Company Registration No. 04479415 (England and Wales)

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S A Harris E H Thomson T M Steel
Company number	04479415
Registered office	148-150 Buckingham Place Road 3rd Floor London United Kingdom SW1W 9TR
Auditor	Azets Audit Services 24 Park Road South Havant Hampshire United Kingdom PO9 1HB

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

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COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The directors present the Strategic Report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Fair review of the business

During the year ended June 2021, the Group initially focused on the existing portfolio of investments, given the uncertainty implied by the pandemic and generally volatile economic conditions. By the end of Q3 FY2021, given that overall portfolio performance had been strong, the Group began to look at new investments, investing in one new business just after the end of the financial year. Encouragingly, one of our earlier investee companies was fully exited during February 2021, resulting in an average 4.6x ROI since investment in 2016.

Committed Capital operates its funds under the Committed Capital Growth EIS Portfolio Services brand ("CC Growth funds"). During FY2021, Committed Capital Limited (CCL) managed retail investors and AIF investors' funds as an Appointed Representative of Sapia Partners LLP. The Group's subsidiary, Committed Capital Financial Services Limited ("CCFSL"), manages funds invested by professional investors. During FY2021 we sought successfully to bring all our regulatory permissions in house. As a result, all funds from the start of FY2022 are managed by CCFSL. This is part of a longer-term plan to simplify the group structure and management of the Committed Capital Group, as part of a larger plan to develop funds under management.

Total funds under management grew from £44.7m (2020) under management to £50.2m (2021), and from £44.9m to £52.7m total FUM including cash held for investment, representing an uplift in funds under management of 17.4% (vs.11.7% in FY2020). In addition, the exit in February 2021 netted some £9.6m gross for investors. Throughout the period, the Group continued to work with its investee and potential investee companies, undertaking a range of projects, including investment and fund raising, strategic work, managing costs and clarifying and developing marketing strategy, while also keeping investors fully informed of fund developments. The Group continues to work proactively and regularly with portfolio companies whilst also providing Investor Directors to substantially all investee companies.

During the period, work with our investee companies continued to take account of the impact of the pandemic on our investee companies, helping them to weather these unusual conditions and, where possible, to enable them to take advantage of significant new opportunities arising from the pandemic. This was particularly true in the EdTech sector where performance was strong overall and in one case, the carrying value of an investee increased from £32m to £145m. From Q1 2021, we began to review new potential investee companies, resulting in the addition of one new company just post the year end and a second one which will come on stream, early in H2 FY2022. For FY2021, the CC Growth funds were invested in 12 companies overall, with a further 2 companies invested outside of CC Growth (for historical reasons) for much of the year, one of which, Fairstone Capital Investment Ltd, exited during February 2021, for an average 4.6x return.

During 2021, Group turnover rose from £1,030k (2020) to £1,207k, and net profit before tax increased from £1k to £203k. The overall cost base increased by 19%, with the majority of this being increase in staff costs: during FY2021, the administration team increased to reflect growth in the business, and director Else Thomson became a full-time member of the Group in March. Net profit after tax was £171k, (2020: £4k).

The Group generates revenues from the following principal sources:

- Fund Income: these are annual management fees, monitoring fees, related consulting fees and one-off set up fees;
- Advisory Fees: this consists primarily of corporate advisory fees, charged for the work involved in identifying and due diligencing potential and current Investee companies prior to investment
- Fund Raising Fees - capital raising fees for identifying and arranging investment sources for potential and existing investee companies.
- Other; including non-standard fees such as subletting income. This does not include one off exceptional income.

During FY2021, Fund Income of £555k was up 4% on 2020's £534k: while management fees increased in line with funds under management, as the CCFSL managed CC Growth fund (professional investors) have now been in place for more than 5 years, management fees for older investments are no longer charged. In line with market trends, fees have, overall, as a percentage of funds under management, reduced slightly as well. This is mitigated by funds under management having increased during FY2021.

Meanwhile, Corporate Advisory Fees rose to £48k for the current year (2020: £36k); this was partly as a result of additional work being done to fund two companies using the Future Fund Convertible loan note scheme. Fund Raising income increased from £429k to £604k, the exit from Fairstone being a major contributor to the increase through a carry fee earned.

Other income in FY2021 included a significant upward revaluation of shares in our investee companies, held as principal, of £202k (2020 – a devaluation of £2k); approximately £10k of furlough contributions (2020 - £nil), and a £13k one-off dowry payment when the Group changed bank account provider.

