

**Grant Thornton International Limited**  
(a company limited by guarantee)

**Annual report and audited consolidated financial  
statements**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered number: 05523714

## Company Information

<b>Directors</b>	P Bodin M Brizuela V Chandiok R Dambo D Dunckley M Geh E Imbriglio A Knox H Li D Lichtenstein M McAteer A Ogwo (appointed 1 January 2021) B Preber V Sekese J Sprieser S Yamada
<b>Company secretary</b>	D Lichtenstein
<b>Registered number</b>	05523714
<b>Registered office</b>	20 Fenchurch Street Level 25 London EC3M 3BY
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank plc. PO Box 46116 London EC4N 8WB

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## Directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their annual report together with the financial statements of Grant Thornton International Limited and its subsidiary Grant Thornton International IP Limited, together known as 'the group' for the year ended 31 December 2020.

### Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$4,857,808 (2019 - loss \$888,470).

### Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

P Bodin  
M Brizuela  
V Chandiok  
R Dambo  
D Dunckley  
M Geh  
G Gyulbudaghyan (resigned 31 December 2020)  
E Imbriglio  
A Johnson  
A Knox  
H Li  
D Lichtenstein  
M McAteer  
B Preber  
V Sekese  
J Sprieser  
H Xu (resigned 19 October 2020)  
S Yamada

## **Directors' report (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report, the Strategic report and the consolidated 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 the Group 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 for the Group's financial statements 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 Group 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 the Group and to 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### **Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

A qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force for the benefit of the directors of the company at the time when this report was approved.

### **Matters covered in the strategic report**

The company has chosen in accordance with s414C(11) Companies Act 2006 to set out in the company's Strategic report information required by Schedule 7 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 to be contained in the Directors' report. It has done so in respect of discussion of future developments and of the company's business relationships with suppliers, member firms and other stakeholders.

**Directors' report (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action**

The Group's greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	<b>2020</b>
Annual energy consumption breakdown (kWh)	
- Gas	115,455
- Electricity	77,836
<b>Total annual energy consumption (kWh)</b>	<b>193,290</b>
Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	
- Gas	14.31
Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e	
- Electricity	26.92
<b>Total emissions in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>41.23</b>
<b>Intensity ratio tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / \$100,000 turnover</b>	<b>0.0698</b>

**Quantification and reporting methodology**

The Group has followed the 2019 HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines and used the 2020 UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

**Previous year's figures for energy use and GHG emissions**

As this annual reporting is the first obligation under the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, there are no figures for the previous year.

**Intensity measurement**

Given the operational activities of the Group the chosen intensity measurement ratio is linked to financial activity in terms of per \$100,000 turnover.

**Measures taken to improve energy efficiency**

The Group has invested in low energy and motion sensitive lighting throughout its office and has renewable energy contracts in place.

## Directors' report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company and the Group's auditors are unaware, and
- 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 and the Group's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 29 June 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



**P Bodin**  
Director

## Group strategic report

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### Principal activities

Grant Thornton International Ltd (referred to as GTIL or the Company) is the coordinating entity for the Grant Thornton network of more than 130 independently owned and managed professional services firms in over 130 countries (referred to as “member firms”). Professional services are delivered by Grant Thornton member firms around the world, not by GTIL and membership in the global network does not make any firm responsible for the services or activities of other member firms or of GTIL. GTIL and the member firms are not a global partnership. Member firms use the Grant Thornton name, either exclusively or as part of their national practice names.

As the coordinating entity for the network, GTIL’s role is to convene the member firms by performing activities that add value to the network through safeguarding, shaping and servicing activities. Safeguarding activities protect the network and mitigate risk and include setting quality and risk standards. Shaping activities are designed to promote collaboration within the network to deliver strategic priorities. Servicing activities are designed to generate cost savings for member firms and improve standardisation and include certain coordinated procurement of services.

### Future developments

In 2020, GTIL worked with the largest member firms in the network to develop the “Go Beyond” 2025 network strategy, with a vision to become “the most valued network in the profession” by 2025. The network strategy has two strategic themes, to grow the network and protect the network, with the strategy built around three strategic objectives:

- Strategic capabilities
- Risk management & quality
- Culture

The outcome of the network strategy is sustainable growth, which is defined as strategic, high quality, profitable growth by member firms.

