Airmic Limited

Registered Number: 01345758

Annual Report and Accounts

For the year ended 31 December 2020

A company limited by guarantee

Airmic Board and Management

Directors	Tracey Skinner ACII, AIRM	Chairman from 10.06.20 First Deputy Chairman to 10.06.20
	Tim Murray LLB (Hons), ACII, ACILA, SIRM	Chairman to 10.06.20 Resigned 15.04.21
	Timothy Graham FCA, ACII, MIRM, MBA	First Deputy Chairman from 10.06.20 Second Deputy Chairman to 10.06.20
	Emily Jenner BSc (Hons)	Second Deputy Chairman from 10.06.20 Resigned 26.02.21
	Julia Graham BSc, FCII, Chartered Insurance Risk Manager, FBCI	CEO from 06.04.21 (board from 13.04.21) Deputy CEO & Technical Director to 05.04.21
	John Ludlow CFIRM	CEO to 05.04.21
	Colin Barker BA (Hons) FCMA, CGMA, FCG	
	Clive Clarke	Resigned 15.07.20
	Claire Combes ACA	
	Fiona Davidge LLB (Hons), FIRM, MBCI	
	Mark Dawson ACII, Chartered Insurance Practitioner	
	Glenn Ellis CMIRM	Appointed 13.04.21
	Lesley Harding	Resigned 31.10.20
	Alison Hill MBA, BSc (Hons), CGMA, ACMA, IRMCert	
	Richard Hoult BA (Hons), FCMA, CGMA	Appointed 13.04.21
	Nicholas Hughes BA (Law), MRAeS	
	James Kelly AMCT, FCA, MA	
	Aileen Lowe BA, ACII, MBA	Resigned 10.08.20
	Lynda Lucas BSc, MBA, ACIS	Resigned 08.04.20
	Xavier Mutzig LLM	
	Alison Quinlivan BA (Hons), FCII, Chartered Insurance Practitioner	Appointed 13.04.21
	Kathryn Wallin	Resigned 08.04.20
Officers	Nicholas Hughes BA (Law), MRAeS	Honorary Secretary
	Timothy Graham FCA, ACII, MIRM, MBA	Honorary Treasurer
Secretariat	Lynda Kameche	EA to CEO
	Alexander Frost MA, ARM (from 14.04.20) / Georgina Wainwright BSc (Hons), ACII (to 21.02.20)	Market Development
	Hoe-Yeong Loke BSc, MSc (from 14.01.20)	Research
	Adam Ireland BSc (Hons), MA, Chartered MCIPD (from 17.03.20)	Learning & Development
	Suzan Ozkurt	Events
	Matthew Goldsmith	Digital
	Olabisi Porteous LLB (Hons)	Membership
	Eleanor Bounds BSc (Hons)	Training & Networking Administration
	Lesley Davies BA (Hons), CPFA	Finance & Corporate Services
	Natalia Selter MAAT	Accounts
Special Responsibilities	David Benyon MA (from 13.08.20) / Jessica Titherington MA (to 13.08.20)	Public Relations / Communications / Airmic News
	Leigh-Anne Slade MA (from 23.03.20)	Special Interest Groups
	Patrick Smith	Airmic Academy
	Richard Cutcher BA (Hons)	Airmic Talks & Captives

The Directors' Report

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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). 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company continued to be developing excellence in business risk management and supporting the effective use of insurance. The directors are of the opinion that the results should be disclosed within an income and expenditure account rather than a profit and loss account as this better reflects the nature of the company's activities.

Charitable Donations

The company made a charitable donation of £100 in the year to a local project for elderly people (£1,000 in 2019 for the Chairman's charity).

Directors

The directors as set out on page 2 under Airmic Board & Management held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2020 to the date of this report unless otherwise stated. Executive and professional liability insurance, including directors' indemnity insurance was in place during the year.

Auditor

Moore Kingston Smith LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution to reappoint Moore Kingston Smith LLP as auditor to the company and to authorise the directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of Disclosure to Auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and, they 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.

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

Approved by the board of directors and signed on their behalf by:

Tracey Skinner
Chairman

Date: 11 | 6 / 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Airmic Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Airmic Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 '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 deficit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual 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 have 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 where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 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

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation.

- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management.

- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management.

- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, as with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations and cannot be expected to detect all fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company's members those matters which we are required to include in an auditor's report addressed to them. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the company and company's members as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Moore Kingston Smith LLP

Luke Holt
(Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

Date: 12 July 2021

Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Income	1	1,611,235	2,161,099
Direct expenses		347,486	646,794
Gross Surplus		**1,263,749**	**1,514,305**
Other operating expenses		1,546,296	1,513,474
Operating (Deficit) / Surplus	3	**(282,547)**	**831**
Bank interest receivable		7,450	14,087
(Deficit) / Surplus on Ordinary Activities Before Taxation		**(275,097)**	**14,918**
Taxation	5	(17,449)	39,312
Deficit on Ordinary Activities After Taxation		**(257,648)**	**(24,394)**
Income and Expenditure Account Brought Forward		**1,284,586**	**1,308,980**
Income and Expenditure Account Carried Forward		**1,026,938**	**1,284,586**

The operating (deficit) / surplus for the year arises wholly from the company's continuing activities.

No separate Statement of Changes in Equity has been presented as there are no recognised gains or losses other than as set out in the Income and Expenditure Account.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	6	11,836	21,536
Tangible assets	7	158,955	198,807
Cash held on deposit		501,051	300,840
Investments	8	2	2
		671,844	**521,185**
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	913,286	1,035,602
Cash at bank and in hand		257,356	1,224,403
		1,170,642	**2,260,005**
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	**815,548**	**1,496,604**
Net Current Assets		355,094	763,401
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		**1,026,938**	**1,284,586**
Reserves			
Income and Expenditure Account	12	**1,026,938**	**1,284,586**

These accounts are prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102.

Approved by the board of directors, authorised for issue and signed on their behalf by:

Tracey Skinner
Chairman
Registered Number 01345758

Date: 11/06/ 2021

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020		2019	
	£	£	£	£
(Deficit) / Surplus Before Taxation		**(275,097)**		**14,918**
Adjustment for Non-Cash Items:				
Depreciation	55,685		31,012	
Amortisation	15,915		12,597	
Adjustments for Other Non-Operating Items:				
Interest on Investments	(7,450)		(14,087)	
Corporation Tax Paid	-		-	
Deferred Tax Charge	17,449	81,599	(39,312)	(9,790)
Adjusted Deficit / Surplus		**(193,498)**		**5,128**
Movements in Working Capital:				
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	122,316		120,500	
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	(681,056)	(558,740)	(303,090)	(182,590)
Cash (Used in) / Generated from Operations		**(752,238)**		**(177,462)**
Investing Activities:				
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(22,048)		(245,705)	
Interest Received	7,450	(14,598)	14,087	(231,618)
Net Cash Flow		**(766,836)**		**(409,080)**
Total cash brought forward		**1,525,243**		**1,934,323**
Cash held on deposit	501,051		300,840	
Cash at bank and in hand	257,356		1,224,403	
Total cash carried forward		**758,407**		**1,525,243**

Analysis of changes in net debt

	As at 01 January 2020	Cash flows	As at 31 December 2020
	£	£	£
Cash held on deposit	300,840	200,211	501,051
Cash held at bank and in hand	1,224,403	(967,047)	257,356
Total	**1,525,243**	**(766,836)**	**758,407**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Accounting Policies

Accounting Convention

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

Going Concern

In response to the ongoing disruption and uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, we took the decision to cancel our 3-day annual conference and exhibition scheduled to take place in Manchester in June 2021, and instead we plan to run a 2-day event to be held in Brighton in early October. In line with the UK Government pandemic roadmap to ease lockdown restrictions published February 2021, a decision will be taken at the Stage Four of the roadmap, in consultation with our members, partners and exhibitors, on whether to finalise arrangements for the event, prior to which all parties will keep cost commitments to a minimum. We hope to run an Annual Dinner in December, with a decision to be taken in the Autumn. The rest of our annual programme for 2021 will continue to be delivered digitally, which has proved popular with increased rates of attendance at academies, forums and other online sessions.

Having moved rapidly to digitise the benefits enjoyed by our members and sponsors throughout our programme in 2020, our underlying business remains strong. Partner sponsors have renewed for 2021 and new partners are joining, member numbers are growing, albeit growth in member income has paused due to the concessions introduced to preserve and enhance the member base for the future. If our Brighton conference goes ahead, then, combined with sustained income generation from other sources and continuing containment of overheads, the scale of deficit in 2021 will be reduced compared with 2020.

With a cash balance of over £750,000 carried forward to 2021, Airmic has the resilience to weather another challenging year. The loss of the June 2021 Manchester event has had a negative impact on cash flow as exhibition stand bookings would normally have produced cash receipts from October 2020 onwards. However, as annual partner sponsorship fees (which account for around 50% of turnover in a normal year) are payable at the beginning of the calendar year, the cash flow profile is always positive in the early months of Airmic's financial year. By allowing a flexible refund policy for Brighton, we hope that exhibitors will have the confidence to pay deposits on exhibition stands ahead of the decision as to whether to run with the event.