On the cost side, staff costs more than doubled; however, this was a result of delayed recruitment in FY2020 finally being undertaken in FY2021, particularly in the administration team, which supports the funding process and has been increasingly understaffed compared to the growing size of our funds, but also as a result of reversion of temporary pay-cuts (implemented as a result of Covid) to normal levels. On the other hand, non-staff costs decreased from £835k (2020) to £768k (2021); some key changes included:

- Consulting costs increased to £133k (FY2021) from £95k (FY2020) – primarily because of an extra sales consultant working for a full year at the Group (2020 – included only 2 months' worth of costs);
- Annual custodian fees reduced from approx. £103k (FY2020) to £89k (FY2021), following renegotiation of terms;
- Regulatory costs fell £6k to £81k in FY2021;
- A reduction in service charges as the major refurbishment works at 150 BPR completed from £28k (FY2020) to £15k (FY2021);
- An increase in audit and accounting fees from our auditors from £8k to £14k, as a result of the increasing complexity of our business and also a reassessment of their pricing more generally;
- Recruitment fees dropped from £25k to £2k, as there was no external recruitment during FY2021;
- A release in doubtful debt provision of approx. £2.6k as an old debtor (against a charge of £6.2k in FY2020 – a difference of nearly £9k) finally paid a substantial number of outstanding invoices (the balance being paid off in full post year-end);
- IT fees increased from £17k to £29k, partly as a result of upgrading computing capacity to allow for remote learning, and also because we have now implemented a significant upgrade in IT security (the full year effect will be noticed in FY2022); and
- A drop in PR and fund marketing costs in 2021 to £5.6k from £25k in 2020 – this is exceptional and unlikely to be repeated going forward, particularly with the proposed launch of our new fund (see below).

Overall, the investee companies generally performed better during FY2021, so while there were three fundings ongoing at the same price as a previous round, one was undertaken at an uplift, another raised funds at a significant increase to the last funding round, and a third one planned pre-year end but executed shortly post year end was also at an uplift. Generally, a flat / uplifted price is a good indication that our underlying investee companies' status is good or improving.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors monitor our Group's progress by regularly reviewing the quality of our funds' investments. This is reflected in Group revenues generated and potential carried interest in our investment portfolio, as well as growth and development of the CC Growth funds and resultant recurring income, such as monitoring fees and management fees.

Revenue generation

The ability to generate sufficient revenues from investment activities. While investment in individual companies generates fees, this may be unpredictable as to timing and quantum. We therefore target increasing funds under management as a core part of strategy, to generate more recurring income. In FY2021, interest in UK growth companies has accelerated, with increasing signs of optimism and willingness to invest in this stage and type of company. The Board believes this augurs well for FY 2022.

Principal risk and uncertainties continued

Compliance with the regulatory environment

The Group is authorised and regulated by the FCA. Not meeting and complying with the FCA's rules and regulations and other applicable legislation may result in fines and possible restructuring of the operations. Our compliance team therefore monitors current legislation and regulation and manages related staff training; the Board also regularly considers and modifies these processes. The Group's external compliance adviser, Sapia Partners LLP, has also provided the board with regular compliance advice and updates. During FY2020, the Group recruited dedicated compliance officer to enhance our ability to meet current and future FCA standards. As noted above, the Group has worked to bring the compliance function completely in-house, ensuring an improved and unified approach to these processes. FCA permissions were granted from the start of FY2022.

Sourcing and maintaining suitable investee companies, and helping to ensure active monitoring activities over these companies

The Group needs to identify suitable investee companies, to attract investors to its funds. We believe we can source sufficient high quality potential investee companies; we review several hundred each year, meeting with around 10% of these, and investing in around 1%.

To assess suitability, the investment team measures these companies against a stringent criteria checklist, including stage of development, sector, detailed financial review, EIS suitability, quality of the management and other factors. Where a potential investee company meets these criteria, we may proceed to meeting them, undertaking further due diligence, before deciding formally at Investment Committee level to invest. Where possible, they should also agree to certain legally binding terms and ongoing monitoring before we agree to invest. Ongoing monitoring helps identify and assess problems so they can be resolved and / or the impact minimised, before having a lasting effect on investee companies and value. Ultimately this also improves our ability to attract further investment longer term.

Continuity of commercial success of portfolio companies

While there is a large degree of uncertainty in the CC Fund's young investee companies, we undertake a rigorous investment process, including:

- detailed due diligence,
- adjusting valuation or other mitigating actions,
- obtaining board representation; and
- negotiating investor protections, and, where applicable, investor director vetoes on material decisions.

We also seek and implement an active non-executive role, allowing us to monitor issues and deal with them, as quickly as possible. Where investee companies do face financial difficulty, we have extensive experience in supporting them through structured turnaround processes where relevant. As a Group, and through our investor directors, we also support good governance in our portfolio companies and will help where appropriate in developing strategy, generally, and marketing strategy, in particular.

During H2 FY2020 and through FY2021, we increased monitoring and, specifically, targeting companies that were vulnerable to the pandemic fallout. Such monitoring included, for example, much more regular review of cashflow management, focus on route to market strategy, related pipeline, and execution target to help accelerate sales growth. At best, we also aim to ensure that investee companies have the resources to take advantage of this unique situation and going forwards.

Principal risk and uncertainties continued

Investor satisfaction

We seek to optimise investor satisfaction by ensuring that we maintain regular contact with our investors, highlighting issues as soon as possible and discussing our proposed action. Where investors themselves highlight problems, we aim to resolve these issues straight away. We also focus on investors that have some knowledge of this investment sector, to ensure they have some awareness of the potential risks of early-stage investee companies.

At the same time, we also aim to optimise fund administration, using third party experts where appropriate, such as our custodian; we are also in the latter stages of seta web-based fund management system whereby client relationship management and fund administration should further improve.

