ukactive Report and Financial Statements 31 March 2020

ukactive Report and accounts Contents

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Strategic report	4
Independent auditor's report	6
Income statement	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

ukactive Company Information

Directors

Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson DBE (chair)

Sandra Dodd

Dr. Ewan Hamnett

Mark Sesnan

Steven Ward

Professor Dame Carol Black DBE

Dr. Peter Bonfield

Adrian Packer

Sarah Kendall

Philip Rumbelow

John Treharne

Huw Edwards

Professor Greg Whyte

(Appointed 24 July 2019) (Appointed 23 October 2019)

(Resigned 23 October 2019)

(Resigned 30 June 2019)

Secretary

Benjamin Shepherd

Auditors

Keith Graham
Chartered Accountants
Suite 2, Wesley Chambers
Queens Road
Aldershot
Hampshire
GU11 3JD

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland Liverpool Group of Branches 1 Dale Street Liverpool L2 2PP

Registered office

The Bloomsbury Building 10 Bloomsbury Way Holborn London WC1A 2SL

Registered number

02589238

ukactive

Registered number:

02589238

Directors' Report

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

Principal activities

ukactive is the nation's leading activity for health body, representing a broad membership base in pursuit of its mission to get more people, more active, more often.

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year:

Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson DBE (chair)

Sandra Dodd

Dr. Ewan Hamnett

(Resigned 23 October 2019)

Mark Sesnan

Steven Ward

(Resigned 30 June 2019)

Professor Dame Carol Black DBE

Dr. Peter Bonfield Adrian Packer Sarah Kendall Philip Rumbelow John Treharne

Huw Edwards Professor Greg Whyte (Appointed 24 July 2019) (Appointed 23 October 2019)

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and 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 (Financial Reporting Standard 102 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;
- 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.

ukactive

Registered number:

02589238

Directors' Report

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms that:

- so far as they 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 a director in order to make themself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on $\frac{22}{7}$ 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Tanni Grey-Thompson DBE

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Director

ukactive Strategic Report

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Review of the year

ukactive represents a broad membership base in pursuit of its mission to improve the health of the nation through getting more people, more active, more often. This is achieved through collaboration with a wide cross section of 4,000 members and partners. ukactive's core activity continues to be to grow the value of the fitness sector to the benefit of all members.

Business plan and strategy

Year 2 of the 4-year business plan (up to 2023) was approved by the Board in February 2020. This builds on the foundations of the 2019 Business plan and aims to ensure the long term sustainability of the organisation.

The updated plan refines the strategic focus for ukactive in terms of being the go-to organisation representing the physical activity sector. It emphasises the importance of providing value to members through the core trade association work supported by the 3 pillars of Children, Young People & Families, Workplace and Ageing.

Financial results

For the year ended 31 March 2020, ukactive's turnover was £10,923k (2019: £11,825k) and operating expenditure was £11,135k (2019: £11,806k), generating an operating loss of £212k (2019: £19k profit). These results were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

ukactive's Statement of Financial Position remains healthy with net assets of £1,224k (2019: £1,574k). The decrease in net assets is due to the loss made during the year. This level of reserves leaves ukactive in a strong position to continue to carry out its strategic priorities going forward particularly in light of the risks identified below and is in line with the Board approved reserves policy to hold at least 3 months of reserves to cover committed expenditure.

The principal financial KPI for the organisation is performance against budget. The net loss before tax result was £271k less than the budgeted figure.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board have oversight for risk management with a focus on the key strategic risks facing ukactive. The Finance and General Purpose Committee (F&GP) reviews the risk register on a quarterly basis and this is reported to the Board in line with the agreed Risk Management Framework. F&GP also oversees the policies, processes and risks relating to the financial statements, the financial reporting process, compliance and auditing.

The main current strategic risk facing ukactive relates to the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic will have on the physical activity sector, and in particular the economic impact on gym operators being closed following government guidelines, and the longer term impact on the wider economy; as well as the financial and non-financial impact this has on ukactive. ukactive is actively lobbying government on behalf of members to ensure that the sector is supported during this challenging period.

