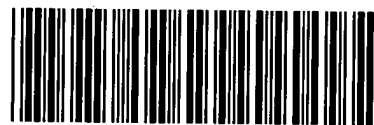


The Thirty Club Of London Limited
(Company Limited by Guarantee Without Share Capital)

The Thirty Club Of London Limited
Registration Number: 167635

Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 July 2023

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COMPANIES HOUSE

The Thirty Club Of London Limited

(Company Limited by Guarantee Without Share Capital)

Report Of The Committee

The Committee submit here their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2023 and the independent auditors' report thereon.

Principal Activities and Business Review

The principal activity of the Company is to organise monthly events for members.

In essence, the business model of the club is that membership fees cover the running cost of the club and that dinners make a modest profit to build towards reserves.

For the year ended 31 July 2023 the Company will have a profit £2,064, increasing the reserves to £32,106, below the recommended minimum of £40,000.

Future Developments

The 22/23 season saw reduced attendance versus the pre-Covid period and it is unclear if this will continue as Covid continues to wane. However, for the purposes of forecasting, we have assumed returning to previous attendance levels and even if this not achieved, we still expect to make a small profit in 23/24.

During 22/23 several actions were taken to reduce dining costs and the result of these will flow through the 23/24 season. However, despite this Claridges are increasing their costs and therefore we will increase dinner costs by £5 +VAT. In addition, subscription costs will increase by £50 + VAT to cover increased costs, such as audit fees.

We will maintain the ambition to set our target reserves at £40,000 and seek to achieve that level over the course of a couple of years.

Committee Of Management And Their Interests

The following have served as Officers of the Committee during the year, and up to the date of signing these financial statements unless otherwise stated:

Karen Blackett *
Matt Brittin
Grant Duncan *
Carolyn McCall *
Sara Bennison
Helen Calcraft
Rita Clifton
William Eccleshare
Richard Eyre
David Kershaw
Debbie Klein*
Guy Laurence
Amanda Mackenzie
James Murphy
Serpil Timuray

* These Officers of the Committee are also directors of the Company who have served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements.

The Directors of the Committee are also members of the Company at 31 July 2023.

The Thirty Club Of London Limited (Company Limited by Guarantee Without Share Capital)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for 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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

Independent Auditors

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Moore Kingston Smith be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

By Order of the Board



Grant Duncan
Hon Secretary

The Thirty Club Of London Limited
(Company Limited By Guarantee Without Share Capital)

***Independent auditors' report to the members of The
Thirty Club of London Limited***

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Thirty Club of London Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2023 which comprise the balance sheet, the income and expenditure account and the cash flow statement for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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.

The Thirty Club Of London Limited (Company Limited By Guarantee Without Share Capital)

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 there is 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 the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit

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evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, 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.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and UK taxation legislation
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.

**The Thirty Club Of London Limited
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- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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 for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company's members those matters which we are required to include in an auditor's report addressed to them. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the company and company's members as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Moore Kingston Smith LLP

**Esther Carder (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London**

The Thirty Club Of London Limited
(Company Limited By Guarantee Without Share Capital)

Income and Expenditure Account For The Year Ended 31 July 2023

	<i>Notes</i>	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
Revenue – events		170,993	170,993	172,156	172,156
Cost of events			(162,890)		(175,038)
			8,103		(2,882)
Revenue – subscriptions		28,250	28,250	30,000	30,000
Gross surplus			36,353		27,118
Total income		199,243		202,156	
Administrative expenses	2		(34,289)		(30,755)
Profit For The Financial Year			2,064		(3,637)
Surplus brought forward as at 01 August			30,042		33,679
Surplus carried forward as at 31 July	10		32,106		30,042

The Company has no recognised surplus or deficit other than as above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The income and expenditure for the year and for the previous year all derive from continuing operations.


