

Registered number: 02996422

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021



CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D A Gillett S Read (resigned 30 April 2020) S D Smith
Registered number	02996422
Registered office	5 Merus Court Meridian Business Park Leicester LE19 1RJ
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Regent House 80 Regent Road Leicester LE1 7NH
Company information	For more information contact ukhq@ccas.org.uk or visit us at www.ccas.org.uk

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 7
Statement of income and retained earnings	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 20

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D A Gillett
S Read (resigned 30 April 2020)
S D Smith

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 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 and profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

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.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company maintains liability insurance for directors and officers as permitted by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

Auditor

The auditor, 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 15 July 2021 and signed on its behalf.



D A Gillett
Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Chamber Certification Assessment Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity 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 2021 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 the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 2.2, to the financial statements, 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 are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and COVID 19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT
SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

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.

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.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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, 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 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Explanation as to what extent 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, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

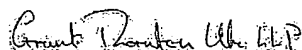
- we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdiction in which the company operates.
- we enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- we identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our commercial experience and through discussion with management.
- we assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management and evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. We considered the risk of fraud to be higher through the potential for management override of controls.
- audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
 - testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries relating to management estimates and entries determined to be large, profit affecting or relating to unusual transactions;
 - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management;
 - detailed testing around revenue recognition;
 - identifying and testing related party transactions.
- assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training;
 - understanding of the financial reporting framework and the relevant tax compliance regulations specific to the entity.
- we did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulation or incidence of fraud.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT
SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

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.



Christopher Frostwick
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Leicester

15 July 2021

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	2021 £	<i>Restated</i> 2020 £
Turnover	754,645	979,562
Cost of sales	(313,665)	(197,793)
Gross profit	440,980	781,769
Administrative expenses	(232,572)	(778,039)
Other operating income	30,530	-
Operating profit	238,938	3,730
Interest receivable and similar income	141	397
Profit before tax	239,079	4,127
Tax on profit	(51,171)	(1,494)
Profit after tax	187,908	2,633
Retained earnings		
- as previously stated	464,836	468,387
- prior year adjustment	6,184	-
At the beginning of the year as restated	471,020	468,387
Profit for the year	187,908	2,633
Dividends paid	(360,000)	-
Retained earnings at the end of the year	298,928	471,020

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:02996422

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	Restated 2020 £
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	6	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	7	-	11,151
		<u>-</u>	<u>11,151</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	121,331	423,511
Cash at bank and in hand	9	570,507	313,441
		<u>691,838</u>	<u>736,952</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(392,835)	(277,008)
Net current assets		<u>299,003</u>	<u>459,944</u>
Net assets		<u><u>299,003</u></u>	<u><u>471,095</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	75	75
Profit and loss account		298,928	471,020
		<u><u>299,003</u></u>	<u><u>471,095</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 15 July 2021.

Stephen Smith

S D Smith
 Director

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2020 (as previously stated)	75	464,836	464,911
Prior year adjustment	-	6,184	6,184
At 1 April 2020 (as restated)	<u>75</u>	<u>471,020</u>	<u>471,095</u>
Profit for the year	-	187,908	187,908
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>187,908</u>	<u>187,908</u>
Dividends paid	-	(360,000)	(360,000)
At 31 March 2021	<u><u>75</u></u>	<u><u>298,928</u></u>	<u><u>299,003</u></u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2019	75	468,387	468,462
Profit for the year (as restated)	-	2,633	2,633
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,633</u>	<u>2,633</u>
At 31 March 2020 (as restated)	<u><u>75</u></u>	<u><u>471,020</u></u>	<u><u>471,095</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

1. General information

Chamber Certification Assessment Services Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated in England & Wales. Its registered head office is located at 5 Mercus Court, Meridian Business Park, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE19 1RJ.

The principal activity of the company is that of certification of management systems and other specialist accreditation.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling (£).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of EMG-Group Ltd as at 31 March 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.3 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historic cost basis except for the modification to a fair value where specified. The COVID 19 pandemic has heightened going concern risk and management has considered impacts on a range of areas including staff, key contracts, supply chains, cash flow and bad debts. The nature of the business indicates significant resilience from a diverse client base in the TIC sector. Compliance services have been maintained throughout using a combination of virtual and online medium. Based on this mode of service delivery and a gradual move back towards face-to-face service delivery a range of forecasts for the next twelve and twenty-four months have been prepared by management. These indicate sufficient trading activity, resources and liquidity. They have also been stress tested to identify at what point the business model would become unworkable. A number of strategies have been put in place including lending facilities from the parent company to ensure the company could, if necessary, manage a solvent wind down.

2.4 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

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

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

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the income statement over its useful economic life. All goodwill has been fully amortised in prior years.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.6 Tangible fixed assets**

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	-	2% on cost
Motor vehicles	-	25% on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% on reducing balance

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 income and retained earnings.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Government grants

Grants relate to furlough income, which are accounted for under the accruals model and are recognised as other operating income in the same period as the related expenditure.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Finance costs

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

2.12 Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the Balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

2.13 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 income and retained earnings 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.

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Group relief

It is the group's policy in certain situations to charge for tax losses surrendered by the way of group relief at the rate prevailing at the end of the financial period in respect of which relief is given.

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

Many of the amounts included in the financial statements involve the use of judgement and/or estimation.

These judgements and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to prior experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Information about such judgements and estimation is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements and they key areas are summarised below:

Judgements in applying accounting policies:

The directors must judge whether all of the conditions required for revenues to be recognised in the income statement of the financial year, have been met as set out in accounting policy note 2.4.

The directors do not consider there to be any material key sources of estimation uncertainty in preparing the financial statements.

4. Other operating income

	2021 £	2020 £
Furlough income	30,530	-
	<u>30,530</u>	<u>-</u>

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Employees	4	12
	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	21,000
At 31 March 2021	<u>21,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2020	21,000
At 31 March 2021	<u>21,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>-</u>

Amortisation on intangible assets is charged to admin expenses.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
At 1 April 2020	43,267
Disposals	(43,267)
At 31 March 2021	-
At 1 April 2020	32,116
Charge for the year on owned assets	11,151
Disposals	(43,267)
At 31 March 2021	-
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	-
At 31 March 2020	11,151

8. Debtors

	2021 £	Restated 2020 £
Trade debtors	113,903	157,938
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	261,580
Other debtors	6,336	-
Prepayments	1,092	3,993
	<u>121,331</u>	<u>423,511</u>

Trade debtors is stated after provisions of £9,113 (2020: £39,814).

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>570,507</u>	<u>313,441</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	1,176	15,062
Amounts owed to group undertakings	80,146	5,578
Corporation tax	51,071	1,494
Other taxation and social security	-	63,508
Other creditors	2,012	6,966
Accruals	258,430	184,400
	<u>392,835</u>	<u>277,008</u>

11. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
75 (2020 - 75) 75 shares of £1.00 each	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

12. Prior year adjustment

The company previously recognised the freehold property asset in the year ended 31 March 2020. This property was transferred to EMB Group Limited on 10 April 2019, however the accounting records did not reflect this.

The results for the year ended 31 March 2020 have been restated accordingly to reflect the transfer of the property and to eliminate depreciation previously recorded by the company in that year.

CHAMBER CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £1,938 (2020: £8,777).

14. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of EMB-Group Limited the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS 102 to disclose transactions with other members of the group which is headed by the ultimate parent undertaking, EMB-Group Limited.

15. Controlling party

The ultimate and immediate parent company of the company is EMB-Group Ltd. The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of that group. The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of EMB-Group Ltd can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff.