

Registration number: 01151132

Insolvency Practitioners Association

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Insolvency Practitioners Association

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Insolvency Practitioners Association

Company Information

Directors	N A Bennett
	L Brittain
	C Clark
	J Colley
	S Croston
	P Davis
	J A Goschalk
	K J Hellard
	D Hyslop
	C A James
	S J Keen
	Y L Lee
	H Maddison
	M Moses
	J R Newgas
	S J Underwood
Company secretary	M Thorp
Registered office	Sovereign House
	212-224 Shaftesbury Avenue
	London
	WC2H 8HQ
Auditors	Bourner Bullock
	Chartered Accountants
	Sovereign House
	212-224 Shaftesbury Avenue
	London
	WC2H 8HQ

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the forty fifth Annual General Meeting of the Insolvency Practitioners Association ("the Association") will be held at Insolvency Practitioners Association, 32 Blackfriars Road, Southwark, London, SE1 8PB, on 28th April 2021 for the following purposes:

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Council and the Financial Statements of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2020.
2. To receive the result of the ballot for the election of members of the Council.
3. To re-appoint auditors.
4. To transact any other business, which may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting, including co-option of members to Council.

By order of the Council

P Davis



Sovereign House
212-224 Shaftesbury Avenue
London
WC2H 8HQ

A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and to speak and to vote instead of him. A proxy must be an individual member. Proxy forms are available from the Secretary on request and must be returned to the registered office (above) 48 hours before the meeting.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Report of the Council for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The Council members, who are also Directors for the purpose of company law, have pleasure in submitting its Report and the Financial Statements of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2020. This also represents the Directors' Report under the Companies Act 2006.

Further details can be found in the Annual Members Report which can be found at <https://www.insolvency-practitioners.org.uk/>.

Directors of the Company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

N A Bennett

L Brittain

C Clark

J Colley (appointed 1 April 2020)

S Croston (appointed 1 April 2020)

P Davis

J A Goschalk

K J Hellard

D Hyslop

C A James

S J Keen

Y L Lee (appointed 1 April 2020)

H Maddison

M Moses

J R Newgas

S J Underwood

P Brazzill (ceased 31 March 2020)

L E Hinton (ceased 31 March 2020)

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Report of the Council for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Developments during the period

On 30 January 2020 the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic to be a public health emergency of international concern.

The Covid-19 Restrictions have impacted the IPA during the year. Mitigations in place include:

- Office - working from home arrangements in place for all staff - most working from home at 90% capacity, some impacts on mental health and productivity, due to difficulties of social distancing;
- Inspections going ahead virtually, leading to some but not much delay;
- Complaints are largely being progressed; committees and Board work continues remotely;
- Events are now taking place remotely and exams will also be put in place remotely - some investigation of alternatives under way, but income likely.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors Bournier Bullock are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on ^{31/3/2021}..... and signed on its behalf by:



P Davis
Director

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Insolvency Practitioners Association (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, 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 FRS 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 director's 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 original financial statements were 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.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

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.

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.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

Opinion on other matter 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 Report of the Council for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Council has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Council.

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' exemptions in preparing the Report of the Council and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Council Members' Responsibilities set out on page 5, 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.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

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.

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

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

Discussions with and enquiries of management and those charged with governance were held with a view to identifying those laws and regulations that could be expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. During the engagement team briefing, the outcomes of these discussions and enquiries were shared with the team, as well as consideration as to where and how fraud may occur in the entity.

The following laws and regulations were identified as being of significance to the entity:

- Those laws and regulations considered to have a direct effect on the financial statements include UK financial reporting regulations, Company Law, Tax and Pensions legislation, and distributable profits legislation.
- Those laws and regulations for which non-compliance may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business and therefore may have a material effect on the financial statements include Insolvency Service regulations and Insolvency Act 1986.

Audit procedures undertaken in response to the potential risks relating to irregularities (which include fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations) comprised of: inquiries of management and those charged with governance as to whether the entity complies with such laws and regulations; enquiries with the same concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence; review of board minutes; testing the appropriateness of journal entries; and the performance of analytical review to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud.

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error. As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

A further description of our responsibilities is available 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.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners
Association**

Bourner Bullock
.....

Russell Joseph (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Bourner Bullock, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Sovereign House

212-224 Shaftesbury Avenue

London

WC2H 8HQ

Date: 31.03.21
.....

