

Company Registration Number: 3048135

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea  
Tenant Management Organisation Limited

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2020



The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation Limited  
**ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**  
Year ended 31 March 2020

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The current directors, executive management and company secretary are listed below and changes to those who served during the period since 31 March 2020 are set out in the Report of the Directors.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

All directors of the Company hold non-executive roles.

Mr Aman Dalvi	Director
Ms Ann Bennett	Director
Prof ADH Crook	Director

**COMPANY SECRETARY**

Mr Kerry Tromanhauser

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

Chelsea Old Town Hall  
Kings Road  
London  
SW3 5EE

**AUDITORS**

Bright Grahame Murray  
Emperor's Gate  
114a Cromwell Road  
Kensington  
London  
SW7 4AG

**BANKERS**

Lloyds Bank  
P.O. Box 17328  
11-15 Monument Street  
London  
EC3V 9JA

**SOLICITORS**

Devonshires Solicitors  
30 Finsbury Circus  
London  
EC2M 7D

## **REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS**

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation Limited (KCTMO) was the largest tenant management organisation (TMO) in England, managing nearly 10,000 properties on behalf of Kensington and Chelsea London Borough Council – the entire council housing stock in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

KCTMO is a Company Limited by Guarantee meaning that profits made are not distributed to its members. The Company is owned by its 4,978 members, who are tenants or leaseholders of the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea's (RBKC) housing stock.

Following the tragic fire at Grenfell Tower in June 2017, changes were made to the arrangements between the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea and KCTMO which ultimately led to the KCTMO handing back delivery of all day-to-day housing and related support services back to the Council effective 1 March 2018. This also entailed the TUPE transfer of all permanent employees. Repairs Direct, the subsidiary of KCTMO that carried out day to day repairs was also sold to the Council via a share sale agreement.

From March 2018 and reflecting on its purpose as a residuary body, the organisation's activities have been funded by its historic reserves and financial support from RBKC. This relates to a Deed of Covenant signed by both organisations when the management of RBKC's stock was handed back by KCTMO. As part of this arrangement an annual budget is set, with RBKC agreeing with KCTMO the level of financial support. The profit for the Company before tax was £72k (Loss 2019 £366k). The profit reflects the unbudgeted recovery of legal costs from insurers of £220k, which were incurred in earlier years.

## **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The Company's principal activity during 2019/20 was to act as a residuary body to support and be accountable to the Public inquiry and all other legal proceedings arising from the Grenfell tragedy.

As the Kensington & Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation no longer receives income from providing services, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea have agreed to underwrite the cost of the organisation and claims made against it until its purpose is fulfilled. Based on this undertaking the Directors have produced these financial statements on a going concern basis. As investigations and the public inquiry into the fire are underway but have not reached conclusion the ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements. In addition, there is insufficient information about the possibility that contingent liabilities will crystallise.

## **RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

Following the handback the Board revised its risk register. Service related risks were passed to the Council and new risks were identified in relation to the residual role of KCTMO. These relate to the sustainability of the Board, information integrity, staffing, legacy issues and management of liabilities. Control measures are in place to manage these risks. KCTMO has agreed the recovery of VAT on its expenditure with HMRC, on the basis that its current activity relates to past trading.

**FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

As the organisation remains in place to support and answer to the public inquiry, police prosecution and other legal processes its future is linked to progress of these processes. Phase 2 of the Grenfell Tower Inquiry commenced in January 2020, but was suspended in March because of COVID-19. A restart was made in July and as a Core Participant KCTMO will be fully involved in this. Hearings are expected to continue well into 2021.

**RESULTS**

The Company's profit for the year after taxation was £72k (2019: £366k loss).

This report was approved by the Board on 29 July 2020



Kerry Tromanhauser  
Company Secretary

#### **BOARD MEMBERS**

The current Board Members, who are the legal Directors of the Company, are listed on page 1 of the accounts.

Under the new constitution adopted on 23 October 2018, the Board consists of up to 5 Board Members. Pursuant to the KCTMO's chosen code of governance, board members are appointed for a term of three years and may be re-elected or re-appointed to a maximum overall length of nine years of service.

There were 3 members on the Board at the end of the year. There were no appointments to office or resignations since the start of the year:

#### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Mr Aman Dalvi  
Ms Ann Bennett  
Prof ADH Crook

#### **INTERIM SENIOR MANAGEMENT**

Mr Kerry Tromanhauser  
Mr Andrew Taylor

#### **THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISION FOR DIRECTORS**

Qualifying third party indemnity provision is in place for the benefit of all directors of the Company.

