

Company registration number 05449042 (England and Wales)

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Directors' responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 6
Income and expenditure account	7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Balance sheet	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 15

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Azar, Deborah	
Backaert, Didier	
Bouffard, David	
Cavalieri, Gaetano	
Ciabatti, Ivana	
Kumbhat, Alok	
Lerche, Michael	
Lussier, Stephen	
Mehta, Punit	
Pinet-Couq, Bernadette	
Reisert, Philipp	
Zerouki, Ferial	
Zani, Marianne	
Pattni, Pravin	
Gressner, Arien	
Jain, Raj Kumar	
Goyal, Ankur	
Forman, Roger	
Asscher, Edward	
Matturi, Satta Helen Yei	
Shah, Purvi	Appointed 9 June 2023
Neelakanta, Rajesh	Appointed 9 June 2023
Boldt, Zara	Appointed 9 June 2023
Kallati, Reout	Appointed 9 June 2023
Shiental, Udi	Appointed 9 June 2023
Steinmetz, Michael	Appointed 9 June 2023
Shahani, Kareena	Appointed 9 June 2023
Rooney, Colleen	Appointed 9 June 2023
Lahri, Naseem Banu	Appointed 7 December 2023

Company number 05449042

Registered office
1st Floor
11 Gough Square
London
United Kingdom
EC4A 3DE

Auditor
Critchleys Audit LLP
Beaver House
23-38 Hythe Bridge Street
Oxford
OX1 2EP

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to promote responsible, ethical, social and environmental practices throughout the industry from mine to retail.

Directors

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

Director	Member	Appointed	Resigned
Azar, Deborah	Gemological Science International	17 May 18	
Backaert, Didier	Bonas & Co.	01 May 15	
Bouffard, David	Signet Jewelers Limited	17 May 18	
Cavaliere, Gaetano	CIBJO	20 May 20	
Ciabatti, Ivana	Italpreziosi S.p.A	05 May 21	
Kumbhat, Alok	Jewelex India Pvt Ltd (Diamond Division)	11 May 17	09 Jun 23
Lerche, Michael	The Plumb Club	05 May 21	
Lussier, Stephen	De Beers Group of Companies	11 May 05	09 Jun 23
Mehta, Punit	DNJ Creation	05 May 21	
Pinet-Couq, Bernadette	Union Francaise de la BJOP	01 May 15	
Reisert, Philipp	C. Hafner GmbH + Co. KG	11 May 17	
Zerouki, Feriel	De Beers Group of Companies	23 May 13	
Zani, Marianne	Chanel	01 Jun 22	
Pattni, Pravin	Minar Jewellers	01 Jun 22	
Gressner, Arien	Richline Group	01 Jun 22	
Jain, Raj Kumar	Gem Stone Corp.	01 Jun 22	
Goyal, Ankur	MMTC PAMP	01 Jun 22	
Forman, Roger	Marathon Company	01 Jun 22	
Asscher, Edward	Edward Asscher	01 Jun 22	
Matturi, Satta Helen Yei	Matturi Fine Jewellery	14 Jul 22	
Neeklakanta, Rajesh	Sequel Secure Logistics Industries	09 Jun 23	
Kallati, Reout	Kallati Int	09 Jun 23	
Rooney, Colleen	Signet Jewellers	09 Jun 23	
Shah, Purvi	De Beers Group of Companies	09 Jun 23	
Shahani, Kareena	IGI India	09 Jun 23	
Shiental, Udi	World Diamond Council	09 Jun 23	
Steinmetz, Michael	Leo Schachter Diamonds	09 Jun 23	
Lahri, Naseem Banu	Lucara Diamonds	07 Dec 23	
Boldt, Zara	Lucara Diamonds	09 Jun 23	07 Dec 23
Meleski, Dave	Richline Group	04 Mar 24	

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.

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board



.....
Mr D Meleski
Director

Date: 24th April 2024
.....

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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;
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Council for Responsible Jewellery Practices Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet 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 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 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.

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

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 in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; 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 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

- 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, and from our knowledge and experience;
- 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;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence where applicable; 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.

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.

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

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;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reviewing relevant correspondence.

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.



Katherine Wilkes FCA DChA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Critchleys Audit LLP

Date:26/4/24.....

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Beaver House
23-38 Hythe Bridge Street
Oxford
OX1 2EP

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Income	4,154,778	2,578,478
Administrative expenses	(3,344,855)	(2,995,180)
Other operating income	149,080	121,050
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating surplus/(deficit)	959,003	(295,652)
Interest receivable and similar income	34,455	3,121
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus/(deficit) before taxation	993,458	(292,531)
Tax on surplus/(deficit)	(6,546)	(593)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<u>986,912</u>	<u>(293,124)</u>

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	986,912	(293,124)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>986,912</u>	<u>(293,124)</u>

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		512,404		379,433
Tangible assets	5		21,790		22,002
			<u>534,194</u>		<u>401,435</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	645,097		246,902	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,260,017		2,325,237	
		<u>3,905,114</u>		<u>2,572,139</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,532,623)</u>		<u>(1,053,800)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,372,491</u>		<u>1,518,339</u>
Net assets			<u>2,906,685</u>		<u>1,919,774</u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			<u>2,906,685</u>		<u>1,919,774</u>
Members' funds			<u>2,906,685</u>		<u>1,919,774</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on24/4/24..... and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr D Meleski
Director

Company registration number 05449042 (England and Wales)

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Council for Responsible Jewellery Practices Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor, 11 Gough Square, London, United Kingdom, EC4A 3DE.

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 the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include vat where it is non-reclaimable.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

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

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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

Software	10 years straight line
----------	------------------------

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and equipment	4 years straight line
Office Fixtures and fittings	5 years 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 surplus or deficit.

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

1.7 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.

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.

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.8 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax for its regular activities, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit. Corporation tax is payable on interest earned.

1.9 Employee benefits

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

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Foreign exchange

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

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. Residual value assessments consider issues such as the remaining life of the assets and projected disposal values.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives taking into account impairments, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and any impairments are assessed annually and may vary depending on the number of factors. Impairment assessments consider issues such as if the asset is still in use and projected future cash flows from the intangible asset.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	23	18

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	443,986
Additions	184,641
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	628,627
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2023	64,553
Amortisation charged for the year	51,670
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	116,223
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	512,404
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2022	379,433
	<hr/> <hr/>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	44,102
Additions	11,969
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	56,071
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2023	22,100
Depreciation charged in the year	12,181
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	34,281
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	21,790
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2022	22,002
	<hr/> <hr/>

COUNCIL FOR RESPONSIBLE JEWELLERY PRACTICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

6 Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	517,043	111,970
Other debtors	47,209	34,207
Prepayments and accrued income	80,845	100,725
	<u>645,097</u>	<u>246,902</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	93,276	100,390
Corporation tax	6,546	593
Accruals and deferred income	1,432,801	952,817
	<u>1,532,623</u>	<u>1,053,800</u>

8 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.

9 Operating lease commitments

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
	<u>189,750</u>	<u>35,000</u>