Looking ahead to 2022, it is clear from the experience of 2020 and from discussions with stakeholders that demand for physical events remains strong and the benefits of virtual sessions acknowledged. We will emerge from the pandemic into a "hybrid" world. Assuming that the annual conference and exhibition planned for Liverpool in June 2022 can proceed, and with continuing work to consolidate and develop our business model for the future, including harnessing the benefits of technology and diversification of income streams, we expect to return to break even in 2022 and thereafter to start rebuilding reserves. The prudent financial management of past years continues to place Airmic in a strong position to absorb the pandemic's ongoing effects.

The directors therefore consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, as they believe that the company will be able to continue in business, and meet its liabilities as they fall due, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Income and Expenditure Account

As the company is not trading for profit, an income and expenditure account is presented, as the directors are of the opinion that this more appropriately shows a true and fair view of the Association's activities.

Turnover

Turnover represents membership subscriptions received and income receivable from events and services arranged by the association (net of VAT). All turnover results from activities in the UK.

Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are included at cost less impairment.

Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets comprise website and computer systems development costs. Amortisation is provided on Intangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis over 2 – 4 years, depending upon an assessment of the likely useful life of the asset at the time of purchase. All website development costs meeting the revenue-raising requirement are capitalised. The capitalisation threshold for computer systems is £5,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued...

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Tangible Fixed Assets

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis at rates between 50% and 20%, calculated to amortise the cost of each asset to its residual value over its expected useful life, between two and five years respectively. Computers and audio-visual equipment are written off over 2 years; office refurbishment and fixtures and fittings costs are written off over 5 years or the remaining term of the office lease, whichever is the shorter. Capitalisation thresholds are £1,000 for computers, audio visual and office equipment, furniture and fittings and £5,000 for office refurbishment costs.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Areas of Judgement

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the book value of assets and liabilities based upon historical experience and other factors considered to be relevant. The annual amortisation and depreciation charges for fixed assets are sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual value of assets. These are reassessed annually and amended where necessary to reflect current circumstances. Revisions are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and current and fixed term bank deposits maturing in less than 90 days.

Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are recognised at transaction value and subsequently adjusted for impairment except for investments which are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently at fair value.

Operating Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pension Costs

The company contributes to the personal pension schemes of its employees. The cost of making such contributions is charged to the income and expenditure account in the year to which it relates.

Employee Benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense. The cost of any material unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received. Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Exemption from Group Accounts

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its dormant subsidiary undertaking comprise a small-sized group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions provided by section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

Deferred Taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on all timing differences. Deferred taxation balances have not been discounted.

Functional Currency

The functional and presentational currency of the company is the pound sterling. Amounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

Foreign Currencies

Assets, liabilities, revenues and costs expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling on the date on which transactions occur, except for monetary assets and liabilities which are translated at the rate ruling at the balance sheet date.

airmic

Notes to the Financial Statements continued...

2. Company Status and Control

The association is incorporated as a company in England and Wales limited by guarantee (so does not have share capital). Every member of the board which governs the association is a guaranteeing member of the association. In total, there were 1,242 guaranteeing members at 31 December 2020, the balance sheet date (2019: 1,244 guaranteeing members), and in the event of the company being wound up the maximum amount which each member is liable to contribute is £1.

3. Operating Deficit / Surplus

			2020	2019
The operating deficit / surplus is stated after charging:			£	£
Depreciation / amortisation and amounts written off tangible and intangible fixed assets (note 6, 7)			71,600	43,609
Auditor's remuneration:	-	Audit services current year	9,150	8,900
	-	Other services current year	7,765	3,255
Operating lease rentals:	-	Equipment	6,923	5,108
	-	Land and buildings	68,273	75,151

4. Employees and Directors

The average number of directors (paid and unpaid members of the board) and staff employed by the association during the year was:

	2020	2019
Directors (board members)	16	17
Staff	11	10
	27	**27**

Staff costs for the above:

	£	£
Salaries	795,236	780,516
Redundancy and termination payments	-	5,000
Social security costs	95,625	92,671
Pension costs and other staff benefits (note 14)	94,723	63,244
Recruitment and training	22,958	12,742
	1,008,542	**954,173**

The aggregate amount of directors' remuneration for the year amounted to £182,100 (2019: £187,374). No retirement benefits were accrued by directors. The figure for pension costs and other staff benefits included in note 4 includes salaries sacrificed to pensions. The total remuneration for key management personnel (salaries and employee benefits) amounted to £417,151 (2019: £417,640). Key management personnel are defined as persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the association, including directors and senior management personnel to whom the directors have delegated significant authority or responsibility in the day-to-day running of the association's affairs.

5. Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
United Kingdom corporation tax on non-member activities at 19% (2019: 19%)	-	-
Deferred tax charge in the year	(17,449)	39,312
	(17,449)	**39,312**

Airmic Ltd is only taxed on non-Member activities. Activities transacted with Members are not subject to Corporation Tax.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued...