### Business review

The combined global revenues of Grant Thornton member firms for the year end 30 September 2020 were USD5.76bn, a 0.6% increase in US dollar terms. During the same period, the total combined member firm personnel grew by 3.8% to 58,229 people across the world. Assurance services made up 40.4% of total revenue (USD2.32bn, +3.2%). Tax services accounted for 21.8% of total revenue (USD1.26bn, +0.5%) and Advisory services, made up 36.0% of total revenues (USD2.08bn, +0.6%). Other services accounted for 1.8% of total revenues at USD101m.

The Americas remain the network’s largest market with combined member firm revenues of USD2.62bn made up from 36 countries and 17,670 people. This is closely followed by EMEA at USD2.11bn from 82 countries and 22,280 people. The APAC region accounts for USD1.03bn from 18 countries and 18,279 people.



**Group strategic report (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

**Global combined revenues for the year ended 30 September 2020 v 2019**

<b>Region</b>	<b>2020 total revenue (US\$m)</b>	<b>% of 2020 global revenues</b>	<b>2019 total revenue (US\$m)</b>	<b>% growth in USD</b>
Americas	2,619	45.5%	2,618	0.0%
Asia Pacific	1,032	17.9%	1,051	-1.8%
EMEA	2,107	36.6%	2,051	2.7%
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$5,757</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$5,720</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

<b>Service line</b>	<b>2019 total revenue (US\$m)</b>	<b>2020 total revenue (US\$m)</b>	<b>% Change 2020 v 2019</b>	<b>% of 2020 revenues</b>
Assurance	2,253	2,324	3.2%	40.4%
Tax	1,250	1,256	0.5%	21.8%
Advisory	2,063	2,075	0.6%	36.0%
Other	154	101	-34.4%	1.8%
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$5,720</b>	<b>\$5,757</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

The principal risks and uncertainties facing GTIL are financial risks. The directors consider the significant risks which they believe are facing the Company, identify appropriate controls and, if necessary, instigate actions to improve these controls. These activities are captured in the network risk register which is updated regularly.

*Credit risk*

GTIL does not have any borrowings or mortgages with external parties and as a result, credit risk is not applicable.

*Foreign currency risk*

Since January 2010, the annual contributions for member firms have been billed in local currencies, unless otherwise requested by the member firm. This moved the currency risk from member firms to GTIL. In 2020, 58% of total contributions were not billed in USD and were therefore open to foreign currency risk for GTIL. In total, GTIL received payments from member firms in 30 different currencies. To mitigate the foreign currency risk, GTIL focused on member firm collections within the 30 day window, which minimised any exchange rate fluctuations from the time of invoicing to the time of receipt.

## Group strategic report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### Section 172(1) statement

This section serves as our section 172 statement. Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires directors to take into consideration the interests of stakeholders in their decision making.

The directors are aware of their duty under s.172 of the Companies Act 2006 to act in the way which they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and, in doing so, to have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term
- the interests of the Company's employees
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

### Directors duties

Induction materials provided on appointment of a Director include an explanation of directors' duties. Directors are also reminded of their obligations from time to time.

### Members of the Company

GTIL is a company limited by guarantee and has members rather than shareholders. Its members are professional services firms which form the Grant Thornton network (the member firms). The directors of GTIL are comprised of CEOs of twelve (12) member firms, plus there are three (3) independent directors and the GTIL CEO. The board of directors (referred to as the Board of Governors) is the principal and overriding authority in GTIL. More details on these governance arrangements are included in GTIL's annual transparency report.

### People and culture

We want the GTIL employees and secondees (e.g., those individuals working on behalf of GTIL) to feel valued and supported in performing their roles. In addition to fostering a positive culture, we provide relevant training, access to wellbeing resources, a system of regular feedback, mentoring and company engagement programmes. We have adapted these areas in light of the pandemic. We place our CLEAR values at the heart of everything we do:

- We unite through global COLLABORATION.
- We demonstrate LEADERSHIP in all we do.
- We promote a consistent culture of EXCELLENCE.
- We act with AGILITY.
- We ensure deep RESPECT for people.
- We take RESPONSIBILITY for our actions.

