

Annual Accounts
2020

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Company Information

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

Directors:

J D Emmerson
J C Edwards
E Thomson
S J Wilson
S M Heathcote
J R Harvey
Z Fleetwood
S E Green
S R M Blain
P D Burgess
B Modi
F Shahzady
C A Blakemore
M N Bataillard-Samuel
C D Elliott
J R Radcliff
E W G Cooke
A Bull
G Cameron
S L Kay (Appointed 23 April 2020)
H Tulloch (Appointed 23 April 2020)

Company Number:

05234230

Registered Office:

91-95 Southwark Bridge Road
London
SE1 0AX

Auditor:

Azets Audit Services
Greytown House
221-227 High Street
Orpington
Kent
United Kingdom
BR6 0NZ

Directors Report

Registered Number: 05234230

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

Principal activities

Resolution is a membership organisation of some 6,500 professionals engaged in divorce and separation. The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of supporting its members in the promotion of a constructive, non-confrontational approach to family law matters.

Review of Business

Despite continued external challenges in the family law environment, and the increased general economic uncertainty compounded by Covid-19, 2020 saw our membership numbers remain very strong indeed. This is a result of Resolution's continued development and improvements to our membership offer and the support and services we provide for members.

This, together with rigorous financial management and investing in services for members, means Resolution remains in a robust position to support members in new and different ways, to help them address current and future challenges.

Covid-19 meant that shortly after lockdown, we were forced to cancel our National Conference and quickly shifted our focus to delivering the training aspects of conference online.

To support members through the pandemic, 2020 saw the majority of Resolution's training and learning activity move online and to support members we made over 160 hours of online training available free of charge, as part of our commitment to support family justice professionals and their firms as the sector emerges from lockdown.

The training – estimated to be worth the equivalent of £5,000 per member – covered a wide variety of topics, from digital working to negotiation skills. Content was uploaded regularly, with an additional £1,500 equivalent value being added each month.

Being forced to meet with members virtually has had the positive impact of more members being engaged in our organisation that would otherwise be able to because of travel and time restraints. In the future we will exploit the benefits of video conferencing to include more members in our organisation.

Our National Committee continues to have strategic oversight of operational activity delivered on a day-to-day basis by our talented staff team, working in conjunction with our membership via our committees. We invested staff and member time in further improving our support for Resolution regional groups across the country, as well as our YRes network, supporting members in the early stages of their careers. We also launched a major wellbeing survey to identify ways to support members in this area during a particularly challenging year for people's mental health.

In a time of political change, Resolution has continued to develop and consolidate our strong relationships with lawmakers and policy influencers, in particular liaising on a regular basis with HMCTS and senior members of the judiciary on the operation of the family court in the light of Covid and lockdown. We responded to a series of government and judicial consultations; appeared remotely before a Parliamentary select committee; met regularly with senior civil servants and worked with other organisations to influence the Domestic Abuse Bill, which recently received Royal Assent.

After years of campaigning, we also saw No Fault Divorce being brought into law, with the successful and virtually unopposed passage through Parliament of the Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Act. This was a significant policy success for Resolution, and had formed the central tenet of our campaigning work in recent years, led by our former Chair, Nigel Shepherd.

Our healthy membership numbers are testament to our ongoing work to improve the member experience, including changes to our renewal process to acknowledge the changing ways in which members were working in 2020. We also introduced new products and services for members, including providing twice-weekly (moving to weekly) updates on new covid-related changes to the delivery of family justice and the operations of the family courts. We also delivered the new Family Law Handbook, a major publication that serves as an essential guide for anyone working in family justice.

In terms of our future plans, some £275k, of our reserves (26%) remains earmarked over the next two to three years for projects to develop new training and learning opportunities for our members, increase our profile with the public, professionals and policymakers, and to develop new services in line with membership feedback and the changing external environment.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J D Emmerson	S J Wilson	S R M Blain	C A Blakemore	A Bull
N G Shepherd (Resigned 23 April 2020)	S M Heathcote	P D Burgess	M N Bataillard-Samuel	G Cameron
J C Edwards	J R Harvey	E L Cordock (Resigned 23 April 2020)	C D Elliott	S L Kay (Appointed 23 April 2020)
E Thomson	Z Fleetwood	B Modi	J R Radcliff	H Tulloch (Appointed 23 April 2020)
	S E Green	F Shahzady	E W G Cooke	

Directors Report – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

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

Financial instruments

The company's financial instruments at the balance sheet date comprised cash and liquid resources. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to support the company's operations. The company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate and liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk

The company had net cash balances as at the balance sheet date.