6. Intangible Fixed Assets

	Website and Computer Systems
	£
Cost at 1 January 2020	**200,650**
Additions during the year	6,215
Cost at 31 December 2020	**206,865**
Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2020	**179,114**
Charge for the year	15,915
Accumulated amortisation at 31 December 2020	**195,029**
Net book value at 31 December 2020	**11,836**
Net book value at 31 December 2019	21,536

7. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Office Refurbishment Fixtures and Fittings & Computer Equipment
	£
Cost at 1 January 2020	**235,996**
Additions during the year	15,833
Cost at 31 December 2020	**251,829**
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2020	**37,189**
Charge for the year	55,685
Accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2020	**92,874**
Net book value at 31 December 2020	**158,955**
Net book value at 31 December 2019	198,807

8. Fixed Asset Investments

	Airmic (II) Ltd
	£
Cost and net book value at 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	2

Investments at 31 December 2020 comprised a 100% interest in the issued ordinary share capital of Airmic (II) Limited, a dormant company registered in England and Wales.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued...

9. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	613,377	658,099
Other debtors	13,487	22,110
Prepayments and accrued income	286,422	355,393
	913,286	**1,035,602**

The decrease in trade debtors is due to timing differences in the issuing and payment of sales invoices around the turn of the year. The reduction in prepayments reflects the decision to defer making reservations for 2021 events until the new year, due to the ongoing uncertainty caused by the pandemic.

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	143,086	157,591
Corporation tax	-	-
Deferred Tax (Note 11)	23,847	41,296
Other Creditors	42,703	165,538
Tax & social security	96,884	249,425
Accruals	17,650	100,075
Deferred income	491,378	782,679
	815,548	**1,496,604**

The decrease in trade creditors reflects the absence of the 2020 Annual Dinner, cancelled due to the pandemic. The figure for other creditors was high at 31.12.19 due to a post balance sheet adjustment relating to exhibition stand payments for the cancelled Edinburgh 2020 event. Re tax and social security, the VAT liability at the 2020 year-end was substantially lower than usual because of the absence of exhibition sales for the forthcoming year in the fourth quarter (Manchester 2021 event cancelled), and due to a pending reclaim for quarter three, which was received from HMRC in January 2021. The accruals figure was unusually high at 31.12.19 because a large VAT invoice for a 2019 event was not received until the new year. Deferred income was lower than the previous year at 31st December due to fewer partner sponsors being invoiced in the old year for the new year's renewal (this reflects the impact of the pandemic, in both the additional time needed to plan Airmic's 2021 programme and the additional steps many companies have introduced before expenses are signed off). Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost included in the above total £160,736 (2019: £257,666).

Notes to the Financial Statements continued...

11. Provisions - Deferred Tax

	£
Balance brought forward at 1 January 2020	**41,296**
Amount charged to income and expenditure in the period	(17,449)
Balance carried forward at 31 December 2020	**23,847**

Deferred tax arises on timing differences from capital allowances.

12. Reserves

	Income and Expenditure Account
	£
Balance at 1 January 2020	**1,284,586**
Deficit for the year	(257,648)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**1,026,938**

Airmic has a Reserves Policy set within the context of its risk management and strategic planning processes. Reserves mitigate financial risks and provide funding for future projects to be identified through the strategic planning process. The policy is reviewed annually by the Finance Committee and the Board to ensure that it meets changing needs and circumstances and has been reviewed and updated in the context of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The level of reserves at 31 December 2020 falls within the parameters set by the policy and the policy will be kept under review.

13. Commitments under Operating Leases

At 31 December 2020, the company's total future minimum commitments under operating leases were as follows:

	Land and Buildings		Other	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Commitments due:	£	£	£	£
in less than 1 year	83,600	55,733	4,359	6,174
in 1-5 years	202,033	285,633	2,072	4,843

14. Pension Commitments

The company contributes 7.5% of pensionable salaries to the personal pension schemes of its employees. The cost of company contributions to group schemes during the year amounted to £35,677 (2019: £29,526), including savings on employer National Insurance on sacrificed salaries passed on to employees (but excluding salaries sacrificed to pensions). The increase was due to the completion of the staff establishment in 2020 and the pension choices of staff members.

15. Transactions with Related Parties

In 2020, £7,698 was paid to Holman Fenwick Willan LLP for legal and professional fees. Nicholas Hughes, director and Honorary Secretary to Airmic, was a partner in this firm (related party transactions 2019: £8,040).

Airmic Limited
Marlow House, 1a Lloyd's Avenue, London EC3N 3AA
Telephone 020 7680 3088
Email: accounts@airmic.com