Resourcing

We have a resource risk, as we need to ensure that we are adequately resourced to meet our growing investment presence and to monitor our investee companies as actively as we feel appropriate. We therefore have a resourcing plan to ensure that these resources are in place when we need them; this plan is regularly reviewed and updated where necessary.

The current economic and political environment surrounding Brexit

Brexit activated during FY2021. To date, the effects of Brexit have been low, as our target investment companies are UK based, with most of their business within the UK or outside of the EU. At the same time, many of our investors have generally been investing with CC for significant amounts of time. They generally support the Group's companies through CC, when they require investment, even in times of urgent funding. To date, therefore, the effect on our business of Brexit has continued to be limited. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take action, as required.

Covid-19 and the effect on investee companies and the Group

The consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic have been extensive and severe, both economically, socially, technologically, and geographically. For the Group, for the time being the team is working in a hybrid part office, part WFH structure. To date, our systems set up means that most of our hardware is portable, and the underlying software systems are cloud-based, allowing working from anywhere very easily. This methodology continues to be reviewed regularly but it is likely this model will continue to exist longer term with some flux in the balance of F2F vs remote working.

From a business point of view, in H2 of FY21 investor confidence has recovered; in addition, as people acclimatise to the hybrid remote working methodology, the impact of further lockdowns on investment appetite is likely to be less. Investee companies have also generally survived and / or thrived through a combination of: flexibility and adaptability of investee companies; focus on cost control; and identification and exploitation of new business opportunities. We will continue to monitor and support these companies, to ensure our own business success as well.

To date, all the investee companies, 18 months into the pandemic, have survived, managed costs and cashflow, and continue to develop and grow. For some, the ability to identify and seize new opportunities arising from the pandemic situation – particularly in EdTech but also in AdTech and Fintech has meant greater than expected growth, which has also benefited the Group.

Regular and ongoing contact with our investors and investee companies continues to be key to maintaining a base funding ability to the benefit of our investee companies and to the Group. To this end, we have introduced regular webinars to enable that contact to continue, while meeting government requirements for non-face-to-face contact.

Summary of group key performance indicators

The Group as a whole continues to focus its efforts on growing its funds under management (both in terms of attracting funds from existing investors and in terms of bringing new investors into the funds) and identifying suitable investee companies in which to invest and monitoring them post investment. In addition, it considers the quality of investments during the process of investing, as this will help ensure longer term growth in revenues and funds under management. Lastly, the Group also monitors the success of exits from investee companies. These activities are the primary sources of income and business for the Group.

- Funds under management (incl. cash held) (Group) increased from £44.9m to £52.7m, a 17% increase
- Funds under management (Company) increased from £3.4m to £4.9m, a 44% increase
- Fund management revenues increased from £535k to £555k, a 4% increase
- Total revenue increased from £1.03m to £1.21m, a 17% increase
- Gross profit rose from £592k (2020) to £782k (2021) as did EBITDA from (£22k) (2020) to £180k
- Group profit after tax rose from £4k to £171k,
- The number of investee companies fell from 14 to 13 after the successful sale of Fairstone (see Review of Business and Performance section) but 2 days post year end increased again to 14 companies.

Ongoing effect of Covid-19

FY2021 continued to be impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. The last significant lockdown was during January-March 2021, with restrictions continuing after this. However, the effects on the business ameliorated as the year progressed, with investors and businesses acclimatising to the modified business practices forced on everyone (remote working, video meetings, the move generally to digitalisation of work processes). The consequence of this is that generally the investing environment has moved from reticence and uncertainty to more a proactive and positive attitude to the potential opportunities available for growth. The longer-term effects on the economy are still to be crystallised but it is almost certain that the UK is moving towards a more highly taxed regime, to recoup investment during the crux of the pandemic in supporting businesses and individuals, and healthcare investment. While not completely certain, the need for continued support of growth in nascent and small businesses particularly those with a technology element is likely to mean that the EIS scheme is likely to continue, thus supporting our current funds and long-term growth prospects.

For the Group, longer term it is likely that we will maintain a hybrid scheme for working: the benefit of face-to-face contact being indisputable, while the practicality of reduced commuting also benefits individuals and the business. Practically there continues to be little disruption in business methodology, given our cloud-based systems set up, and portability of technology.

The Group's revenues are driven, at least in part, on its ability to generate placing fees from investment into investee companies, and so while there was a material detrimental impact on revenues during FY2020, the current financial year has mostly recovered towards FY2019 levels. Investor appetite continues to recover and grow.

During FY2020, certain cost cutting measures were taken as a temporary measure, primarily involving staff salary cuts. These have now been reinstated at FY2019 levels. The furlough scheme provided a small amount of support to the business, as we took temporary advantage of the part time furlough mechanism introduced during FY2021, between Dec20 and the year end Jun21 (amounting to £9.8k: FY2020 – nil). The property development put on hold for FY2020 was reinstated in FY2021 and completed; the refurbishment was mostly paid for in the FY2020 service charge, hence a relative drop in FY2021 property costs.

Ongoing effect of COVID continued

At the same time, within the business, most of our investee companies have progressed and are now growing. Our one travel/location focused tech company continued to be severely impacted, but as FY2021 has progressed, business opportunities for them have now started to show good positive signs of recovery and growth from the impact of the pandemic.

We are pleased to confirm that we are now also seeing most investments with upward valuation movements reflecting growth, rather than discounts to support emergency funding rounds. In line with our normal active role within most of our investee companies, we are continuing our heightened monitoring procedures where we feel this continues to be appropriate. To date, we are relatively comfortable with the survival of all our investee companies. For the FY2021 year, while the number of companies under management did not technically increase, this was a timing issue as, 2 days post year end, we added a new insurtech business to our portfolio. We expect to add at least one more during the FY2022 using the existing EIS funds, and possibly 2-3 more with our new fund, subject to timing.

We believe FY2022 will be a pivotal year for the Group in terms of growth: both in terms of our current investment funds supporting EIS qualifying companies, but also in terms of launching our new, more institutional fund, scheduled for H2 FY2022. The new fund (the "Fastrack Fund"), where we are targeting a £100m fund raise, will widen the Group's investment capacity in the short and longer term and we expect to have a positive impact on our results from FY 2022 onwards.

s172 statement

Under new legislation that came into effect for accounts ending after 31 December 2019, we report in line with the Non-Financial Reporting requirement as detailed in Sections 414CA and 414CB of the UK Companies Act 2006.

These require the Group to explain how the directors have;

promoted the success of the Group through

- considering the consequences of decisions in the long term; and
- maintaining high standards of business conduct;

and

how they have engaged with stakeholders, including having regard to

- the interests of employees;
- fostering business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the business on the community and the environment; and
- acting fairly between shareholders.

The Success of the Committed Capital Group

The Board ensures that long term consequences of key decisions are considered when making these decisions. The longer term growth of the Group is in the interests of all stakeholders, including the directors. The board also seeks to ensure that it acts professionally, ethically and fairly in its decisions regarding the business, and also treatment of stakeholders.

Stakeholders

As directors seeking to ensure the long term successful prospects for the group, it is central to consider the interests of our employees and customers / investors, as well as ensuring that we build and maintain long term relationships with good quality suppliers. It is important that we seek to retain and develop our employees longer term and board decisions do take that into account. We also help with training and development as and when appropriate.

We have regular, proactive and ongoing relationships with our investors and investee companies, as they underpin our business and are fundamental to the Group's success.

For our suppliers, it is vital that we evaluate them regularly to ensure they provide the best products and services for our long term success, at the best possible price to the Group. To that end, we evaluate them regularly, and discuss areas for improvement with them, as well as periodically review their pricing.

We are a small team generally focusing on technology-enhanced investment into any sector that shows promising growth, with a sustainable, defensible range of products and services. To this end, as part of our initial and ongoing assessment of these potential businesses, we do also take into account their impact on the wider community and environment, as that directly influences how we are impacting those stakeholders. Our ongoing due diligence and monitoring processes are designed to consider these aspects.

While we have a relatively small shareholder base, we do seek to treat them fairly and are in regular contact with them, as to how the business is developing. This document forms part of this communication.

See also the rest of the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the Committed Capital Group, for further information as to the actions of the Directors in regard to effecting s172 duties.

On behalf of the board

S A Harris
Director
20 January 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Principal activities
For the financial year 2021, the principal activities of the Company continue to be that of being a holding and administration company for the Group, while also carrying out some non-regulated consulting business for the Group's investee companies. The Company also currently carries out certain regulated business in respect of the Group's funds in relation to retail and AIFM investors. During the 2021 financial year, the Company continued to carry out EIS fund management operations on this basis, investing in selected UK based high growth technology companies, also working with those investee companies to develop their businesses.

The principal activities of the Group in the year under review were that of a fund manager for the CC Growth funds, searching the UK market for suitable UK based high growth technology companies for its investors, acting on behalf of its investor base in monitoring and providing high level management input to these investee companies, and of being a fund raiser for its investee companies. The Group works with those investee companies, providing corporate finance advice in respect of fund raising and acquisition advice, general corporate governance advice and other consulting advice, developing their businesses and providing selected investment prospects for its investors.

The parent Company's subsidiary, Committed Capital Financial Services Limited (CCFSL), is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) as a BIPRU €50k limited licence firm in respect of fund management for professional investors, and the parent company is now also an Appointed Representative of Sapia Partners LLP (authorised by the FCA) in respect of fund management for retail investors and managing AIFM compliant funds.

Results and dividends
The results for the year are set out on page 14.

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 30th June 2021. The Directors do not recommend any payment of dividends for the time being.

Directors
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

S A Harris
E H Thomson
T M Steel

Future developments
The Directors remain optimistic that further recurring revenues will arise as the Group's EIS Portfolio Services grows. The Directors are now well underway with new funding structures, with marketing launch expected in H2 FY2022. It is also likely that staff numbers will grow during the next twelve months to meet increasing resource requirements. Given the current office resource, and the ongoing expectation for working from home at least some of the time, the Group does not foresee any issues in being able to recruit staff, location wise.

While the effects of Covid-19 are likely to continue into FY2022, Group results for 2022 are expected to grow over the FY2021 results.

