COMMON PURPOSE LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

Company registered number: 8613775

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DIRECTORS

David Grace (Chair)
Mark Linder
Vandana Saxena Poria (appointed 4 August 2021)
Emma Shercliff (appointed 24 November 2021)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

None for the period

REGISTERED OFFICE

Monmouth House
38 – 40 Artillery Lane
London E1 7LS

ADVISORS

Auditors:	Haysmacintyre LLP, 10 Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1AG
Bankers:	National Westminster, 250 Regent Street, London W1B 3BN

The directors of the company are pleased to present their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the reporting year ended 31 July 2022.

Activities
Common Purpose Limited ("the company" and "CPL") is a subsidiary of The Common Purpose Charitable Trust ("CPCT"). The company has three areas of activity within the wider group: issuing licences to companies to sell and deliver Common Purpose programmes, a business unit focused on UK open and customised programmes and a business unit covering open and customised programmes across Europe, the Middle East and South Asia.

1. **Licences**
   The company manages the licensing arrangements with Common Purpose licensees, which in 2021/22 included Common Purpose Asia Pacific Ltd and Common Purpose Student Experiences Ltd, together with Common Purpose licensees operating in Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, India, South Africa, Turkey and the United States. Common Purpose Asia Pacific Ltd and Common Purpose Student Experiences Ltd are direct subsidiaries of Common Purpose Charitable Trust, which is the company's ultimate parent company. Common Purpose UK and Common Purpose International have seen no trading activity since the business reorganization in February 2021. Common Purpose UK will be dissolved during the coming financial year and Common Purpose International made dormant.

   Two UK-based licensees, Common Purpose UK and Common Purpose International, are no longer trading. Common Purpose Hungary is dormant and did not trade during the period.

   The company began the process of acquiring the shares of two of its licensees:

   1. Civilia India Educational Programmes Pvt Ltd (CIEP). At the time of preparing the 2020/21 accounts, it was understood that the purchase of this company was complete. However, the Reserve Bank of India withheld approval for the transfer, and the share purchase has not yet been finalized. The investment of £2,995 was recorded on the 2020/21 balance sheet but has been reversed on the 2021/22.
   2. Common Purpose Hong Kong Ltd (CPHK). The purchase of shares in CPHK was completed on 4 August 2022 and it is now a subsidiary of CPL. The consideration was HK$2.00.

   The licence fee covers use of Common Purpose's programmes and intellectual property, together with IT systems and services provided by a central Common Purpose team.

2. **UK programmes**
   Following the business re-organization in February 2021, the activities of Common Purpose UK were moved into CPL. these activities include online open programmes run across the UK, together with customised programmes delivered to UK corporates.

3. **Europe, Middle East and South Asia (EMESA)**
   The team formerly responsible for sales of customised work was expanded as part the business re-organization in February 2021 to focus on a wider geography. During the year, it covered sales and delivery to key global corporate clients, together with global open programmes (the January global programme, and The Common Purpose Programme in countries where the company doesn't have a local sales presence). At the end of the year, it was decided to move this team into the Partnerships and Growth business unit, and to move selling and running the January global programme into the UK business unit.

Objectives for the year
The key objectives for 2021/22 were to:
- build on already established and key relationships in other parts of Common Purpose to maximise interest in customised work globally, particularly focusing on the new markets of the Middle East and South Asia
- continue to grow the UK business by expanding the reach of the key open programme, The Common Purpose Programme

- to keep up with the market trends in the company's sector and align IT systems internally and externally to enhance the online experience for our staff, customers, participants and alumni community.

Review of activities

a) UK Business Unit
The UK business unit ran The Common Purpose Programme (TCPP), its online programme for emerging leaders and senior leaders a total of 12 times during the year. Although it was run fully online, cohorts on programmes were drawn from three broad geographic areas: London, Midlands and the South-West; the Northern Powerhouse; and Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The programmes reached 614 participants, in comparison to 535 participants on the online programmes in 2020/21. Full bursary places were offered to 78 participants with a particular emphasis on investing in Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic participants.