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3,157,187	2,945,653
Administrative expenses	(2,854,304)	(2,616,654)
Other operating income	<u>14,418</u>	<u>59,768</u>
Operating surplus	<u>317,301</u>	<u>388,767</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	6,541	6,481
Interest payable and similar expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>(13)</u>
	<u>6,541</u>	<u>6,468</u>
Surplus before tax	323,842	395,235
Taxation	<u>(6,177)</u>	<u>(10,664)</u>
Surplus for the financial year	<u><u>317,665</u></u>	<u><u>384,571</u></u>

The notes on pages 16 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Surplus for the year	<u>317,665</u>	<u>384,571</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>317,665</u></u>	<u><u>384,571</u></u>

The notes on pages 16 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

(Registration number: 01151132)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	14,750	-
Tangible assets	6	2,709	16,998
Other financial assets	7	1,009,975	743,562
		<u>1,027,434</u>	<u>760,560</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	132,640	107,417
Cash at bank and in hand		3,208,884	2,699,477
		<u>3,341,524</u>	<u>2,806,894</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(2,677,367)</u>	<u>(2,171,995)</u>
Net current assets		<u>664,157</u>	<u>634,899</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1,691,591	1,395,459
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,533)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,691,591</u>	<u>1,373,926</u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		<u>1,691,591</u>	<u>1,373,926</u>
Total equity		<u>1,691,591</u>	<u>1,373,926</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

(Registration number: 01151132)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on ~~31/3/2021~~ ^{31/3/2021} and signed on its behalf by:



P Davis
Director

The notes on pages 16 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£
At 1 January 2020	1,373,926	1,373,926
Surplus for the year	<u>317,665</u>	<u>317,665</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>317,665</u>	<u>317,665</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,691,591</u>	<u>1,691,591</u>
	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£
At 1 January 2019	989,355	989,355
Surplus for the year	<u>384,571</u>	<u>384,571</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>384,571</u>	<u>384,571</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,373,926</u>	<u>1,373,926</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

The company is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

Sovereign House
212-224 Shaftesbury Avenue
London
WC2H 8HQ

Principal activity

The Association is a Recognised Professional Body (RPB) under the Insolvency Act 1986 and empowered to grant and renew insolvency authorisations (licences). The principal objects of the Association are: to encourage the recruitment of a body of persons skilled in insolvency administration; to maintain and improve standards of performance and conduct of Insolvency Practitioners (IPs) and their staff; and to regulate and monitor its licensed IPs' practices and where appropriate to discipline those members who bring discredit upon themselves, the Association or the profession by way of misconduct.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Council Members make every effort to ensure reserves held are at an appropriate level.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Turnover recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The Company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities.

Subscriptions

Annual memberships, which are due on 1 January, are included in income in the year to which the subscription relates. Any amounts received in advance are credited to prepaid subscriptions and fees.

Disciplinary and Investigation Costs Recoveries

Costs recovered from members subject to investigation or disciplinary action, are accounted for in the year in which they are due.

Tax

The Association is only liable to tax on its investment income and any profits earned from non-members.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as shown below. A full year's worth of depreciation is charged in the year in which the asset is purchased.

Asset class

Computer equipment

Furniture and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

3 to 10 years straight line

3 to 5 years straight line

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate that the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and can be reliably measured.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives at the rates shown below. A full year's worth of amortisation is charged in the year in which the asset is purchased.

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Computer software	3 to 10 years straight line
Website development and E-Learning development	3 years straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are revalued at market value at the balance sheet date on an individual basis. Gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

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.

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 profit or loss.

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.

Debtors

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Trade debtors are amounts due from members for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Subscription debtors become due from 1 January when the subscription period commences.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash held in investment portfolios which is not for the company's operational management is included within fixed asset investments.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Creditors

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from related parties, 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. Such instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3 Significant judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Depreciation:

The annual depreciation charge for any fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets at the year end is £17,459 (2019: £16,998).

Amortisation:

The company amortises its intangible assets over their estimated useful economic life. The useful lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. The carrying amount of intangible fixed assets at the year end is £14,750 (2019: £0).

4 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 29 (2019 - 27).

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

5 Intangible assets

	Website and E-Learning development £	Computer software £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	26,466	-	26,466
Additions acquired separately	-	22,125	22,125
At 31 December 2020	26,466	22,125	48,591
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2020	26,466	-	26,466
Amortisation charge	-	7,375	7,375
At 31 December 2020	26,466	7,375	33,841
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	-	14,750	14,750
At 31 December 2019	-	-	-

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

6 Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £	Fixtures and Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	89,974	72,479	162,453
Additions	3,303	-	3,303
Disposals	<u>(73,724)</u>	<u>(17,145)</u>	<u>(90,869)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>19,553</u>	<u>55,334</u>	<u>74,887</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	82,142	63,313	145,455
Charge for the year	8,932	8,660	17,592
Eliminated on disposal	<u>(73,724)</u>	<u>(17,145)</u>	<u>(90,869)</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>17,350</u>	<u>54,828</u>	<u>72,178</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,203</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>2,709</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>7,832</u>	<u>9,166</u>	<u>16,998</u>