The impact that Brexit will have once the transition is completed and in the aftermath remains another key strategic risk as this brings further uncertainty and economic impact on the physical activity sector. ukactive continues to have dialogue with government departments and key stakeholders so that when domestic policy becomes clearer the organisation is in a position to activate policy calls, projects and campaigns to support the sector.

ukactive Strategic Report

The certainty of future revenue streams continues to be a key business risk, particular in light of the other risks identified above. The commercial agreement with PPLPRS to administer music licences for the sector remains in place up to April 2021, and further discussions are taking place to clarify the future relationship between the two organisations beyond this date.

In light of the risks identified above, the multi-year financial plan has been reviewed and updated to take in to account these risks and the potential impact that they will have on ukactive. The board continues to monitor the situation concerning Covid-19 and its impact on the company and it will continue its practice of putting in place measures to ensure the long term viability of ukactive.

Future developments

In 2020, as the organisation concentrates on achieving the Business plan priorities, there will be greater focus on ensuring member value is at the heart of ukactive's work. This will include exploring new revenue streams which will benefit members but also ensure ukactive's long term financial sustainability. The increased reputation that ukactive has engendered through the management of the impacts of COVID-19 on the sector has put the organisation in a very strong position to drive further value to its membership when there is greater stability within the sector. However, the impacts of COVID-19 are likely to be felt for a considerable time.

This report was approved by the board on $\frac{22}{2}$ 2020 and signed on its behalf.

Tanni Grey-Thompson DBE

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Director

ukactive Independent auditor's report to the members of ukactive

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ukactive for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its loss 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 of 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the report and financial statements, 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

ukactive Independent auditor's report to the members of ukactive

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 strategic report or 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;

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities 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.

Mr Simon Pusey BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of

Keith Graham Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

2020

Suite 2, Wesley Chambers Queens Road Aldershot Hampshire

GU11 3JD

ukactive Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	10,923,412	11,825,217
Cost of sales		(7,689,460)	(8,725,919)
Gross profit		3,233,952	3,099,298
Administrative expenses		(3,446,351)	(3,080,265)
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(212,399)	19,033
Loss on disposal of fixed assets Interest receivable		(13,715) 5,426	3,937
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	ı	(220,688)	22,970
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	6	(129,394)	(2,652)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(350,082)	20,318

ukactive **Statement of Financial Position** as at 31 March 2020

					Restated
	Notes		2020		2019 £
Fired coats			£		L
Fixed assets	7		246,838		316,063
Intangible assets			101,435		78,202
Tangible assets	8				394,265
			348,273		394,203
Current assets					
Debtors	9	1,466,769		1,869,230	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,723,197		2,553,200	
	•	3,189,966		4,422,430	
Creditors		(1,999,610)		(2,740,765)	
Prepaid memberships		(314,224)		(501,443)	
Creditors: amounts falling due)				
within one year	10	(2,313,834)		(3,242,208)	
Net current assets		400000000000000000000000000000000000000	876,132		1,180,222
Net assets		_	1,224,405	<u> </u>	1,574,487
• 44.1					
Capital and reserves	4.4		4 004 405		1 574 497
Profit and loss account	11		1,224,405		1,574,487
Total equity		_	1,224,405	_	1,574,487
• •		-			

