

Company Registration No. 00744445 (England and Wales)

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

# THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

## COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

### COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Company number</b>	00744445
<b>Registered office</b>	6th Floor Walker House Exchange Flags Liverpool L2 3YL
<b>President</b>	A S Hsu
<b>First Vice-President</b>	T North
<b>Second Vice-President</b>	K Hanna
<b>Treasurer</b>	A Kelley
<b>Ex-President</b>	AA Syed
<b>Ordinary Directors</b>	G Marshall L Picon A Kelley P Chehab F Niedergang P Wakefield D J Welsh D Wookey P Marques De Figueiredo Neto J Barderi (appointed 6 October 2021)
<b>Associate Directors</b>	M Shah A McClay M Bashir (appointed 1 January 2021) S Sarker A Olah (appointed 1 January 2021) E McDonagh B Yang F Furlan (appointed 6 October 2021) W Barksdale (appointed 6 October 2021)
<b>Company Secretary</b>	W Kingdon

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# THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE COMPANY INFORMATION

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**Auditors**

BWM  
Suite 5.1  
12 Tithebarn Street  
Liverpool  
L2 2DT

**Bankers**

Barclays Bank Plc  
Liverpool Branch  
48B - 50 Lord Street  
Liverpool  
L2 1TD

**Solicitors**

Hill Dickinson  
No. 1 St Paul's Square  
Liverpool  
L3 9SJ

**Investment advisors**

Rathbone Investment Management  
Port of Liverpool Building  
Pier Head  
Liverpool  
L3 1NW

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**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**DIRECTORS' REPORT**  
***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021***

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

**Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of protecting and promoting the interests of its members in the international cotton trade.

**Directors**

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

B Ballenden	(Resigned 6 October 2021)
R Faus	(Resigned 6 October 2021)
A S Hsu	
K Joon	(Resigned 1 January 2021)
A F Lins	(Resigned 6 October 2021)
C Peltzer	(Resigned 6 October 2021)
AA Syed	
A McClay	
M Shah	
G Marshall	
T North	
L Picon	
A Kelley	
P Chehab	
S Sarker	
D Wookey	
P Wakefield	
B Yang	
K Hanna	
E McDonagh	
D J Welsh	
P Marques	
M Bashir	(Appointed 1 January 2021)
F Niedergang	
A Olah	(Appointed 1 January 2021)
J Barderi	(Appointed 6 October 2021)
F Furlan	(Appointed 6 October 2021)
W Barksdale	(Appointed 6 October 2021)

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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**Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out in the attached financial statements.

After taxation the surplus for the year amounted to £424,009 (2020: £115,492). The surplus has been added to reserves.

We are reporting a 24% rise in income and a 10% increase in administrative expenses in the year resulting in an operating surplus of £152,344 (2020: £13,449).

Membership fees rose by £54,462 from the prior year. Arbitration and appeal income increased by £40,760. There has also been an increase in total event income (inclusive of training event income) from £16,907 in 2020 to £96,246 in the current year.

Administrative expenses increased by £91,564 from £950,409 in 2020 to £1,041,973 in 2021.

No bank interest was received this year (2020: £2,102). Dividend income increased from £38,401 in 2020 to £53,325 in the current financial year.

**Financial instruments**

The company uses various financial instruments. These include cash, equity investments and other items, such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations.

The existence of these financial instruments exposes the company to a number of financial risks, which are described in more detail below.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are membership income, currency risk and price risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies have remained unchanged from previous years.

**Membership income**

The directors believe that the key risk for the company is the loss of membership income. The company's exposure to the loss of membership income is constantly monitored by the board of directors.

**Currency risk**

The company is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk.

**Price risk**

The company's exposure to price risk consists mainly of movements in the value of the company's investments in shares quoted on various markets. The company employs an investment manager who works within guidelines set out by the Board. These guidelines include limits on the total investment in any one particular equity instrument and any one sector of the market. The aim is to try to diversify away price risk, as far as possible.

The directors keep under review these guidelines and review the performance of the investments and the performance of the investment manager against the guidelines set by the directors.

**Auditor**

BWM were appointed auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED  
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE  
DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021***

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**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 company's auditor 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 company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board



.....  
A S Hsu

**Chairman of the Board**

27 April 2022  
.....

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**  
***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021***

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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 company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The International Cotton Association Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its surplus 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 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED  
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE  
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**

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

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

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

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

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

**Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud**

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED  
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE  
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**

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We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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.

**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.



**Peter Taaffe FCA CTA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of BWM**

31 May 2022  
.....

**Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor**

Suite 5.1  
12 Tithebarn Street  
Liverpool  
L2 2DT

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Income</b>		1,194,317	963,858
Administrative expenses		(1,041,973)	(950,409)
<b>Operating surplus</b>		152,344	13,449
Interest receivable and similar income		53,325	40,503
Profit/(loss) on disposal of investments		183	(17,335)
Fair value gains and losses on investments		214,740	78,468
<b>Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		420,592	115,085
Taxation on surplus on ordinary activities	4	3,417	407
<b>Surplus for the financial year</b>		424,009	115,492

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED  
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE  
BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		8,770		18,541
Investments	6		2,619,343		2,414,745
			<u>2,628,113</u>		<u>2,433,286</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	8	559,782		482,338	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,931,265		1,763,855	
			<u>2,491,047</u>		<u>2,246,193</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	(1,017,804)		(1,001,750)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>1,473,243</u>		<u>1,244,443</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>4,101,356</u>		<u>3,677,729</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	10		-		(382)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>4,101,356</u>		<u>3,677,347</u>
<b>Reserves</b>					
Income and expenditure account			4,101,356		3,677,347
<b>Members' funds</b>			<u>4,101,356</u>		<u>3,677,347</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime with the provision of FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27th April 2022, and are signed on its behalf by:

  
.....  
A S Hsu  
Chairman of the Board

  
.....  
A Kelley  
Treasurer

  
.....  
W Kingdon  
Secretary

Company Registration No. 00744445

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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	<b>Income and expenditure account £</b>
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	3,561,855
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020:</b> Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	115,492
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<u>3,677,347</u>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2021:</b> Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	424,009
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<u><u>4,101,356</u></u>

# THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

## COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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## 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

The International Cotton Association Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6th Floor, Walker House, Exchange Flags, Liverpool, L2 3YL.