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

7 Listed investments

		Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss £	Total £
Non-current financial assets			
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020		698,716	698,716
Fair value adjustments		6,638	6,638
Additions		462,218	462,218
Disposals		(194,902)	(194,902)
At 31 December 2020		972,670	972,670
Cash		37,305	37,305
At 31 December 2020		1,009,975	1,009,975
	2020	2019	
	Cost	Cost	Market value
	£	£	£
UK listed	451,655	324,548	374,391
Europe	27,979	22,980	31,890
Rest of world	365,660	225,513	292,435
	845,294	573,041	698,716

8 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	91,695	37,060
Prepayments	20,343	48,581
Other debtors	20,602	21,776
	132,640	107,417

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

9 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	136,066	60,303
Taxation and social security	59,035	50,002
Other creditors	<u>2,482,266</u>	<u>2,061,690</u>
	<u>2,677,367</u>	<u>2,171,995</u>

Other creditors include deferred income of £1,946,175 (2019: £1,701,123) relating to prepaid subscriptions and other fees.

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Due after one year		
Other creditors	<u>-</u>	<u>21,533</u>

10 Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Not later than one year	-	63,910
Later than one year and not later than five years	<u>-</u>	<u>11,118</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>75,028</u>

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	<u>3,157,187</u>	<u>2,945,653</u>
Administrative expenses		
Employment costs	(2,008,636)	(1,670,517)
Establishment costs	(121,924)	(110,637)
General administrative expenses	(682,845)	(766,910)
Finance charges	(15,932)	(16,410)
Depreciation costs	(24,967)	(20,854)
Other expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,326)</u>
	(2,854,304)	(2,616,654)
Other operating income	<u>14,418</u>	<u>59,768</u>
Operating surplus	<u>317,301</u>	<u>388,767</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	6,541	6,481
Interest payable and similar expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>(13)</u>
	<u>6,541</u>	<u>6,468</u>
Surplus before tax	<u><u>323,842</u></u>	<u><u>395,235</u></u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		
Income	3,140,241	2,925,822
Investment Income	16,946	19,831
	<u>3,157,187</u>	<u>2,945,653</u>
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	1,678,191	1,409,386
Staff NIC (employers)	193,954	153,074
Staff pensions (defined contribution)	85,016	78,567
Private health insurance	7,512	13,143
Other staff costs	192	8,481
Staff training	8,800	7,866
Employee Recruitment & HR	34,971	-
	<u>2,008,636</u>	<u>1,670,517</u>
Establishment costs		
Rent and Rates	120,893	108,649
Light, heat and power	1,031	1,988
	<u>121,924</u>	<u>110,637</u>
General administrative expenses		
Equipment Hire & Lease	10,551	18,857
Examination costs	40,805	32,385
Insurance	27,661	13,141
Conferences and events	1,186	45,773
Telephone and fax	8,339	8,691
Office expenses	3,372	4,941
231 Website support/Maintenance	59,104	48,068
Printing & postage	3,051	2,753
Courier services	-	985
Trade subscriptions	-	53
Charitable donations	1,425	345
Sundry expenses	6,539	3,158

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Insolvency Practitioners Association

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cleaning	10,723	5,613
Travel and subsistence	40,993	83,683
Advertising	10,200	523
Staff entertaining	5,357	2,678
Accountancy fees	(1,664)	2,518
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	6,000	5,700
Auditors' remuneration - non audit work	3,075	1,575
Legal and other regulatory costs	205,007	202,287
Consultancy fees	111,407	93,288
Legal and professional fees	6,984	18,180
Council and committee expenses	84,879	83,001
Bad debts written off	(2,450)	-
Unrecoverable VAT	40,301	88,714
	<u>682,845</u>	<u>766,910</u>
Finance charges		
Credit card charges	<u>15,932</u>	<u>16,410</u>
Depreciation costs		
Depreciation of website	7,375	712
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	<u>17,592</u>	<u>20,142</u>
	<u>24,967</u>	<u>20,854</u>
Other expenses		
(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible fixed assets	<u>-</u>	<u>31,326</u>
Other operating income		
Other operating income	7,500	-
Gain/ (loss) on investments	<u>6,918</u>	<u>59,768</u>
	<u>14,418</u>	<u>59,768</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income		
Bank interest received	<u>6,541</u>	<u>6,481</u>

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Insolvency Practitioners Association

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest payable and similar expenses		
Bank interest payable	<u>-</u>	<u>13</u>

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