The Group is expecting to launch marketing and fundraising for its new fund, the Fastrack Fund, during FY2022.

At the start of FY2022, permissions for retail and AIFM clients were brought in house under the operating subsidiary CCFSL. This is expected to make administration more streamlined, partly in preparation for the launch of Fastrack Fund in H2, targeting a £100m fund raise. A restructuring of the corporate structure is also being considered.

Energy and carbon report
As the group has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

Statement of directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the ;
- prepare the on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

Going concern
As the Covid-19 pandemic continues, the directors of the Group continue to take its ongoing economic impact into consideration on the business of the Group. To the date of the signing of these accounts, the business continues to be able to trade satisfactorily with no significant adverse cash flow impact. The directors will continue to monitor the impact on the Group, and will react accordingly if and when required. During FY2021, business recovered materially, and going forward into FY2022 and onward, we continue to evolve our service offering, actively seeking out new investors and investee companies, while maintaining its relationships with existing investors and investee entities. The directors are, therefore, satisfied that the Group will be able to meet its cash out-flows as they fall due.

Having taken these steps (continuing to monitor the Group's position actively and taking into account the likelihood of the current economic situation and its impact on this assessment), the Directors believe that the business has sufficient prospect of trade and cash reserves to continue to trade for a period of no less than twelve months from the approval of these accounts, and therefore have prepared these accounts on a going concern basis.

Further details regard the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in Note 1 of the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

S A Harris
Director

20 January 2022

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Committed Capital Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of the group's 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 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 group's and parent 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 contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 our 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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 parent 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 is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we 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. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the entity through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

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 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.

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 Julian Sims (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets

21 January 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

24 Park Road South
Havant
Hampshire
United Kingdom
PO9 1HB

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	1,207,564	1,030,119
Cost of sales		(425,959)	(437,906)
Gross profit		781,605	592,213
Administrative expenses		(847,907)	(632,432)
Other operating income		22,970	-
Operating loss	4	(43,332)	(40,219)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	25,914	26,794
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	-	(1)
Amounts written off investments	10	220,523	14,005
Profit before taxation		203,105	579
Tax on profit	11	(31,764)	3,717
Profit for the financial year	24	171,341	4,296

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**13**		11,151		6,154
Investments	**14**		324,453		218,079
			335,604		224,233
Current assets					
Debtors	**17**	704,674		571,936	
Cash at bank and in hand		75,492		81,366	
		780,166		653,302	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**18**	(429,806)		(391,775)	
Net current assets			350,360		261,527
Total assets less current liabilities			685,964		485,760
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	**19**	39,405		10,542	
			(39,405)		(10,542)
Net assets			646,559		475,218
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**21**		14,721		14,721
Share premium account	**22**		1,238,650		1,238,650
Revaluation reserve	**23**		162,335		45,584
Profit and loss reserves	**24**		(769,147)		(823,737)
Total equity			646,559		475,218

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 January 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

S A Harris
Director

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**13**		11,151		6,154
Investments	**14**		374,803		165,655
			385,954		171,809
Current assets					
Debtors	**17**	208,770		161,087	
Cash at bank and in hand		75,492		81,366	
		284,262		242,453	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**18**	(2,132,886)		(1,919,024)	
Net current liabilities			(1,848,624)		(1,676,571)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,462,670)		(1,504,762)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	**19**	39,405		-	
			(39,405)		-
Net liabilities			(1,502,075)		(1,504,762)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**21**		14,721		14,721
Share premium account	**22**		1,238,650		1,238,650
Revaluation reserve	**23**		162,335		-
Profit and loss reserves	**24**		(2,917,781)		(2,758,133)
Total equity			(1,502,075)		(1,504,762)

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £2,687 (2020 - £140,056 loss).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 January 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

S A Harris
Director

Company Registration No. 04479415

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2019	14,721	1,238,650	33,325	(815,774)	470,922
Year ended 30 June 2020:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	4,296	4,296
Transfers	-	-	(3,867)	3,867	-
Other movements	-	-	16,126	(16,126)	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	14,721	1,238,650	45,584	(823,737)	475,218
Year ended 30 June 2021:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	171,341	171,341
Transfers	-	-	(38,078)	38,078	-
Transfer of revaluation and deferred tax on disposal	-	-	154,829	(154,829)	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	14,721	1,238,650	162,335	(769,147)	646,559

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2019	14,721	1,238,650	-	(2,618,077)	(1,364,706)
Year ended 30 June 2020:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(140,056)	(140,056)
Balance at 30 June 2020	14,721	1,238,650	-	(2,758,133)	(1,504,762)
Year ended 30 June 2021:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,687	2,687
Transfers	-	-	(38,078)	38,078	-
Other movements	-	-	200,413	(200,413)	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	14,721	1,238,650	162,335	(2,917,781)	(1,502,075)

COMMITTED CAPITAL LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	**29**		(84,188)		65,033
Interest paid			-		(1)
Income taxes paid			(30,998)		-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(115,186)		65,032
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(7,919)		(1,532)	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset investment		99,741		-	
Purchase of fixed asset investments		-		(117,426)	
Interest received		17,490		397	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			109,312		(118,561)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(5,874)		(53,529)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			81,366		134,895
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			75,492		81,366

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Committed Capital Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales (registered number: 04479415). The registered office address is 148 - 150 Buckingham Palace Road, 3rd Floor, London, England, SW1W 9TR, England.