### Business relationships, community and environment

We are committed to fostering our business relationships with suppliers, member firms (who are in effect GTIL's customers) and other stakeholders. We also recognise that GTIL and the network of member firms have a responsibility to their communities and the environment. In 2020, we conducted our first global impact review to demonstrate our commitment to transparency and explore the impact of the Grant Thornton network across the world.

### High standards of business conduct

GTIL's business operates in an ethical and responsible way. Our culture is at the heart of how we "get things done" and we understand the importance of leaders setting, communicating and challenging the Company's culture.

## Group strategic report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### COVID-19 statement

The directors have considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operations, with a particular focus on its effect on our member firms, our suppliers and our employees.

The directors do not consider this to be cause for material uncertainty in respect of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has adapted well, successfully employing contingency plans, and we consider that the Company has sufficient cash resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the continuing crisis, which is being monitored on a regular basis.

This report was approved by the board on 29 June 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



**P Bodin**  
Director

## **Independent auditors' report to the members, as a body, of Grant Thornton International Limited**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Grant Thornton International Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Group Statement of income and retained earnings, the Group and company Statements of financial position, the Group Statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 or the 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.

## **Independent auditors' report to the members, as a body, of Grant Thornton International Limited (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### **Other information**

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **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 Group 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 Group 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 Group strategic report or the Directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept 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.

## **Independent auditors' report to the members, as a body, of Grant Thornton International Limited (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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 Group's and 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 Group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 Group 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:

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 Senior Statutory Auditor 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 made enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, and their knowledge of actual and suspected and alleged fraud;
- we identified the laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the company through discussions with directors and other management at the planning stage;
- the audit team held a discussion to identify any particular areas that were considered to be susceptible to misstatement, including with respect to fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; we considered the impact of COVID-19 on the company and its internal controls;
- we focused our planned audit work 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 Companies Act 2006, employment legislation, and taxation legislation; and
- we considered the impact of Brexit on the company and the laws and regulations above.

We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through:

- making enquiries of management;
- inspecting legal expenditure and correspondence throughout the year for any potential litigation or claims; and
- considering the internal controls in place that are designed to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- corroborating our inquiries through our review of board minutes.

## **Independent auditors' report to the members, as a body, of Grant Thornton International Limited (continued)**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)**

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

- identified and assessed the design effectiveness of the controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- determined the susceptibility of the company to management override of controls by checking the implementation of controls and enquiring of individuals involved in the financial reporting process, taking into account the impact of COVID-19 on controls during the period;
- reviewed journal entries throughout the period to identify unusual transactions;
- performed analytical procedures to identify any large, unusual or unexpected transactions and investigated any large variances from the prior period;
- identified and challenged assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates; and
- carried out substantive testing, including random samples, to check the occurrence and cut-off of expenditure.

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

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. Irregularities that result from fraud might be more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion. 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.

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 Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.



Simon Wax (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of

**Buzzacott LLP**

Statutory Auditor  
130 Wood Street  
London  
EC2V 6DL  
Date: 5 July 2021

**Consolidated statement of income and retained earnings**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Turnover	4	59,072,078	71,435,503
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>59,072,078</b>	<b>71,435,503</b>
Administrative expenses		(53,383,553)	(71,957,156)
Other operating income	5	311,058	276,125
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>	6	<b>5,999,583</b>	<b>(245,528)</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	10	7,247	23,081
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>6,006,830</b>	<b>(222,447)</b>
Foreign taxation	11	(1,149,022)	(666,023)
<b>Profit/(loss) after tax</b>		<b>4,857,808</b>	<b>(888,470)</b>
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		9,709,555	10,598,025
		9,709,555	10,598,025
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the parent		4,857,808	(888,470)
<b>Retained earnings at the end of the year</b>		<b>14,567,363</b>	<b>9,709,555</b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the consolidated statement of income and retained earnings.

The notes on pages 17 to 33 form part of these financial statements.