Tanni Grey-Thompson DBE

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Director Approved by the board on 22/7/ 2020

ukactive Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Profit and loss	Total
	account £	£
At 1 April 2018	1,554,169	1,554,169
Profit for the financial year	20,318	20,318
At 31 March 2019	1,574,487	1,574,487
At 1 April 2019	1,574,487	1,574,487
Loss for the financial year	(350,082)	(350,082)
At 31 March 2020	1,224,405	1,224,405

ukactive Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Operating activities (Loss)/profit for the financial year		(350,082)	20,318
Adjustments for:			
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		13,715	-
Interest receivable		(5,426)	(3,937)
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities		129,394	2,652
Depreciation		33,103	37,001
Amortisation		73,348	16,039
Decrease/(increase) in debtors		402,461	(90,336)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors		(1,055,125)	104,360
		(758,612)	86,097
Interest received		5,426	3,937
Corporation tax paid		(2,643)	(1,688)
Cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		(755,829)	88,346
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire intangible fixed assets		(15,999)	(244,293)
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(70,051)	(33,613)
Impairment loss of intangible fixed assets		11,876	-
Cash used in investing activities		(74,174)	(277,906)
Net cash used			
Cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		(755,829)	88,346
Cash used in investing activities		(74,174)	(277,906)
Net cash used		(830,003)	(189,560)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		2,553,200	2,742,760
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		1,723,197	2,553,200
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank		1,723,197	2,553,200

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2016.

Given the expected impact of COVID-19 on the organisation, further grant funding support was requested from Sport England. A grant of £617k has been awarded to cover shortfall in expected contribution across the business.

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of member events and membership services provided to members during the year. It is ukactive's policy to only supply value services to its membership. Prepaid memberships and other services are pro-rated to the profit and loss account over the period of the membership. Licence income is recognised in full on the date of the receipt as the company does not make a profit on licence income. Licence commision income is recognised at the invoice date as it arises on the receipt of the licence income.

Grants

Grant income is recognised when the company is entitled to the receipt and is allocated in the period to which the costs associated with the grant arise. Grants received are shown in the profit and loss account as part of turnover and the associated costs are shown in the remainder of the profit and loss account according to their nature.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements
Office equipment
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

over the lease term 20% straight line 12.5% straight line

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method. The 2020 creditors presentation has been amended on the balance sheet to show the prepaid memberships as separate from all other creditor liabilities. The comparative has been amended to reflect this change.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management and the Board to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

During the year, it has been necessary for the board to review and adjust a number of material provisions. The bad debt provision has been reviewed in light of the current trading situation following the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact that this has had on the physical activity sector. Following an external review a new provision for historic corporation tax has been added relating to the HMRC approved mutual trading status of the organisation. The Board will also be regularly reviewing the financial position of the organisation so that any required further action can be taken promptly through the year.

3	Analysis of turnover	2020 £	2019 £
	Membership subscriptions Promotions and other member income Grant income Licence Income Licence commission Income	856,391 1,631,622 998,008 6,232,248 1,205,143 10,923,412	863,053 2,626,641 603,034 6,417,578 1,314,911 11,825,217
	By geographical market:		
	UK Europe Rest of world	10,525,325 373,865 24,222 10,923,412	11,444,795 330,745 49,677 11,825,217
4	Operating profit This is stated after charging:	2020 £	2019 £
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets Amortisation of intangible assets Auditors' remuneration for audit services Auditors' remuneration for other services	33,103 73,348 11,800 4,400	37,001 16,039 11,800 2,750

5 Staff costs	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries	2,050,542	2,069,473
Social security costs	211,061	224,955
Other pension costs	59,608	44,675
	2,321,211	2,339,103
Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
Client Services, Membership & Sector Development	7	5
PACR	14	15
Strategic Projects	8	8
Events, Marketing & IT	8	7
Executive & Corporate	9	10
Finance & Licensing	8_	7
-	54	52

Key management personnel & Directors remuneration

The emoluments received by directors for the year was £146,263 (2019: £133,507) and the total remuneration of key management personnel, excluding directors was £434,933.

6	Taxation	2020 £	2019 £
	Analysis of charge in period		
	Current tax: UK corporation tax on profits of the period	-	2,650
	Provision in respect of previous periods	129,394	2
	Trovidion in respect of previous persons	129,394	2,652
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	129,394	2,652

Factors affecting tax charge for period

The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(220,688)	22,970
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	19%
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	£ (41,931)	£ 4,364
Effects of: Income & Expenditure relating to members not taxable Adjustments to provision in respect of previous periods	41,931 129,394	(1,714) 2
Current tax charge for period	129,394	2,652

6 Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

While ukactive continues its activities with the purpose of supporting its members, tax will only be charged on profits derived from non-member income.