The Group consists of Committed Capital Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared 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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Group. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Transactions between group entities which have been eliminated on consolidation are not disclosed within the financial statements.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Committed Capital Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 30 June 2021. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the g roup.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Subsidiaries are consolidated in the group's financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Going concern

Committed Capital Limited ("CCL") made a small profit of £2,687 during the year, but has retained losses as at 30 June 2021.

The losses are a result of the historic group structure which meant that revenues from regulated activities were generated in the FCA authorised and regulated Committed Capital Financial Services Limited ("CCFSL"), the Group's wholly owned subsidiary, while most of the Group's costs were incurred in CCL. During 2021, CCFSL has made a profit of £168,654 in the year with an overall group profit of £171,341 at the year end.

The Group has net assets of £646,559 as at the year end. However, the individual balance sheet of CCL, shows net liabilities of £1,502,075 as at the year end. Included within current liabilities of CCL's balance sheet are amounts of £1,905,542 owing to CCFSL. This balance comprises the majority of CCL's current liabilities. CCFSL has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support for the foreseeable future.

A forecast has been prepared by management, indicating that Group profits are set to improve further over the FY21 results; while the effects of the 2020 lockdown continued into the Company's FY2021, in the longer term, management expect performance to revert to an improving trend. The projections in the forecasts are reliant on achieving targeted levels of investment by investors into investee companies. Even if the targeted levels of investment are not met entirely or there are changes in timing of the forecast income, the Directors believe (based on historic experience) there is sufficient flex in the costs to be able to vary them at short notice, and can manage cashflow accordingly. Thus, whilst the Directors accept that there is an inherent uncertainty in forecasts, they are confident that the Group's financial position will improve in the forthcoming financial FY22.

The Directors, having taken into consideration the above factors, consider that the going concern basis continues to be applicable to the preparation of the financial statements of both CCL and the Group.

1.4 Turnover

Fee income represents revenue earned under a wide variety of contracts to provide professional services. Revenue is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the firm obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding value added tax.

Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to clients is included in debtors and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors.

Fee income that is contingent on events outside the control of the firm is recognised when the contingent event occurs.

Carried interest

Carried interest represents the profit the Group makes on Investee Companies shares that have been held by investors in CC Growth and is recognised in the profit and loss account on actual realisation, that is, when an exit of an investee company occurs. The profit to the investor of investing in an Investee Company is calculated by taking the exit value of the Investee Company, deducting all the costs of investment, including set-up and management fees, incurred by the investor. The Group is entitled to a certain percentage of the profit and this is the carried interest. Carried interest in respect of investment outside of the fund are treated in a similar way.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Negative goodwill, which arose on the Company's acquisition of its subsidiary, was amortised in full in the year of acquisition.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Website	20% on cost

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	33% on reducing balance
Computers	25% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

With respect to the valuation of unlisted fixed asset investments, British Venture Capital Association valuation guidelines describe a number of valuation methods suitable for valuing investments in private companies.

The Company normally values its interests in portfolio companies by reference to material recent issues of equity and any available market prices. Where no such benchmark exists, the Company may also value its interests based on multiples of revenue or profit, discounted cash flow or other sector specific methodology.

Convertible loan notes are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.16 Transfer to a non-distributable reserve

By virtue of FRS 102 (appendix IV sA4.28) any gains or losses on the fair value of investments have been transferred from retained earnings to a specific non-distributable reserve called the Revaluation Reserve. Similarly all deferred tax relating to these fair value movements have been transferred to this same non-distributable reserve.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates 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.

The critical judgements made in applying the Group's accounting policies are:

Critical judgements

Revenue

Revenue is sourced from: management fees and set up fees from investors investing into CC Growth funds, which the Group manages; retainer and document preparation fees; fund raising fees and ongoing monitoring fees from investee companies; advisory fees for sale and purchase of businesses and other non-regulated consulting work.

Other income is recognised in the accounts at the point at which the right to income is earned; such income would be raised in line with contractual arrangements or, if some of the income is contingent on success, the Directors may judge to recognise an element of this contingent income if work has been undertaken and success is fairly certain, with the balance being recognised when a project is completed.

Fund set up fees are recognised at the point at which they become due.

Fund raising fees are recognised when Directors judge that an investment is fairly certain to occur (a probability may be assigned to it) and work has been undertaken in respect of that fund raising and, ultimately, fully recognised when funds raised are transferred to the investee company.

Management fees and investee company monitoring fees are recognised over the time during which they are incurred.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty **(Continued)**

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Accrued income
Accrued income is based on work mandated or commenced prior to the year end, but not yet invoiced for. The Directors estimate the income using a combination of the likelihood of success that the transaction will complete and work actually undertaken prior to the year end. The carrying value at the year end was £146,926.

An element of accrued income relates to quarterly management charges, due from investors, that will be paid upon the exit of the underlying investee company. The carrying value at the year end was £291,262.