Interest rate risk

The company has a policy to manage any exposure to interest rate fluctuations so as to finance its operations through retained profits.

Financial assets

The company has no financial assets other than short-term debtors and cash at bank.

Borrowing facilities

The company has no undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

On 7 September 2020 Group Audit Services Limited, trading as Wilkins Kennedy Audit Services, changed its name to Azets Audit Services Limited. The name they practice under is Azets Audit Services and accordingly they have signed their report in their new name.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 surplus or deficit 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;
- 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.

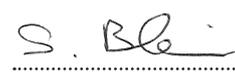
Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually 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.

On behalf of the board

S Blain
Director

27/05/21


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Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Solicitors Family Law Association (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 surplus 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.

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 our 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.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

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 directors' report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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.

Catherine Cooper (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Greytown House
221-227 High Street
Orpington
Kent
BR6 0NZ
27/05/21

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Income		1,811,408	2,198,092
Administrative expenses		(1,817,546)	(2,237,197)
Other operating income		<u>8,632</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating surplus/(deficit)	3	2,494 (39,105)	
Interest receivable and similar income		19,872	24,159
Amounts written off investments	4	<u>16,427</u> <u>103,718</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus before taxation		<u>38,793</u>	<u>88,772</u>
Tax on surplus		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus for the financial year		<u><u>38,793</u></u>	<u><u>88,772</u></u>

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	5		1		1
Tangible assets	6		165,410		190,658
			<u>165,411</u>		<u>190,659</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	237,012		205,469	
Investments	8	632,786		496,916	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>690,709</u>		<u>843,593</u>	
		1,560,507		1,647,995	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(539,942)</u>		<u>(691,471)</u>	
Net current assets					
			<u>1,020,565</u>		<u>956,524</u>
Total assets less current liabilities					
			<u>1,185,976</u>		<u>1,147,183</u>
Reserves					
Other reserves			762,539		762,539
Income and expenditure account			<u>423,437</u>		<u>384,644</u>
Members' funds					
			<u>1,185,976</u>		<u>1,147,183</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 May 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

S R M Blain
Director


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Company Registration No. 05234230

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31st December 2020

Registered Number: 05234230

	Other reserves	Income and expenditure	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2019	762,539	295,872	1,058,411
Year ended 31 December 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	88,772	88,772
Balance at 31 December 2019	762,539	384,644	1,147,183
Year ended 31 December 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	38,793	38,793
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>762,539</u>	<u>423,437</u>	<u>1,185,976</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Solicitors Family Law Association is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales and the registered office is 91-95 Southwark Road, London, United Kingdom, SE1 0AX.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Disclosure exemption

Exemption has been taken from preparing a cash flow statement on the grounds that the company is considered to be small under the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

1.2 Going concern

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections and taking into account the economic conditions and possible changes in trading performance, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets – goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements 7 years straight line

Office equipment 3-5 years straight line

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date, tangible fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

1.10 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in surplus or deficit in the period in which it arises.

1.11 Employee benefits

The company recognises an accrual for accumulated annual leave accrued by employees as a result of services rendered in the current period for which employees can carry forward and use within the next year. The accrual is measured at the salary cost of the respective employee in relation to the period of absence

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 Current asset investments

All funds for investment are managed by an investment manager and are stated at market value as at the balance sheet data. Any gain or loss on revaluation is taken to the Profit and Loss Account.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Income recognition

Accreditation income is recognised in the period in which it is earned, deemed as the release date of results.