**Consolidated statement of financial position**

as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	12	3,193,461	3,513,591
Tangible assets	13	555,429	976,657
Investments	14	27,384	26,591
		<u>3,776,274</u>	<u>4,516,839</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	67,000	161,580
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	9,033,852	6,759,163
Cash at bank and in hand	16	24,191,563	13,461,181
		<u>33,292,415</u>	<u>20,381,924</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(22,501,326)	(15,189,208)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>10,791,089</u>	<u>5,192,716</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>14,567,363</u>	<u>9,709,555</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>14,567,363</u></u>	<u><u>9,709,555</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Accumulated funds		<u>14,567,363</u>	<u>9,709,555</u>
		<u><u>14,567,363</u></u>	<u><u>9,709,555</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 June 2021



**P Bodin**  
Director

The notes on pages 17 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

**Company statement of financial position**

as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	12	940,564	3,513,591
Tangible assets	13	555,429	976,657
Investments	14	5,027,385	5,026,592
		<b>6,523,378</b>	9,516,840
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	67,000	161,580
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	9,652,502	7,085,102
Cash at bank and in hand	16	23,197,957	11,024,533
		<b>32,917,459</b>	18,271,215
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(20,283,466)	(13,488,492)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>12,633,993</b>	4,782,723
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>19,157,371</b>	14,299,563
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>19,157,371</b>	14,299,563
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Accumulated funds brought forward		14,299,563	10,598,025
Accumulated funds for the year		4,857,808	3,701,538
Accumulated funds carried forward		19,157,371	14,299,563
		<b>19,157,371</b>	14,299,563

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 June 2021


**P Bodin**  
Director

The notes on pages 17 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

**Consolidated statement of cash flows**

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	4,857,808	(888,470)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Amortisation of intangible assets	320,130	320,129
Depreciation of tangible assets	410,586	435,814
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	38,421	23,717
Exchange movements on investment	(792)	(1,017)
Interest received	(7,247)	(23,081)
Taxation charge	1,149,022	666,023
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(2,180,109)	12,949,081
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	6,163,095	(12,242,037)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>10,750,914</b>	<b>1,240,159</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(27,779)	(30,882)
Interest received	7,247	23,081
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>(20,532)</b>	<b>(7,801)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>10,730,382</b>	<b>1,232,358</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,461,181	12,228,823
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year</b>	<b>24,191,563</b>	<b>13,461,181</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:</b>		
Cash at bank and in hand	24,191,563	13,461,181
	<b>24,191,563</b>	<b>13,461,181</b>

The notes on pages 17 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 1. General information

Grant Thornton International Limited is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales.

Registered office:  
20 Fenchurch Street  
Level 25  
London  
EC3M 3BY

The registered number is 05523714.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises of amounts receivable from member firms and correspondent firms for services provided in accordance with member and correspondent firm agreements and for training and networking events organised by GTIL. Turnover is billed on a quarterly basis in advance and is based on an agreed income structure or based on a delegate fee per event.

#### 2.3 Other operating income

Other income results from receivables from member firms in relation to the conduct of collaborative technology projects and reimbursement of software license fees.

#### 2.4 Surpluses

Surpluses between 10% and 20% of the cost budget are not redistributed to Grant Thornton member firms. Any such surpluses are to be retained and used for the long term funding of the Grant Thornton network, at the discretion of the Board of Governors.

#### 2.5 Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the company's operations, with a particular focus on its effect on the company's member firms, suppliers, directors and employees.

The directors do not consider this to be cause for material uncertainty in respect of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has adapted well, successfully employing contingency plans, and the directors consider that the company has sufficient financial resources to continue for the foreseeable future, despite the continuing crisis. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.6 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the company and its own subsidiary ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

#### 2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible fixed assets acquired separately include intellectual property rights in software and name use licensing rights. The intellectual property rights in software is amortised straight line over its useful life of seven years. Assets under construction relate to costs incurred in the development of a new software tool and will be amortised upon the asset becoming ready for use.

Subsequent expenditure to ensure that the software maintains its assessed standard of performance is recognised in the expenditure accounts as it is incurred.

The name-use licensing rights were acquired from Grant Thornton International Inc on 1 July 2007. The name use licensing rights are carried at cost, less amortisation. The name-use licensing rights have been amortised over the maximum possible term of ten years in accordance with FRS 102.

Useful lives are examined on an annual basis and adjustments to recoverable amount are made as appropriate.

Additions to software represent new software in the course of development. Software which is now complete and ready for use is amortised over its useful life of seven years.