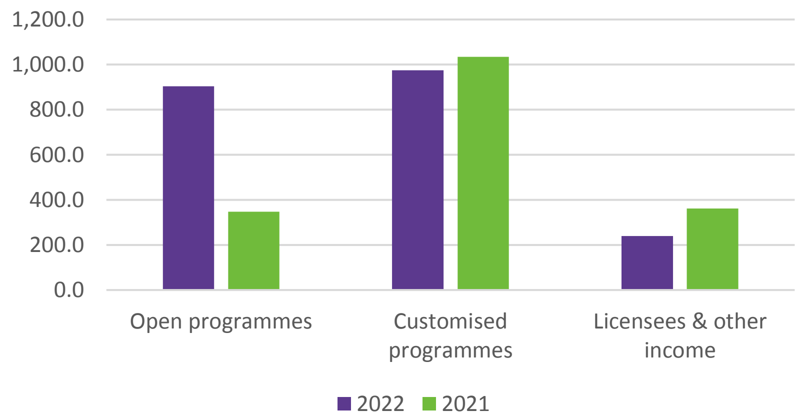
The UK business unit's place-based Legacy programme for young leaders continued to go from strength to strength, running seven programmes in five locations during the year involving 347 young people.

The Bitesize product, which gives buyers a cost-effective way of testing our approach, continued to provide an effective entry point for organizations into the wider customized offer. The UK business unit also delivered customized programmes for a range of clients, Bradford City Council, Newcastle Hospitals, Asthma and Lung Foundation UK, the Scottish Government, Newcastle University, the Environment Agency.

b) EMESA
The EMESA business unit is responsible for delivering customized programmes for large commercial organizations, together with the flagship January global programme. In 2021/22, it reached 400 participants. The company continued to deliver most of its programmes online, however in response to customer demand, in-person programmes began again in the second half of the year.

c) IT and Support
The company continued to provide services to its fellow subsidiaries set out above and to licensees in the UK, Ireland, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, South Africa, India, Turkey and the US.

Results for the year
The company made a loss in 2021/22 of £7.9k (2020/21: profit of £358.6k). The company's turnover increased significantly to £2,117.4k from £1,743k in 2020/21, and salary and delivery costs also increased because the results reflect a full year of new business, with more business being booked in the company, and more staff and higher programme costs. The company's loss for the year marks a small setback for the business but reflects disappointing sales in the January programme and lower than budgeted revenue from large corporates. The split in turnover between the three operating business units is shown below:



- Income from open programmes (first full year post re-organization) was £903.5k (2020/21: £346.8k)
- Income from customised courses rose to £974.4k (2020/21: £1,034.1k)
- Income from licensees of Common Purpose and from other sources fell to £239.4k (2020/21: £362.1k)

The UK business unit saw a strong positive result on open programmes, however income from customized programmes was 20% below budget.

The salary cost to the company rose to £924k from £525k in 2020/21 due to the including the full year of salary from the UK team (in 2020/21, only six months was booked in the company). The company's cost of delivering programmes increased to £404k from £357.4k in 2020/21. This cost is made up of programme delivery costs such as venue hire and staff travel (£66.8k compared to £18k in 2020/21) and the cost of using the staff from the central delivery team (£180.4k compared to £115.6k in 2020/21).

Overhead cost increased by 37% to £190.9 from £120.7k as travel increased towards the end of the year and the company met the costs of staff in India who moved under this business unit.

The company repaid the outstanding balance in November 2021 of the loan provided by its parent in 2016.

Plans ahead for 2022/23
The company will continue to focus on its existing key areas:

- to build on the success of 21/22 and continue to make CPL the engine of growth for Common Purpose
- to build on the already established and key relationships in other parts of the organization to grow customised work globally to focus on the new markets of the Middle East and South Asia
- to continue to grow the UK business by expanding the reach and success of the key open programme, TCCP as well as organizational solutions work with corporates
- to keep up with the market trends in the company's sectors and align IT systems and processes internally and externally
- to deliver genuine digital transformation and enhance online experience for our staff, customers, participants and the alumni community.