#### **STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR**

Each director who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirms that:

- a) So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information, information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing their report, of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- b) The director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **CONSTITUTION**

The Company is limited by guarantee and is governed by its articles of association. The guarantors are listed in the Company's Register of Members. The liability in respect of the guarantee as set out in the articles of association is limited to £1 per member of the Company.

#### **AUDITORS**

Bright Grahame Murray were appointed auditors due the year and will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies' Act.

**EVENTS SURROUNDING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

At the beginning of 2020, COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic, which began to affect the UK from March 2020. While this has caused significant distress across the UK economy, the Company's operations remain unchanged and maintains the support of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, which has signed a Deed of Covenant in which it has covenanted to continue to provide financial and such other support and assistance to the TMO to such extent as is properly required for the TMO to remain solvent on a going concern basis until the conclusion of the later of:

- a) the Inquiry;
- b) any criminal investigations and subsequent prosecution of the TMO as a consequence of the Tragedy;
- c) any civil proceedings brought against the TMO or any of its staff or directors as a consequence of the Tragedy; and
- d) any statutory limitation period relating to the Tragedy has expired.

Because of the support described, the directors were able to conclude that the organisation is a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date the accounts were signed and the accounts have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

**SMALL COMPANIES REGIME**

This report has been prepared taking advantage of the exemptions for small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board on 29 July 2020



Mr Kerry Tromanhauser  
**Company Secretary**

## **STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA TENANT MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION LIMITED**

Year ended 31 March 2020

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## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 March 2020 set out on pages 10 to 18, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, and the 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 profit for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)). 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.

## **Material uncertainty in relation to going concern**

We draw attention to the going concern accounting policy on pages 13 to 14 in the financial statements, which sets out that the organisation continues to be impacted by the investigations and public inquiry into the Grenfell Tower fire and the significant loss of life. These are underway however they have not reached a conclusion and the ultimate outcome of these processes cannot presently be determined. As stated in the going concern accounting policy note, there is therefore insufficient information about the possibility that contingent liabilities will crystallise and if they do, how the Company would be able to settle those liabilities. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has signed a Deed of Covenant to support the Company as a result of which the directors were able to conclude that the Company is a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

## **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA TENANT MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION LIMITED**

Year ended 31 March 2020

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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.

**Opinion 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 have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 6, 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 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF  
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA TENANT MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION LIMITED**

Year ended 31 March 2020

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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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Use of this 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 that 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, or the opinions we have formed.

Bright Grahame Murray

**Ahsan Miraj**  
**Senior Statutory Auditor**  
**For and on behalf of**  
**Bright Grahame Murray**  
**Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor**  
Emperor's Gate  
114a Cromwell Road  
Kensington  
London  
SW7 4AG

Date: 11.08.2020

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation Limited  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
Year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
TURNOVER	1	400,000	282,538
Cost of sales		-	-
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		<b>400,000</b>	<b>282,538</b>
Administrative expenses		(551,361)	(655,557)
Other operating income	2	220,000	2,442
<b>OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)</b>		<b>68,639</b>	<b>(370,577)</b>
Interest Receivable		3,016	4,312
<b>PROFIT / (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION</b>	2	<b>71,655</b>	<b>(366,265)</b>
Taxation	4	-	-
<b>PROFIT / (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION</b>		<b>71,655</b>	<b>(366,265)</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>71,655</b>	<b>(366,265)</b>

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.


The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation Limited  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
Year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020	2019
		£	£
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors within one year	5	503,271	526,909
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>421,407</u>	<u>455,371</u>
		924,678	982,280
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>151,555</u>	<u>280,812</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>773,123</b>	<b>701,468</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b><u>773,123</u></b>	<b><u>701,468</u></b>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Retained earnings	8	773,123	701,468
Members' funds		<u>773,123</u>	<u>701,468</u>

As disclosed in Note 7, members derive no financial interest from their shareholding and accordingly all reserves are classed as non-equity.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 29 July 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

  
Director MR AMAN DALVI

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Year ended 31 March 2020

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**GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation Limited (“the Company”) is a company limited by guarantee domiciled and incorporated in England.

The address of the Company’s registered office and principal place of business is stated on the Administrative Information page.

The Company’s principal activities and the nature of the Company’s operations are given in the Strategic Report and the Directors’ Report.

**BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and under the historical cost convention.

**TAXATION**

Taxation represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The Company’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**LEASES**

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account on a straight-line basis.

**FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instruments Issues’ of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Year ended 31 March 2020

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**Financial assets**

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Other debtors

Other debtors are initially measured at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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 Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Other creditors

Other creditors are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, 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. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**TURNOVER**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and comprises of funding from the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea under a deed of covenant.