Fixed asset investments
Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less any impairment. The extent of any impairment is assessed annually and adjusted as necessary. Fixed asset investments in unlisted securities are reviewed annually and revalued at fair value. Convertible loan notes are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying value of fixed asset investments at the year end was £374,803.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Fund management income	554,643	534,712
Corporate advisory	48,150	36,250
Fund raising income	603,941	429,060
Other income	830	30,097
	1,207,564	1,030,119

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	11,675	16,446
Grants received	9,845	-

4 Operating loss

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(22)	-
Government grants	(9,845)	-
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	2,922	4,908
Operating lease charges	98,877	117,204

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	5,400	4,030
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	5,200	3,600
	10,600	7,630
For other services		
All other non-audit services	7,625	4,100

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Directors	3	3	3	3
Investment manager	1	1	-	-
Administration	3	2	3	2
Total	7	6	6	5

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	447,809	206,211	177,251	69,676
Social security costs	50,006	23,464	17,468	5,627
Pension costs	8,434	5,231	2,359	806
	506,249	234,906	197,078	76,109

7 Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	262,524	103,491
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	4,313	2,960
	266,837	106,451

7 Directors' remuneration **(Continued)**

Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	204,703	-
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	4,000	-

As total directors' remuneration was less than £200,000 in the prior year, no disclosure is provided for that year.

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2020 - 1).

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	5	144
Other interest income	11,670	16,302
Total interest revenue	11,675	16,446
Income from fixed asset investments		
Income from other fixed asset investments	14,239	10,348
Total income	25,914	26,794

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	5	144

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	1

10 Amounts written off investments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fair value gains/(losses) on financial instruments		
Change in value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	202,534	14,005
Other gains/(losses)		
Gain on disposal of fixed asset investments	17,989	-
	220,523	14,005

11 Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	3,052	(7,640)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	28,712	3,923
Total tax charge/(credit)	31,764	(3,717)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit before taxation	203,105	579
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	38,590	110
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	366	1,000
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(5,683)	(3,049)
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(9,473)	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	4,740
Under/(over) provided in prior years	-	(7,640)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(294)	-
Effect of disposal of investment on deferred tax	(10,693)	-
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	319
Capital gains tax on disposal of investment	18,951	-
Deferred tax provision - movement due to change in rate	-	803
Taxation charge/(credit)	31,764	(3,717)

11 Taxation **(Continued)**

The Company has £2,472,892 (2020 - £2,522,747) of tax losses carried forward against future profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of the losses.

12 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Negative goodwill	Website	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	(40,288)	2,807	(37,481)
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	(40,288)	2,807	(37,481)
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2021	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020	-	-	-

Company	Website
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	2,807
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	2,807
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2021	-
At 30 June 2020	-

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 July 2020	2,894	20,257	14,904	38,055
Additions	-	104	7,815	7,919
Disposals	-	-	(4,596)	(4,596)
At 30 June 2021	2,894	20,361	18,123	41,378
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2020	2,399	19,417	10,085	31,901
Depreciation charged in the year	495	(1,056)	3,483	2,922
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(4,596)	(4,596)
At 30 June 2021	2,894	18,361	8,972	30,227
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2021	-	2,000	9,151	11,151
At 30 June 2020	495	840	4,819	6,154

Company	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 July 2020	2,894	20,257	14,904	38,055
Additions	-	104	7,815	7,919
Disposals	-	-	(4,596)	(4,596)
At 30 June 2021	2,894	20,361	18,123	41,378
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2020	2,399	19,417	10,085	31,901
Depreciation charged in the year	495	(1,056)	3,483	2,922
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(4,596)	(4,596)
At 30 June 2021	2,894	18,361	8,972	30,227
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2021	-	2,000	9,151	11,151
At 30 June 2020	495	840	4,819	6,154

14 Fixed asset investments

		Group		Company	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	50,350	50,350
Unlisted investments		324,453	218,079	324,453	115,305
		324,453	218,079	374,803	165,655

Movements in fixed asset investments

Group	Investments
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2020	218,079
Additions	31,614
Valuation changes	202,534
Disposals	(127,774)
At 30 June 2021	324,453
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2021	324,453
At 30 June 2020	218,079

Other investments have been valued as at the year end by the directors. The valuation basis applied by the directors is included within accounting policies.

If the investments had been held at historical cost at the year end the balance included within the accounts would have been £124,040 (2020 - £163,922).

14 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

Company	Shares in subsidiaries	Other investments	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2020	50,350	115,305	165,655
Additions	-	31,614	31,614
Valuation changes	-	202,534	202,534
Disposals	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
At 30 June 2021	50,350	324,453	374,803
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2021	50,350	324,453	374,803
At 30 June 2020	50,350	115,305	165,655

Other investments have been valued as at the year end by the directors. The valuation basis applied by the directors is included within accounting policies.

If the investments had been held at historical cost at the year end the balance included within the accounts would have been £124,040 (2020 - £117,425).

During the financial period a convertible loan note held by the entity with a value of £25,000, along with interest up until the date of conversion, was converted into shares with a cost value of £31,614.