#### 2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- 5 years
Office fixtures & fittings	- 5 years
Computer equipment	- 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 2.10 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

#### 2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the profit or loss for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

#### 2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

#### 2.14 Derivative instruments

Forward currency contracts are recognised at fair value using a valuation technique with any gains or losses being reported in profit or loss. Outstanding contracts at the reporting date are included under the appropriate format heading depending on the nature of the derivative.

#### 2.15 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Foreign currency translation

The company's functional and presentational currency is US Dollars.

##### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss for the year.

#### 2.17 Pensions

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme through Grant Thornton UK LLP and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to Grant Thornton UK LLP in respect of the year. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Income statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.18 Internal projects

Grant Thornton International Limited conducts collaborative technology projects on behalf of the member firms. As the company is acting as the agent with respect to these projects, the costs incurred and recharges to member firms are not shown in the profit or loss for the year. The majority of expenditure on these projects is incurred in the initial years; however, the billings to the member firms and the payments to the main project developers are spread over a larger number of years.

#### 2.19 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### 2.20 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company and the Group operate and generate income.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.21 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 7 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the year end date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based upon historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a risk of causing a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

- Estimated useful life of tangible and intangible fixed assets

The directors review and assess the asset lives and associated residual values periodically and in doing so consider technological innovation, product life cycles, maintenance programmes, disposal values and expected life of group assets.

- Recoverability of debtors

Trade debtors are recognised to the extent that they are judged to be recoverable. Directors review and assess the recoverability of all trade debtors and make provisions specifically against any trade debtors where recoverability is uncertain.

- Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cashflow at a rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and management's judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not.



## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 4. Analysis of turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the company's principal activity.

Analysis of turnover by region:

	2020 \$	As restated 2019 \$
APAC	10,067,939	10,756,576
EMEA	21,950,624	27,219,042
Americas	27,053,515	33,459,885
	<u>59,072,078</u>	<u>71,435,503</u>

Income relating to project LEAP of \$nil (2019 - \$13,438,947) has been included within administrative expenses where the associated expenses have been recorded.

Geographical regions have been reviewed by management during the year and classifications updated to be consistent with management accounts, as is considered an appropriate basis for geographical split of turnover.

### 5. Other operating income

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Other operating income	311,058	276,125
	<u>311,058</u>	<u>276,125</u>

Other operating income comprises amounts receivable from member firms for other centrally coordinated projects.

### 6. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2020 \$	As restated 2019 \$
Operating lease charges	708,573	780,892
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	410,592	435,813
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	38,421	23,717
Amortisation of intangible assets	320,129	320,129
Exchange differences	80,551	533,427
	<u>80,551</u>	<u>533,427</u>

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 7. Auditors' remuneration

	2020 \$	As restated 2019 \$
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	52,272	57,824
<b>Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:</b>		
Other services relating to taxation	13,530	12,629

### 8. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	Group 2020 \$	Group 2019 \$	Company 2020 \$	Company 2019 \$
Wages and salaries	6,682,395	7,441,385	6,682,395	7,441,385
Social security costs	906,076	967,939	906,076	967,939
Cost of defined contribution scheme	592,702	585,317	592,702	585,317
	<b>8,181,173</b>	8,994,641	<b>8,181,173</b>	8,994,641

The costs noted above relate to people under employment contracts with Grant Thornton International Limited only.

Direct staff costs of \$90,274 (2019: \$227,435), \$8,818 (2019 - \$26,773) and pension costs of \$4,631 (2019 - \$15,285) were recharged to Grant Thornton International IP Limited during the year and relate to time spent working for this entity.

In addition to the amounts disclosed above, personnel costs of \$18,957,124 (2019 - \$21,010,485) have been charged to Grant Thornton International Limited by Grant Thornton member firms for the secondment of people to Grant Thornton International Limited. Of that amount \$1,805,012 (2019: \$1,746,877) was recharged to Grant Thornton International IP Limited during the year relating to time spent working for this entity.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Direct employees	61	65

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 9. Directors' remuneration

During the year, directors' emoluments totalled \$2,400,978 (2019: \$2,237,346).

The highest paid director received remuneration of \$1,341,216 (2019 - \$1,403,247).

Only the Global CEO, Chairperson, Non-executive independent directors and the Company secretary were remunerated through Grant Thornton International Limited.