The Thirty Club Of London Limited
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Balance Sheet As At 31 July 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Current Assets			
Debtors	5	8,567	24,304
Cash at bank and in hand	8,9	30,676	15,542
		<hr/> 39,243	<hr/> 39,846
Creditors - Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(7,137)	(9,804)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Current Assets		32,106	30,042
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated Surplus	10	32,106	30,042
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 11 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 10 were approved by the board on 12 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



Director

Registration Number: 00167635

The Thirty Club Of London Limited
(Company Limited By Guarantee Without Share Capital)

Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended 31 July 2023

	<i>Notes</i>	2023 £	2022 £
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) From Operating Activities	7	15,134	(18,693)
Increase (Decrease) In Cash	8,9	15,134	(18,693)

The Thirty Club Of London Limited

(Company Limited By Guarantee Without Share Capital)

Notes to The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 July 2023

1. Accounting Policies

The Thirty Club of London Ltd ("the Company") is a company limited by guarantee without share capital incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Charlotte Building, 17 Gresse Street, London, W1T 1QL.

Basis of accounting

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and for all years presented and are set out below.

Going Concern

The company made a profit during the year of £2,064 and as at the balance sheet date had net assets of £32,106.

As a result the directors believe that the company will be able to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Financial Statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The directors are of the opinion that there are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities of the Company.

Revenue Recognition

Income from events represents amounts paid by members for attendance at monthly dinners and is recognised when the dinner takes place. Subscriptions income represents an annual subscription charge for membership and is accounted for on an accrual's basis over the period to which it relates. All income arises from continuing activities within the United Kingdom.

Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis in the period to which they relate.

The Thirty Club Of London Limited
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Notes to The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 July 2023 (Continued)

2. Administrative Expenses

The surplus on ordinary activities is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Printing and communications	334	952
Administration	19,998	19,000
Honoraria	1,569	1,584
Sundry	7,638	6,719
Audit	4,750	2,500
	34,289	30,750

The Company has no employees and none of the 5 officers received any remunerations for services provided for the year or for the preceding year.

The auditors charge for the annual audit of the financial statements of The Thirty Club £4,750 (2022: £2,500).

The club collects a charity donation during the December's dinner each year and this is paid straight to the chosen charity, so there is no impact on expenditure. In 2023 the Company raised £4,440 (2022: £5,805).

3. Corporation Tax

The company made a profit in the year but no corporation tax is payable due to the Club not being liable to taxation on the basis that it was derived from the members (the concept of mutual trading).

4. Limited Liability

The Company is limited by guarantee, the liability of the members being limited to £1 each. The number of members at 31 July 2023 was 128 (2022 :131). There is no share capital.

The Thirty Club Of London Limited
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Notes to The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 July 2023 (Continued)

5. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts due from members	8,340	24,077
Prepayments	227	227
	8,567	24,304

6. Creditors - Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,856	6,641
VAT payable	675	41
Accruals	4,606	3,122
	7,137	9,804

7. Reconciliation Of Surplus To Net Cash Inflow /(Outflow) From Ordinary Activities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Profit for the financial year	2,064	(3,637)
(Increase)Decrease in debtors	15,737	(19,958)
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	(2,667)	4,902
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from ordinary activities	15,134	(18,693)

8. Reconciliation to Net Funds

	2023	2022
	£	£
Increase / (Decrease) in cash in the year	15,134	(18,693)
Changes in net funds resulting from cash flows	15,134	(18,693)
Opening net funds	15,542	34,235
Closing net funds	30,676	15,542

The Thirty Club Of London Limited
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Notes to The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 July 2023 (Continued)

9. Analysis Of Changes in Net Funds

	At 1 August 2022 £	Cash Flow £	At 31 July 2023 £
Cash at bank	15,542	15,134	30,676

10. Reconciliation of Movements In Members' Surplus

	2023 £	2022 £
Opening members' surplus at 1 August	30,042	33,679
Surplus for the financial year	2,064	(3,637)
Closing members' surplus at 31 July	32,106	30,042

11. Related party transactions

The Officers of the Committee have paid subscriptions and dinner invoices on an arms' length basis in the normal course of being a member of the Club.