Going concern
The company maintained positive cash flows throughout 2021/22. The directors regularly review cash flow forecasts for the company looking up to 12 months ahead. In November 2022, the trustees considered a 12-month cash flow forecast based on the assumptions made by management. The cash flow forecast showed the company remaining cash flow positive throughout the period to December 2023. In making this assessment, the directors have not identified any material uncertainties.

CPCT provided a loan to the company in 2016 following trading losses. The loan was fully repaid in November 2021. CPCT will continue to provide short-term liquidity if needed, however the business re-organization has already helped restore the company's balance sheet. On this basis, the directors have concluded that the going concern basis remains appropriate.

Impact of external economic factors
The accounts cover a year in which the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to be felt, albeit with less impact than in the previous two years. Other global events impacted economies around the world. The company continued to deliver programmes predominantly online although client demand led to a partial return of in-person delivery.

In November 2022, the directors considered a 12-month cash flow forecast and based on the assumptions made by management this showed the company remaining cash flow positive throughout the period to December 2023.

The directors recognize, however, that given the current situation relating to COVID-19 and challenges to the global economy, any forecast of future activity levels and thus cash flow is inherently uncertain. The key uncertainty is the extent to which uncontracted income will be realised either due to clients reducing their

expenditure or a resurgence in COVID-19 restrictions. To protect this income, we continue to stay very close to our clients and to work with them on the most effective way to deliver our work.
The directors believe that, notwithstanding the inherent uncertainties that currently exist, the company remains financially sustainable and will remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these accounts. This is due to the strength of the company's underlying business, management's ongoing relationships with key clients, the strength of the market for UK open programmes, and the actions being taken to mitigate expected reduced activity levels (as mentioned above).

The directors will continue to actively monitor staff levels and operational costs and take such steps as they consider necessary to help ensure these remain in line with activity levels and income.

The company has no investments or other assets that have been significantly impaired because of COVID-19 or the global economic situation. The directors have reviewed and updated the company's reserves policy and risk register to reflect these events, and taken other actions needed in the current situation such as focusing on maintaining cash flow, monitoring costs and supporting new product development.

Governing document and constitution
The governing documents of Common Purpose Limited are the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Methods adopted for the recruitment and appointment of directors
We encourage people interested in becoming directors of the company to apply on our website. When vacancies arise the CPCT nominations committee draws up criteria, considers applications, conducts interviews of candidates and recommends appointments. Prospective directors are briefed on the nature and work of the organization, invited to meet the board and the executive and, if the board approves, appointed at the next board meeting. Appointments are ratified at the following annual general meeting.

Policies and procedures for training and induction of directors
All directors are offered an induction, which is tailored to suit their individual requirements. Each new director receives an information pack that informs them of their role, the management structure and the policies and systems in place. New directors are encouraged to attend a course day to see Common Purpose in action, as well as participating in other Common Purpose events that run throughout the year.

Organizational structure and decision-making
The company does not have a Chief Executive Officer. Responsibility for the company is shared between the group's Finance Director (for licensees) and Aditi Bhat (Managing Director, Europe, Middle East and South Asia, CPCT) for commercial clients and Marie Mohan (UK Director, and formerly CEO of CPUK). Ms Bhat left Common Purpose at the end of July 2022. Her role going forward will be picked up by the group's Chief Executive Officer, Adirupa Sengupta, and the former EMESA team moved into the Partnerships & Growth business unit.

Directors' insurance and indemnities
The directors have the benefit of the indemnity provisions contained in the company's Articles of Association, and the group has maintained throughout the year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance for the benefit of the company, the directors and its officers. The company's directors are covered under the parent entity's insurance policies in respect of:

- Professional indemnity
- Directors and individual liability
- Professional and legal liability

Risk review statement
The directors have established an annual risk assessment process that identifies the major foreseeable risks faced by the company, assesses their likelihood and impact, and recommends implementing measures to mitigate these risks. The directors have reviewed the major risks to which the company is exposed and are satisfied that appropriate systems have been established to mitigate those risks.