### 10. Interest receivable

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Other interest receivable	7,247	23,081
	<u>7,247</u>	<u>23,081</u>
	<u><u>7,247</u></u>	<u><u>23,081</u></u>

### 11. Taxation

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Foreign tax</b>		
Foreign tax for the year	1,149,022	666,023
	<u>1,149,022</u>	<u>666,023</u>
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u><u>1,149,022</u></u>	<u><u>666,023</u></u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u><u>1,149,022</u></u>	<u><u>666,023</u></u>

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 11. Taxation (continued)

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 -higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<b>6,006,830</b>	(222,447)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 -19%)	<b>1,141,298</b>	(42,265)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	<b>22,360</b>	1,875
Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings	<b>1,149,022</b>	666,023
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	<b>4,560</b>	-
Non-taxable income less expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill and impairment	<b>(1,254,815)</b>	(9,642)
Deferred tax not recognised	<b>88,226</b>	50,032
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	<b>(1,629)</b>	-
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>1,149,022</b>	666,023

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 3 March 2021, the government announced its intention to increase the corporation tax rate from 1 April 2023. This rate will taper from 19% for businesses with profits of less than £50,000 to 25% for businesses with profits over £250,000. This is anticipated to be substantively enacted once the Finance Bill 2021 is passed by the House of Commons.

There is no expectation that these factors will impact the Group, provided that the Group's mutual trading status does not change.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 12. Intangible assets

#### Group

	Intellectual property rights in software \$	Name-use licensing rights \$	Assets under construction \$	Total \$
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2020	4,633,216	733,305	2,252,897	7,619,418
At 31 December 2020	4,633,216	733,305	2,252,897	7,619,418
<b>Amortisation</b>				
At 1 January 2020	3,739,175	366,652	-	4,105,827
Charge for the year	246,799	73,331	-	320,130
At 31 December 2020	3,985,974	439,983	-	4,425,957
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2020	647,242	293,322	2,252,897	3,193,461
At 31 December 2019	894,041	366,653	2,252,897	3,513,591

The asset under construction is a quality monitoring tool which was created by an external development firm for the company's specific requirements. The asset is carried at \$2,252,897 (2019: \$2,252,897). This asset is under development and therefore has not yet been subject to any amortisation.

The intellectual property rights in software includes the company's software which was created by an external development firm for the company's specific requirements. The asset is carried at \$647,242 (2019: \$894,041) and is being amortised over an estimated useful life of seven years.

There are no other individually material intangible assets.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 12. Intangible assets (continued)

#### Company

	Intellectual property rights in software \$	Name-use licensing rights \$	Assets under construction \$	Total \$
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2020	4,633,216	733,305	2,252,897	7,619,418
Intra-group transfers	-	-	(2,252,897)	(2,252,897)
At 31 December 2020	4,633,216	733,305	-	5,366,521
<b>Amortisation</b>				
At 1 January 2020	3,739,175	366,652	-	4,105,827
Charge for the year	246,799	73,331	-	320,130
At 31 December 2020	3,985,974	439,983	-	4,425,957
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2020	647,242	293,322	-	940,564
At 31 December 2019	894,041	366,653	2,252,897	3,513,591

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 13. Tangible fixed assets

#### Group and Company

	Leasehold improvements \$	Fixtures and fittings \$	Computer equipment \$	Total \$
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 January 2020	984,876	240,734	623,289	1,848,899
Additions	-	8,853	18,926	27,779
Disposals	-	(2,577)	(141,283)	(143,860)
At 31 December 2020	984,876	247,010	500,932	1,732,818
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2020	382,923	95,197	394,122	872,242
Charge for the year	196,976	49,402	164,208	410,586
Disposals	-	(1,031)	(104,408)	(105,439)
At 31 December 2020	579,899	143,568	453,922	1,177,389
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2020	404,977	103,442	47,010	555,429
At 31 December 2019	601,953	145,537	229,167	976,657

All of the Group's tangible fixed assets are held in the Parent company.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 14. Fixed asset investments

#### Group

	Unlisted investments \$
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	26,591
Foreign exchange movement	793
At 31 December 2020	<u>27,384</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	<u>27,384</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>26,591</u>

#### Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies \$	Unlisted investments \$	Total \$
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2020	5,000,001	26,591	5,026,592
Foreign exchange movement	-	793	793
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,000,001</u>	<u>27,384</u>	<u>5,027,385</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,000,001</u>	<u>27,384</u>	<u>5,027,385</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>5,000,001</u>	<u>26,591</u>	<u>5,026,592</u>



## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 14. Fixed asset investments (continued)

#### Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the company:

Name	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Grant Thornton International IP Limited	Other information technology service activities	Ordinary	100%

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2020 and the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertaking were as follows:

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves \$	Loss \$
Grant Thornton International IP Limited	409,993	-

Grant Thornton International IP Limited is included in the group's consolidated financial statements. It is exempt from audit by virtue of section 479A of the UK Companies Act 2006.