Tangible fixed assets

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Provisions and contingencies

Pension provision – pensions are provided for at the agreed contribution rates until the employees formally opt out of the pension

Dilapidations provision – a provision is recognised at the estimated costs of dilapidations costs to be incurred on termination of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

3 Operating surplus/(deficit)

	2020	2019
	£	£
Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Government grants		(8,632)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,250	9,000
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	55,741	50,647
	<u>55,741</u>	<u>50,647</u>

4 Amounts written off investments fixed asset investments

	2019	2018
	£	£
(Loss)/gain on disposal of current asset investments	(10,269)	10,080
Changes in fair value of current asset investments	26,696	93,638
	<u>16,427</u>	<u>103,718</u>

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	<u>1</u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>1</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Long leasehold £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	105,080	102,460	79,895	287,435
Additions	-	4,774	25,719	30,493
At 31 December 2020	<u>105,080</u>	<u>107,234</u>	<u>105,614</u>	<u>317,928</u>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2020	18,605	37,615	40,557	96,777
Depreciation charged in the year	15,011	17,133	23,597	55,741
At 31 December 2020	<u>33,616</u>	<u>54,748</u>	<u>64,154</u>	<u>152,518</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	<u>71,464</u>	<u>52,486</u>	<u>41,460</u>	<u>165,410</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>86,475</u>	<u>64,845</u>	<u>39,338</u>	<u>190,658</u>

7 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Service charges due	44,614	35,073
Other debtors	101,610	61,425
Prepayments and accrued income	90,788	108,971
	<u>237,012</u>	<u>205,469</u>

8 Current asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Listed investments	<u>632,786</u>	<u>598,933</u>

At the balance sheet date the cost of these investments was £428,422 (2019: £396,679).

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	121,818	193,048
Corporation tax	1,415	1,415
Other taxation and social security	23,849	29,482
Other creditors	186,516	124,753
Accruals and deferred income	206,344	342,773
	<u>539,942</u>	<u>691,471</u>

Included within other creditors and accruals is £64,167 (2019: £54,256) of unpaid pensions.

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2020

10 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

11 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows::

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	88,339	88,339
Between two and five years	353,357	353,357
In over five years	-	88,339
	<u>441,696</u>	<u>530,035</u>

12 Related party transactions

During the year the company paid £nil (2019: £8,254) to The John Cornwell Foundation Limited (JCF) and paid costs of £1,257 (2019: £2,100) on behalf of the JCF, a charity whereby Ms S Heathcote is a Trustee. At the year end, the company owed the charity £56,711 (2019: £57,968).

Detailed Trading And Profit And Loss Account

For the year ended 31st December 2020

	2020		2019	
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Subscriptions	1,444,230		1,391,286	
Seminars	259,873		672,797	
Accreditation and publications	37,440		61,880	
Other	33,865		36,129	
The review	36,000		36,000	
	<u>1,811,408</u>		<u>2,198,092</u>	
Other operating income				
Coronavirus job retention scheme grant	8,632			
Administrative expenses				
Establishment	151,292		146,609	
Secretariat	934,006		860,722	
Administration	172,378		222,501	
Committee travel and work	31,315		82,397	
Membership publications	48,901		29,572	
Legal and professional fees	5,829		9,432	
Consultancy fees	5,467		4,679	
Audit fees	9,250		9,000	
Charitable donations	-		8,254	
Bank charges	4,853		6,233	
Bad and doubtful debts	4,090		-	
Printing and stationery	63,584		59,450	
Seminars (incl mentoring)	120,042		412,852	
Mediation	688		32,645	
Public relations	34,543		29,537	
Accreditation	11,343		28,633	
Online consent orders	10,043		21,255	
Projects	85,897		122,606	
Contractors	55,639		85,926	
Investment fees	7,945		6,201	
Depreciation	55,741		50,647	
Annual General Meeting	4,700		8,046	
	<u></u>	<u>(1,817,546)</u>	<u></u>	<u>(2,237,197)</u>
Operating surplus/(deficit)	2,494		(39,105)	
Interest receivable and similar income				
Bank interest received	10,828		11,559	
Dividends from investments measured at fair value	9,044		12,600	
	<u></u>	19,872	<u></u>	24,159
Other gains and losses				
Gains on sale of current asset investments	(10,269)		10,080	
Change in fair value of current asset investments	26,696		93,638	
	<u></u>	16,427	<u></u>	103,718
Surplus before taxation		<u>38,793</u>		<u>88,772</u>



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