**INTEREST INCOME**

Interest income is accrued on a time-apportioned basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate.

**GOING CONCERN**

The organisation continues to be impacted by the Grenfell Tower fire and the significant loss of life.

Investigations and the public inquiry into the fire are underway however none has reached conclusion; the ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined and no provision

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Year ended 31 March 2020

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for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements. In addition, there is insufficient information about the possibility that contingent liabilities will crystallise and if they do, how the Company would be able to settle those liabilities. The effect that the crystallisation of contingent liabilities may have on the ability to continue as a going concern in the long term is also uncertain. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Despite the uncertainties about the liabilities arising from the fire and significant loss of life at Grenfell Tower, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has signed a Deed of Covenant in which it has covenanted to continue to provide financial and such other support and assistance to the KCTMO to such extent as is properly required for the KCTMO to remain solvent on a going concern basis until the conclusion of the later of:

- a) the Inquiry;
- b) any criminal investigations and subsequent prosecution of the KCTMO as a consequence of the Tragedy;
- c) any civil proceedings brought against the KCTMO or any of its staff or directors as a consequence of the Tragedy; and
- d) any statutory limitation period relating to the Tragedy has expired.

As a result of the support described, the directors were able to conclude that the Company is a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date the accounts were signed and the accounts have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

The directors have also assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in respect of going concern, which can be seen in the directors' report.

**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND AREAS OF JUDGEMENT**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates and assumptions will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are contingent liabilities if crystallised.

Critical areas of judgement

The directors do not consider there to be any areas of judgement that need to be brought to the attention of the readers of the accounts.

### 1. TURNOVER

The Company's turnover was derived from its principal activities. Turnover is derived solely in the United Kingdom.

An analysis of the Company's turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Funding Agreement with RBKC	<u>400,000</u>	<u>282,538</u>
	<u>400,000</u>	<u>282,538</u>

### 2. PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

	2020 £	2019 £
This is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Operating lease rentals - plant and machinery	3,949	-
Fees payable to the Company's auditor		
- Statutory audit of financial statements	10,350	20,000
- All other non-audit services	1,750	7,450
Legal cost recovery	(220,000)	-

### 3. EMPLOYEES

There were no persons employed by the Company at 31 March 2019, or 31 March 2020, as all staff had transferred to RBKC under TUPE at 1 March 2018.

Three Board Members have been paid allowances of £15,000 (2019: £12,967). A further £1,408 (2019: £3,187) was reimbursed for expenses incurred.

The total remuneration of the individuals who are considered to be the key management personnel of the Company, was £169,542 (2019: £240,204).



**4. TAXATION**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
Total current tax	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
<b>UK corporation tax</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(20,851)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	20,851
<b>Total deferred tax charge/(credit)</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR:**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:		
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<u>71,655</u>	<u>(366,265)</u>
Profit/(Loss) multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)	13,614	(69,591)
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods		
- deferred tax	-	20,851
Difference between Corporation and Deferred tax rates	(1,433)	-
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19.00%	-	(11,317)
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19.00%	-	(6,479)
Deferred tax not recognised	(12,181)	(172,119)
Change in tax rate	-	238,655
<b>Total tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Tenant Management Organisation Limited  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
Year ended 31 March 2020

**5. DEBTORS**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	17,550
Other debtors	-	31,858
Other taxes and social security	498,260	422,481
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>5,011</u>	<u>55,020</u>
	<u><b>503,271</b></u>	<u><b>526,909</b></u>

**6. CREDITORS**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	131,135	140,229
Other creditors	2,460	14,358
Accruals and deferred income	<u>17,960</u>	<u>126,225</u>
	<u><b>151,555</b></u>	<u><b>280,812</b></u>

**7. MEMBERS**

The Company is limited by guarantee and the liability of members to contribute to any deficiency of assets is £1 per member. The members have no rights to the income or assets of the Company.

**8. RESERVES**

Reserves of the Company represent the following:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Retained earnings	<u>773,123</u>	<u>701,468</u>
	<u><b>773,123</b></u>	<u><b>701,468</b></u>

**9. RELATED PARTIES**

Since March 2018, the Company operates as a residuary body for one purpose, which is to support and be accountable to the Grenfell Tower Inquiry and all legal proceedings arising from the tragic fire. The Company receives funding from the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC), under a Deed of Covenant, to ensure it remains viable until its purpose is fulfilled.

**10. OPERATING LEASES**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Leases due within one year	7,447	-
Leases due between one year and five years	10,935	-
Leases due after five years	-	-
	<u>18,832</u>	<u>-</u>

**11. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY**

There is no ultimate controlling party.