The ability of the company to continue to operate is dependent upon identifying and securing income and support from companies and from the continued successful operation of licensees. The principal risk is that a shortfall in such income could lead to losses in the company. This has been addressed by a close focus on managing costs and a strong focus on sales strategy to appropriate clients. The company has also continued to develop and refine its product offering based on market response and feedback from key stakeholders. In 2021/22, this meant delivering a mix of online and in-person programmes, and ensuring clients were offered a high quality and meaningful experience that supported their wish for leadership development in their staff.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the 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 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- prepare the financial statements on a 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.

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

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

In preparing this report the directors have taken advantage of the exemptions available to small companies.

Approved by the directors on 23 December 2022 and signed on their behalf by

DocuSigned by:

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David Grace
Director

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Common Purpose Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, Balance sheet, 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 July 2022 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 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. 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.

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 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

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page x, 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.

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Company Law applicable in England and Wales, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006, income tax, payroll tax and sales tax.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities;
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries posted around the year-end; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates

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 is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:
Steve Harper
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Steven Harper (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP
Statutory Auditors

10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4AR 1AG

Date: 23 December 2022

COMMON PURPOSE LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£000s	£000s
Turnover			
Open programmes		903.5	346.8
Customised programmes		974.4	1,034.1
Licensees		178.8	323.3
Other income		60.7	38.8
Total turnover		**2,117.4**	**1,743.0**
Administrative expenses	4		
Salaries		(924.4)	(525.9)
Programme costs		(404.0)	(357.4)
Overhead and central recoveries		(796.9)	(498.5)
Interest paid		0.0	(2.6)
Total administrative expenses		**(2,125.3)**	**(1,384.5)**
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**(7.9)**	**358.5**
(Loss) / Profit		**(7.9)**	**358.5**

All of the company's activities are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognized gains and losses other than those shown above.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2022

		2022		**2021**	
	Note	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Fixed assets					
Intangible fixed assets	6		6.4		7.0
Tangible fixed Assets	6a		33.0		23.9
Current assets					
Debtors and accrued income	7	929.8		664.1	
Cash at bank and in hand		13.8		93.5	
		943.6		757.6	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(756.9)		(554.5)	
Net current asets			186.7		203.1
Total assets less current liabilities			226.1		234.0
Net assets			226.1		234.0
Capital and reserves					
Reserves			226.1		234.0
Issued share capital	9		0.0		0.0
			226.1		234.0

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provision of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small entities.

The company has issued share capital of £1.00.

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 December 2022 and were signed below on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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David Grace
Director

1. ENTITY STATUS

Common Purpose Limited is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales under number 8613775. Its registered office address is shown on page 1.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting basis

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards ("UK GAAP"), including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") Section 1A, Small Entities.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost or transaction value. There are no items requiring subsequent re-measurement at fair value. The company holds only basic financial instruments. There are no areas of material estimation uncertainty.

Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Turnover represents the transaction value, which is also the fair value, of fees invoiced in respect of customized courses, net of VAT and discounts.

Income and expenditure related to individual courses is matched and any surplus on a course is recognised in the accounting year in which it arises. Course deficits are recognised as soon as anticipated. Income is fully recognised on commencement of courses including those that cease after the year end as no refunds are given once a course has commenced and hence full entitlement to the income occurs on commencement.

Going concern

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in business for the foreseeable future and, in assessing the company's viability as going concern, the directors have had regard to a minimum period of 12 months from the date of approval of the accounts. The company maintained positive cash flows throughout 2021/22. The directors regularly review cash flow forecasts for the company looking up to 12 months ahead. In November 2022, the trustees considered a 12-month cash flow forecast based on the assumptions made by management. The cash flow forecast showed the company remaining cash flow positive throughout the period to December 2023.