### 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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. 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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### 1.3 Income

Income represents the amount of subscriptions due in respect of the accounting period together with fees receivable for services rendered to Members of the Association and others engaged in cotton trading, excluding VAT.

Income in respect of arbitration is recognised once the matter is stamped and completed.

Event and training income is recognised once the event is held.

### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Modifications to short leasehold premises	Over the length of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line

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 credited or charged to income and expenditure account.

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.5 Fixed asset investments**

Quoted investments are stated at current market value at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses, both realised and unrealised, are included in the income and expenditure account. The Association has adopted a low risk strategy and seeks an equal balance between capital and income growth, consistent with achieving a reasonable level of income and a low level of capital volatility, whilst protecting the capital from the effect of inflation.

Interests in subsidiary, associated companies or joint ventures 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 income and expenditure account.

**1.6 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

**1.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

**1.8 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 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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 the income and expenditure account, 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.

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED  
COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the income and expenditure account, 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 income and expenditure account.

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 the income and expenditure account.

***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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

***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 surplus or deficit 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

**THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.9 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

***Deferred tax***

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences which have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements which arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised for tax purposes.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued asset and the resulting gain or loss has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws which have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

**1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

**1.11 Retirement benefits**

The pension costs charged against operating profits are the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

**1.12 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 leases asset are consumed.

**1.13 Income from investments**

Investment income comprises dividends declared during the accounting period, interest received on listed and unlisted investments and bank interest receivable.

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**2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company'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.

**3 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 12 (2020 - 12).

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	12	12
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**4 Taxation**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(410)	(370)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	490
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total current tax	(410)	120
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,007)	(527)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total tax credit	(3,417)	(407)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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**5 Tangible fixed assets**

	Modifications to short leasehold premises	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2021	73,910	6,923	40,366	121,199
Additions	-	-	6,001	6,001
Disposals	-	(1,289)	(14,844)	(16,133)
At 31 December 2021	73,910	5,634	31,523	111,067
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 January 2021	67,099	5,384	30,175	102,658
Depreciation charged in the year	6,811	1,139	7,622	15,572
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(1,289)	(14,644)	(15,933)
At 31 December 2021	73,910	5,234	23,153	102,297
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 December 2021	-	400	8,370	8,770
At 31 December 2020	6,811	1,539	10,191	18,541

**6 Fixed asset investments**

	2021 £	2020 £
Investments	2,619,343	2,414,745

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
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**6 Fixed asset investments (Continued)**

**Movements in fixed asset investments**

	<b>Investments other than loans £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2021	2,414,745
Additions	314,595
Revaluation to fair value	214,740
Net movement in capital account	5,474
Disposals	(330,211)
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,619,343</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,619,343</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,414,745</u>

Investments include unlisted investments at cost of £22,346 (2020: £22,346).

**7 Joint ventures**

Details of the company's joint ventures at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<b>Name of undertaking</b>	<b>Registered office</b>	<b>Nature of business</b>	<b>Class of shares held</b>	<b>% Held Direct</b>
ICA Bremen GmbH	Germany	Cotton testing	Ordinary	50.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the joint venture noted above was as follows:

ICA Bremen GmbH	Profit £1,882	Capital and reserves £137,826
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The joint venture is included in the financial statements in investments at cost.

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<b>8 Debtors</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>			
Trade debtors		177,533	225,469
Corporation tax recoverable		780	370
Other debtors		378,844	256,499
		<u>557,157</u>	<u>482,338</u>
Deferred tax asset		2,625	-
		<u>559,782</u>	<u>482,338</u>

<b>9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors		28,706	28,379
Other creditors		989,098	973,371
		<u>1,017,804</u>	<u>1,001,750</u>

<b>10 Provisions for liabilities</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Deferred tax liabilities	<b>11</b>	-	382
		<u>-</u>	<u>382</u>

**11 Deferred taxation**

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

	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Assets</b>
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Balances:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	-	3,159	(1,417)	-
Tax losses	-	(2,777)	4,042	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>2,625</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>2,625</u>	<u>-</u>

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**11 Deferred taxation**

**(Continued)**

	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>	
Liability at 1 January 2021	382
Credit to income or expenditure	(3,007)
	<u>          </u>
Liability/(Asset) at 31 December 2021	<u>(2,625)</u>

**12 Members' liability**

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

**13 Operating lease commitments**

**Lessee**

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

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Within one year	-	54,416
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	-	54,416
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**14 Related party transactions**

The directors who served in this period, shown on the company information page, are all representatives/directors of member companies from which The International Cotton Association Limited derives its subscription income, or representatives of other segments of the industry.

At 31 December 2021, the Association is holding monies on behalf of members in respect of arbitrations totalling £76,000 (2020: £247,088). These monies are not included within the Association's financial statements.

During the year, Bill Ballenden a former director provided consultancy services totalling £8,000 (2020: £1,725) to the company before he resigned.

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