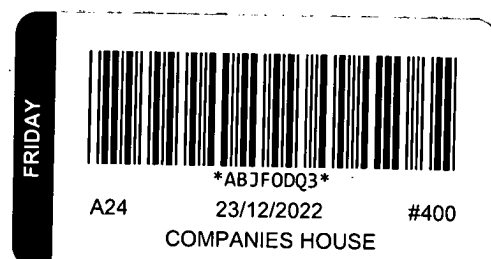


English National Ballet Enterprises Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022



Registered in England and Wales
Registered Company number: 02361077

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT.....	3
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	5
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ENGLISH NATIONAL BALLET ENTERPRISES LIMITED.....	6
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS.....	10
BALANCE SHEET.....	11
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	12
1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES	12
2. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS REMUNERATION.....	13
3. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION	14
4. PENSIONS	14
5. TAXATION.....	14
6. SHARE CAPITAL.....	14
7. PARENT UNDERTAKING.....	14
8. OPERATING LICENSES RECEIVABLE	15

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors are pleased to present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2022.

Principal Activities and Business Review

The principal activity of English National Ballet Enterprises Limited ("the Company") is the commercial hiring out of the facilities owned by English National Ballet at the Mulryan Centre for Dance at London City Island, the raising of corporate sponsorship funds for English National Ballet, producing ballet productions, and ancillary trading.

The trading results of the Company are set out in the statement of income and retained earnings. Any distributable taxable profit is distributed to the parent charity, English National Ballet. A deed of covenant was signed in the year ended 31 March 2018 creating an obligation for the Company to pay its taxable profits as a gift aid distribution to English National Ballet, and therefore distributions are accrued at the end of each financial year. There were distributable profits available at 31 March 2022.

Plans for Future Developments

During the year Covid-19 put a short-term halt to the facilities being accessible by hirers. Upon reopening in July 2021, the work done pre-Covid to establish and coordinate efficient delivery of services for external hirers and events was restarted.

The Company will continue to raise funds for English National Ballet through corporate sponsorship and hospitality packages, hiring out of space for events at the Mulryan Centre for Dance.

Directors

The Board are all are non-executive Directors and the following served during the year and up to the date of this report.

Sue Butcher Chair

Christopher Marks

Company Secretary

Grace Chan

Employees

The Company has no direct employees but is recharged a proportion of employee salaries and on costs from the parent company.

Political and charitable donations

Other than the distribution to the parent charitable company, English National Ballet Limited (charity registration number 735040) under the deed of covenant described above, the Company made no political or charitable donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2021: £nil).

ENGLISH NATIONAL BALLET ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Registered Company Number: 02361077

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is not aware; and each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as director to make him/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

In accordance with the Company's articles, a resolution proposing that Moore Kingston Smith LLP be re-appointed as auditor of the Company will be put to a General meeting.

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

On behalf of the Board



Sue Butcher
Director

24 November 2022

English National Ballet Enterprises Ltd
Mulryan Centre for Dance
41 Hopewell Square
London
E14 0SY

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ENGLISH NATIONAL BALLET ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of English National Ballet Enterprises (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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 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 March 2022 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.

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 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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 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.
- 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

James Cross (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

19 December 2022

6th Floor
9 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2AP

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Turnover		1,459	483
Staff costs	3	(115)	(194)
Other operating charges		(330)	(1,125)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1	1,014	(836)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	-	-
Total comprehensive income		1,014	(836)
Retained earnings brought forward:		(836)	-
Distribution to parent charity under gift aid		(178)	-
Retained earnings carried forward		-	(836)

The notes on page 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements

ENGLISH NATIONAL BALLET ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Registered Company Number: 02361077

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Current assets:			
Debtors due within one year		255	20
Other debtors		4	33
Prepayments and accrued income		186	5
Cash at bank		1,633	320
Total current assets		2,078	378
Liabilities: amounts falling due within one year			
Other creditors		(11)	-
Deferred income		(1,720)	(79)
Amounts due to parent undertaking		(347)	(1,135)
Total current liabilities		(2,078)	(1,214)
Total net assets		-	(836)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	-	-
Retained earnings		-	(836)
Shareholders' funds		-	(836)

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

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

These accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 November 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Sue Butcher
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Company information

English National Ballet Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office is 41 Hopewell Square, Mulryan Centre for Dance, London, E14 0SY.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of 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 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 thousand pounds.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have considered the company's cashflow and trading position and are confident that the company will continue to make a profit on its trading activities in the forthcoming financial years. On this basis the directors are confident that the company can continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Donations, event and advertising income is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which the Company is entitled to receipt and it is probable that income will be received and the amount can be measured with reasonable certainty.

Sponsorship and corporate membership income is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which the sponsor or member consumes the relevant benefits.

Cash at bank and in hand

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

Financial instruments

The company has only basic financial instruments measured at amortised cost, with no financial instruments classified as other, or basic instruments measured at fair value.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Retirement benefits

The Company does not have any direct employees but is recharged by the parent charity for services provided. The pension costs included in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings are for a proportion of the contributions made to a defined contribution retirement scheme by the parent charity and are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The Board are all non-executive directors and did not receive remuneration in the year relating to qualifying services (2021: £nil). In the current and prior year, all auditor remuneration was borne by the parent company.

ENGLISH NATIONAL BALLET ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Registered Company Number: 02361077

3. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The Company does not have any direct employees. All salaries and associated costs were charged by the parent company, English National Ballet, throughout the period. The recharge from the parent company is based on the amount of activity directly attributable to revenues generated by English National Ballet Enterprises Limited. 2021 figures are net of amounts recovered from the furlough scheme.

	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
The breakdown of employee costs recharged were:		
Wages and salaries	98	140
Social security costs	13	34
Pensions	4	20
	<u>115</u>	<u>194</u>
	Number	Number
Average full-time-equivalent employees recharged by parent company	<u>1.92</u>	<u>2.53</u>

4. PENSIONS

The pension represents contributions paid by the parent company to defined contribution schemes of which a proportion is then recharged to the company. In 2022 £4,421 was recharged by the parent company (2021: £19,812).

5. TAXATION

There is no taxation in this or previous years as the Company's distribution to parent charity English National Ballet is an allowable deduction from taxable profit.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

7. PARENT UNDERTAKING

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of English National Ballet, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the group accounts of English National Ballet which is the only group that consolidates the Company's accounts, may be obtained at Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

8. OPERATING LICENSES RECEIVABLE

At the reporting end date, the company had license agreements for the following minimum license payments: -

	2022 £000s	2021 £000s
Within one year	45	45
Between two and five years	69	114
In over 5 years	-	-
	<u>114</u>	<u>159</u>