15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Committed Capital Financial Services Limited	148-150 Buckingham Palace Road, 3rd Floor, London, SW1W 9TR	Ordinary	100.00
Committed Capital Nominees Limited	148-150 Buckingham Palace Road, 3rd Floor, London, SW1W 9TR	Ordinary	100.00

16 Financial instruments

	Group 2021	2020	Company 2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	304,453	152,055	304,453	70,304

17 Debtors

	Group 2021	2020	Company 2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	49,166	71,312	21,197	51,787
Corporation tax recoverable	7,788	15,137	-	-
Other debtors	21,123	51,330	7,200	12,276
Prepayments and accrued income	590,644	398,355	144,571	61,222
	668,721	536,134	172,968	125,285
Deferred tax asset (note 19)	151	-	-	-
	668,872	536,134	172,968	125,285
Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
Other debtors	35,802	35,802	35,802	35,802
Total debtors	704,674	571,936	208,770	161,087

Included within prepayments and accrued income (Group) is £291,262 (2020 - £191,400) that will not be received within the next accounting period.

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2021	2020	Company 2021	2020
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Trade creditors	169,567	207,095	111,365	123,600
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	1,905,552	1,741,637
Corporation tax payable	3,053	38,348	-	-
Other taxation and social security	85,382	33,803	41,515	23,464
Other creditors	15,656	16,667	14,746	10,291
Accruals and deferred income	156,148	95,862	59,708	20,032
	429,806	391,775	2,132,886	1,919,024

19 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

Group	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £	Assets 2021 £	Assets 2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,327	-	-	-
Revaluations	38,078	10,693	-	-
Unpaid pension contribution	-	(151)	151	-
	39,405	10,542	151	-

Company	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £	Assets 2021 £	Assets 2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,327	-	-	-
Revaluations	38,078	-	-	-
	39,405	-	-	-

Movements in the year:	Group 2021 £	Company 2021 £
Liability at 1 July 2020	10,542	-
Charge to profit or loss	28,712	39,405
Liability at 30 June 2021	39,254	39,405

20 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2021 £	2020 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	8,434	5,231

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

21 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of 0.0001p each	147,214,960	147,214,960	14,721	14,721

All shares carry equal voting rights and rights to participate in any distribution.

22 Share premium account

	Group 2021	2020	Company 2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	1,238,650	1,238,650	1,238,650	1,238,650

23 Revaluation reserve

	Group 2021	2020	Company 2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
At the beginning of the year	45,584	33,325	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	(38,078)	(3,867)	(38,078)	-
Other movements	154,829	16,126	200,413	-
At the end of the year	162,335	45,584	162,335	-

24 Profit and loss reserves

	Group 2021	2020	Company 2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
At the beginning of the year	(823,737)	(815,774)	(2,758,133)	(2,618,077)
Profit/(loss) for the year	171,341	4,296	2,687	(140,056)
Transfer to reserves	38,078	3,867	38,078	-
Other movements	(154,829)	(16,126)	(200,413)	-
At the end of the year	(769,147)	(823,737)	(2,917,781)	(2,758,133)

25 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	92,108	77,272	92,108	77,272
Between two and five years	49,987	142,096	49,987	142,096
	142,095	219,368	142,095	219,368

26 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	397,759	231,171

The Group

The majority of the administration costs of the Group are borne by Committed Capital Limited.

Other related party transactions (not included below)

During the year £49,720 (2020 - £15,585) was paid to shareholders who collectively are deemed to have significant influence over the entity. These amounts were paid in return for administrative/consultancy services provided. At the balance sheet date £9,000 (2020 - £2,645) was owed by the entity in respect of the services provided.

Transactions with related parties

During the year the group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales		Purchases	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Group				
Entities over which the group has control, joint control or significant influence	504,735	477,982	89,029	102,686
Other related parties	338,874	348,325	-	-

26 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

Company				
Entities over which the company has control, joint control or significant influence	76,395	82,740	7,385	21,813
Other related parties	80,354	84,107	-	-

	Amounts due from related party		Amounts due to related party	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Group				
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	326,872	231,976	14,957	29,754
Other related parties	140,895	50,573	-	-
Company				
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	11,846	12,511	1,746	1,523
Other related parties	40,248	19,507	-	-

Other information

The Group held investments in other related parties totalling £25,303 (2020 - £25,303).

The Company held investments in other related parties totalling £25,303 (2020 - £25,303).

27 Directors' transactions

The total amount advanced to the directors during the year was £nil (2020 - £nil). The total amount repaid by the directors during the year totalled £19,771 (2020 - £8,624). The total due from the directors to the company at the year end amounted to £2,759 (2020 - £22,530).

No interest has been charged on amounts advanced to directors.

28 Controlling party

In the opinion of the Directors, there is no ultimate controlling party.

29 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from group operations

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	171,341	4,296
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged/(credited)	31,764	(3,717)
Finance costs	-	1
Finance income	(17,199)	(26,794)
Carry recognised on shares in prior period	21,022	-
Other operating income	(13,125)	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	2,922	4,908
Gain on sale of investments	(17,989)	-
Revaluation of fixed asset investments	(202,534)	(14,005)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	(133,714)	(18,226)
Increase in creditors	73,324	118,570
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(84,188)	65,033