The accounts are approved during a period where the long-term economic and social impacts of the coronavirus COVID-19 are decreasing. However, other global economic factors are starting to impact the business. The company has re-forecast its cash flow in light of the general global economic uncertainty. This forecast shows the company staying cash flow positive for the next 12 months. The directors believe therefore that the company has sufficient resources to continue its activities for the foreseeable future, particularly following the success of business re-organization. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is calculated on a monthly basis so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful economic lives. The principal annual rates and bases used for this purpose are:

Leasehold improvements	10% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line

Amortisation on trademarks is calculated on an annual basis based on the life of the trademark renewal (up to ten years).

Amortisation on software costs is calculated on an annual basis over three years.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially translated into sterling at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Monetary items are retranslated at the balance sheet date and the resulting differences are reflected in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Software costs and the costs of acquiring trademarks are capitalised at cost.

Amortization is calculated on a monthly basis so as to write off the cost of the fixed assets over the expected useful economic lives. The principal annual rates and bases used for this purpose are:

Software costs	33% straight line
Trademarks	20% straight line

3. EMPLOYEE COSTS

The company did not directly employ staff during year or during the previous year (2020/21). The directors did not receive any remuneration during the current or previous year.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The company utilizes shared administrative support from its parent company, Common Purpose Charitable Cost. The amounts paid for this are shown in the Profit and Loss statement under Overhead and Central Recoveries.

5. NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS

The net movement in funds is arrived at after charging:

	2022	2021
	£000s	£000s
Depreciation and amortisation	42.5	22.8
Auditors' remuneration	5.2	7.8

6. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Software Cost	Trademarks	Investment	Total
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
COST				
At 1 August 2021	41.2	182.9	3.0	227.1
Fully amortized to date	(33.0)	(182.4)	0.0	(215.4)
Additions	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8
At 31 July 2022	8.2	5.3	3.0	16.5
AMORTISATION				
At 1 August 2021	36.0	184.1	0.0	220.1
Fully amoritized to date	(33.0)	(182.4)	0.0	(215.4)
Disposal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charge for year	0.8	1.6	3.0	5.4
At 31 July 2022	3.8	3.3	3.0	10.1
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 July 2022	4.4	1.9	0.0	6.4
At 31 July 2021	5.2	(1.3)	3.0	7.0

6a. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Hardware Cost	Total
	£000s	£000s
COST		
At 1 August 2021	99.7	99.7
Fully depreciated to date	(88.7)	(88.7)
Additions	46.2	46.2
At 31 July 2022	57.2	57.2
DEPRECIATION		
At 1 August 2021	75.8	75.8
Fully depreciated to date	(88.7)	(88.7)
Charge for year	37.1	37.1
At 31 July 2022	24.2	24.2
NET BOOK VALUE		
At 31 July 2022	33.0	33.0
At 31 July 2021	23.9	23.9

7. DEBTORS

	2022	2021
	£000s	£000s
Trade debtors	508.9	370.0
Prepayments	0.0	0.0
Accrued income	112.5	161.9
Amounts due from group undertakings	308.4	132.2
	929.8	664.1

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£000s	£000s
Trade creditors	173.7	213.2
Amounts due to group undertakings	545.6	290.3
Other taxes and social security	37.6	51.0
	756.9	554.5

Following the company's loss in 2015/16, the directors entered into a loan agreement on 1 August 2016 for £250,674 with its parent company Common Purpose Charitable Trust. The loan was repayable over five years at an annual interest rate of 2.5% per annum. The Company repaid the full outstanding balance of the loan (£107k) during the first quarter of the financial year.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022	2021
	£	£
Authorised: 1 ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
Issued: 1 ordinary share of £1	1	1

10. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is The Common Purpose Charitable Trust, a company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales under company number 2832875 and registered charity number 1023384. The Common Purpose Charitable Trust head the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared. Consolidated financial statements for the Common Purpose Charitable Trust are available at www.charitycommission.org.uk.