7	Intangible fixed assets Website and software costs:	£
	Cost	
	At 1 April 2019	388,524
	Additions	15,999
	Impairment	(11,876)
	At 31 March 2020	392,647_
	Amortisation	
	At 1 April 2019	72,461
	Provided during the year	73,348
	At 31 March 2020	145,809_
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2020	246,838_
	At 31 March 2019	316,063

Website and Software costs are being written off in equal annual instalments over their estimated economic life of 5 years.

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and improvements £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	127,174	121,670	248,844
Additions	28,569	41,482	70,051
Disposals	(15,320)	(96,148)	(111,468)
At 31 March 2020	140,423	67,004	207,427
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	86,047	84,595	170,642
Charge for the year	15,376	17,727	33,103
On disposals	(12,154)	(85,599)	(97,753)
At 31 March 2020	89,269	16,723	105,992
Carrying amount			•
At 31 March 2020	51,154	50,281	101,435
At 31 March 2019	41,127	37,075	78,202

9	Debtors	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	892,724	1,010,588
	Other debtors	574,045	858,642
		1,466,769	1,869,230
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	52,947	200,280
	Prepaid memberships	314,224	501,443
	Corporation tax	129,401	2,650
	Other taxes and social security costs	244,308	296,376
	Other creditors	1,572,954	2,241,459
		2,313,834	3,242,208
11	Profit and loss account	2020 £	2019 £
	At 1 April	1,574,487	1,554,169
	(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(350,082)	20,318
	At 31 March	1,224,405	1,574,487

12 Other financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	Land and buildings 2020 £	Land and buildings 2019 £	Other 2020 £	Other 2019
Falling due: within one year within two to five years	90,000	85,368 -	6,384 -	12,852 6,384
	90,000	85,368	6,384	19,236

13 Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling.

14 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

ukactive is a private company limited by guarantee and incorporated in England.

15 Principal place of business

The address of the company's principal place of business and registered office is:

The Bloomsbury Building 10 Bloomsbury Way Holborn London WC1A 2SL

16 Public funding reconciliation

	Sport England £	Other public sector income £	Non-public Income £	TOTAL £
Turnover grants	671,894	175,314	150,800	998,008
Membership Income	-	-	856,391	856,391
Promotions and Other Income	-	39,913	1,591,709	1,631,622
Licence Income	-	-	6,232,248	6,232,248
Licence Commission Income	-	-	1,205,143	1,205,143
Total Income	671,894	215,227	10,036,291	10,923,412
Cost of Sales	29,017		6,853,102	6,882,119
Promotion Costs	124,079	42,464	137,822	304,365
Venue and Seminar Costs	694	67,381	434,436	502,511
Employee Costs	445,744	96,963	1,955,915	2,498,622
Premises Costs	-	-	349,245	349,245
General Admin Expenses	91,374	15,630	491,945	598,949
Total Expenditure	690,908	222,438	10,222,465	11,135,811
Net income	(19,014)	(7,211)	(186,174)	(212,399)
Cash reconciliation		Sport England £	Other public investors	TOTAL £
Recognised in P&L		671 904	215,226	007 100
Movement in Grant accrual		671,894 (67,682)	(1,562)	887,120 (69,244)
Transfer to/(from) deferred grant		235,471	(1,362)	234,248
Invoices not yet paid		235,471	(1,223)	234,246
Cash received during the financial year		839,683	212,441	1,052,124
Deferred Grant Reconciliation				
Opening Balance		57,478	1,223	58,701
Transfers in		839,683	212,441	1,052,124
Release to P&L		(604,212)	(213,664)	(817,876)
Closing Balance		292,949	-	292,949