The registered office of the subsidiary undertaking is 20 Fenchurch Street, Level 25, London, EC3M 3BY.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 15. Debtors

	Group 2020 \$	Group 2019 \$	Company 2020 \$	Company 2019 \$
<b>Due after more than one year</b>				
Amounts due from member firms	67,000	161,580	67,000	161,580
	<u>67,000</u>	<u>161,580</u>	<u>67,000</u>	<u>161,580</u>
	Group 2020 \$	Group 2019 \$	Company 2020 \$	Company 2019 \$
<b>Due within one year</b>				
Amounts due from member firms	1,481,106	3,820,567	1,451,722	3,578,989
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	648,034	608,798
Other debtors	937,822	1,195,240	937,822	1,153,959
Prepayments and accrued income	6,614,924	1,743,356	6,614,924	1,743,356
	<u>9,033,852</u>	<u>6,759,163</u>	<u>9,652,502</u>	<u>7,085,102</u>

### 16. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2020 \$	Group 2019 \$	Company 2020 \$	Company 2019 \$
Cash at bank and in hand	24,191,563	13,461,181	23,197,957	11,024,533
	<u>24,191,563</u>	<u>13,461,181</u>	<u>23,197,957</u>	<u>11,024,533</u>

### 17. Analysis of net debt

An analysis of changes in net debt has not been presented as all of the entity's cash flows relate to movements in cash, and the entity has no items to include in such an analysis other than the cash flows in the Statement of cash flows.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 18. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2020 \$	Group 2019 \$	Company 2020 \$	Company 2019 \$
Funds received in advance	6,371,424	-	5,385,108	-
Trade creditors	6,072,550	7,741,929	6,064,957	6,051,674
Other creditors	275,944	279,414	275,944	278,684
Accruals and deferred income	9,781,408	7,167,865	8,557,457	7,158,134
	<b>22,501,326</b>	<b>15,189,208</b>	<b>20,283,466</b>	<b>13,488,492</b>

Included in trade creditors are amounts due to Grant Thornton member firms of \$1,608,154 (2019: \$4,261,242).

Included within accruals is an estimate relating to the settlement of an ongoing legal claim. This information has not been disclosed separately as this would be considered prejudicial to the case.

### 19. Liability of members

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding \$1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

### 20. Financial commitments

Grant Thornton UK LLP (a member firm of the company) made an investment in 2010 in Grant Thornton Advisory Private Limited, another member firm of the company. Under a supplemental agreement to this investment, the company has acted as Grant Thornton Advisory Private Limited's guarantor. The maximum sum guaranteed to Grant Thornton UK LLP by the company was \$4,000,000 at 31 December 2020 (2019 - \$5,000,000).

Grant Thornton member firms made an investment in 2015 in Grant Thornton Singapore, another member firm of the company. Under a supplemental agreement to this investment, the company has acted as guarantor to the member firm investors. The maximum sum guaranteed to the Grant Thornton member firms was \$4,274,500 (2019 - \$4,499,500).

### 21. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

## Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 22. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the Group and the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2020 \$	Group 2019 \$
Not later than 1 year	814,088	786,434
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	678,406	1,441,796
	<u>1,492,494</u>	<u>2,228,230</u>

### 23. Related party transactions

#### *Key management personnel*

All individuals who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company are considered to be key management personnel. Total remuneration in respect of these individuals is \$6,509,341 (2019: \$7,916,093).

#### *Other related parties*

The company has taken advantage of the exemption to disclose related party transactions with Grant Thornton International IP Limited as conferred by FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A 'Related party disclosures' on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary and group accounts are prepared, which include the company.

### 24. Controlling party

There was no ultimate controlling party throughout the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.