrative expenses		(2,670,008)	(2,066,359)
Operating profit	5	306,178	607,675
Tax on profit	9	(16,028)	(126,398)
Profit for the financial year		290,150	481,277

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019:£NIL).

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

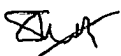
TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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REGISTERED NUMBER: 08843778

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020


	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	19,992	20,151
		<u>19,992</u>	<u>20,151</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	1,298,578	1,360,050
Cash at bank and in hand	12	1,088,883	916,686
		<u>2,387,461</u>	<u>2,276,736</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(759,559)	(1,189,143)
Net current assets		<u>1,627,902</u>	<u>1,087,593</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,647,894</u>	<u>1,107,744</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Other provisions	15	(250,000)	-
		<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,397,894</u></u>	<u><u>1,107,744</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		1,397,894	1,107,744
		<u><u>1,397,894</u></u>	<u><u>1,107,744</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 18/12/2020



Stephen Kelly
 Chairman and Director



Gerard Grech
 Chief Executive and Director

The notes on pages 8 to 17 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 2020

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

Due to the outbreak of Covid-19, Management has conducted additional assessments to consider the current and future impacts on the company and its financial health. Scenario modelling has been undertaken where it considered the impact of reduced revenue and where it would reduce expenses accordingly. This sensitivity analysis shows that the company would still maintain a sufficient cash balance to remain a going concern. It should also be noted that Covid-19 has had minimal impact on the business to date. As a result the Board determines that Tech Nation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore it is appropriate for the accounts to be prepared on a going concern basis.

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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 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 Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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.

The Company's capitalisation policy is to recognise tangible fixed assets with a value over £5,000.

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 profit and loss account.

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.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.12 Financial instruments

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

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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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.

The expenses also include a provision of £250,000 arising from historic claims against the company by a third party. Based on the likelihood and probability of payment, the provision has been estimated and recognised.

4. Turnover

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	8,468,833	6,675,829
	<u>8,468,833</u>	<u>6,675,829</u>
	2020 £	2019 £
United Kingdom	8,468,833	6,675,829
	<u>8,468,833</u>	<u>6,675,829</u>

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2020 £	2019 £
Exchange differences	(1,636)	1,441
Accounting and bookkeeping services	23,240	32,395

Auditors' remuneration is presented separately in note 6.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2020 £	2019 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	<u>29,000</u>	<u>28,000</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	29,000	28,000
Taxation compliance services	-	4,345
Additional fees payable to the Company's auditor for overruns in relation to the prior year audit	-	8,500
	<u>29,000</u>	<u>40,845</u>

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 72 (2019 - 48).

8. Directors' remuneration

The highest paid director received remuneration of £176,404 (2019: £169,482).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £16,259 (2019: £7,203)

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

9. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	26,389	126,398
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(5,877)	-
Total current tax	<u>20,512</u>	<u>126,398</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(4,484)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(4,484)</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>16,028</u>	<u>126,398</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>306,178</u>	<u>607,675</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	58,174	115,458
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2,681	10,940
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(6,683)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(5,877)	-
Reversal of prior year tax provision	(30,220)	-
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(2,047)	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>16,028</u>	<u>126,398</u>

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2019	2,190	59,637	61,827
Additions	541	-	541
At 31 March 2020	<u>2,731</u>	<u>59,637</u>	<u>62,368</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	283	41,393	41,676
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	700	700
At 31 March 2020	<u>283</u>	<u>42,093</u>	<u>42,376</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	<u>2,448</u>	<u>17,544</u>	<u>19,992</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,907</u>	<u>18,244</u>	<u>20,151</u>

11. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	375,945	274,513
Other debtors	514,425	353,100
Prepayments and accrued income	403,724	732,437
Deferred taxation	4,484	-
	<u>1,298,578</u>	<u>1,360,050</u>

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,088,883	916,686
	<u>1,088,883</u>	<u>916,686</u>

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	175,640	88,588
Corporation tax	57,820	343,052
Other taxation and social security	134,615	141,249
Other creditors	73,589	60,930
Accruals and deferred income	317,895	555,324
	<u>759,559</u>	<u>1,189,143</u>

14. Deferred taxation

	2020 £
Charged to profit or loss	4,484
At end of year	<u><u>4,484</u></u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(3,798)	-
Short term timing differences	8,282	-
	<u>4,484</u>	<u>-</u>

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

15. Provisions for liabilities

The expenses also include a provision of £250,000 arising from historic claims against the company by a third party. Based on the likelihood and probability of payment, the provision has been estimated and recognised.

16. 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.

17. Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions (2019: none).

18. Prior year restatement

The prior year profit and loss figures (2019) have been restated for comparative purposes. This has had no overall impact on the profit and loss statement. Wages and salaries of £2.71m have been reallocated from administration expenses to cost of sales in the prior period.

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	<i>Restated for the year ended 2019</i> £
Turnover		8,468,833	6,675,829
Cost Of Sales		(5,492,647)	(4,001,795)
Gross profit		<u>2,976,186</u>	<u>2,674,034</u>
Gross profit %		35.1 %	40.1 %
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(2,670,008)	(2,066,359)
Operating profit		<u>306,178</u>	<u>607,675</u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(16,028)	(126,398)
Profit for the year		<u>290,150</u>	<u>481,277</u>

TECH NATION GROUP LIMITED
(A company limited by guarantee)

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		
Sales	8,468,833	6,675,829
	<u>8,468,833</u>	<u>6,675,829</u>
		<i>Restated for the year ended 2019</i>
	2020 £	£
Cost of sales		
Staff salaries	3,268,542	2,409,424
Staff national insurance	350,820	237,823
Staff pension costs - defined contribution schemes	121,905	61,983
Direct marketing costs	484,995	507,106
Programme costs	935,131	561,074
Consultants	331,254	224,385
	<u>5,492,647</u>	<u>4,001,795</u>