Company registration number 03526717 (England and Wales)

# BLACKSTONE CHAMBERS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors Mr Ian Mill KC

Ms Monica Carss-Frisk KC Mr Robert Howe KC Mr Andrew Hunter KC Mr Anthony Peto KC

Secretary Ms Julia Hornor

Company number 03526717

Registered office Wilmington House

High Street East Grinstead West Sussex RH19 3AU

Auditor BSG Valentine(UK) LLP

Lynton House

7-12 Tavistock Square

London WC1H 9BQ

**Business address** Blackstone Chambers

Blackstone House

Temple London EC4Y 9BW

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#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### Fair review of the business

Blackstone Chambers Limited ("the Company") is the management company for Blackstone Chambers, a long-established set of barristers. It collects levies from the members of Blackstone Chambers to cover the running costs and to repay its loans. The Company takes pride in providing reliable services for the members of Blackstone Chambers and supporting its good reputation.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

Blackstone Chambers has set up different committees for the management of the business and the execution of the Chambers' strategy, including the financial management of the Company. The Company is exposed to a few financial risks that include credit risk and liquidity risk.

The management committee reviews the liquidity risks on a monthly basis through a robust system to ensure that there are sufficient funds available to continue in operational existence and to meet liabilities. In managing the credit risks, the Company has implemented policies that require all barristers to set up a Direct Debit to collect payments of the sales invoices.

#### **Future Developments and performance**

There have been no significant changes in the Company's activities during the year and to date. We are confident of achieving the objectives of the business and attracting new members to Chambers.

#### Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators used by the Company to monitor performance and to run the business are as follows:

- 1. Maintaining an operating cash flow which enables the Company to maintain a healthy operating cycle while reflecting the objective to generate a stable but low net profit margin(net profit margin 2022 was 4.8%(2021:8.5%)).
- 2. Maintaining a balanced workforce to support the business requirements of the management Company.
- 3. Focusing on the barristers' satisfaction and retention.

These key performance indicators are monitored monthly and appropriate actions are taken.

On behalf of the board

Mr Anthony Peto KC

Director

Date 16th Lounder 2072

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of providing administrative services to the members of Blackstone Chambers.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

The Company does not have a policy of paying dividends.

#### Directors

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

Mr Ian Mill KC
Ms Monica Carss-Frisk KC
Mr Robert Howe KC
Mr Andrew Hunter KC
Mr Anthony Peto KC

#### **Auditor**

BSG Valentine(UK) LLP were appointed as auditor to the Company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 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 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.

#### 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 auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

On behalf of the board

Mr Anthony Peto KC

Director

Date: 16 12 Docember 2022

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF BLACKSTONE CHAMBERS LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Blackstone Chambers Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows 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 March 2022 and of its 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

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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 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.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BLACKSTONE CHAMBERS 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 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, 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, 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.

Based on our understanding and accumulated knowledge of the Company and the sector in which it operates we identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations. Our procedures included agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiry of management, a review of finance meeting meetings and performing analytical review procedures to identify any unusual relationships that may indicate a material misstatement. We tested the appropriateness of journals to address the risk of fraud through management override of controls. We also performed appropriate testing in respect of the risk of fraud in revenue recognition by agreeing revenue for the year to underlying budgets and individual client calculations and invoicing. Relevant laws and regulations, together with potential fraud risks, were communicated to the audit engagement team at the planning stage to ensure they remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

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.

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BLACKSTONE CHAMBERS LIMITED

#### 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.

BSG Valentine (UK) UP

Gary Allen FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BSG Valentine(UK) LLP

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

Date: 16/12/2022

Lynton House 7-12 Tavistock Square London WC1H 9BQ

# STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
<b>Turnover</b> Administrative expenses	3	11,273,935 (10,225,855)	10,404,062 (8,932,381)
Operating profit	4	1,048,080	1,471,681
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(251,331)	(187,935)
Profit before taxation		796,749	1,283,746
Tax on profit	8	(250,286)	(399,023)
Profit for the financial year		546,463	884,723
Retained earnings brought forward		1,417,596	532,873
Retained earnings carried forward		1,964,059	1,417,596

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

•		20	2022		21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		1		1
Tangible assets	11		7,024,302		2,830,623
			7,024,303		2,830,624
Current assets					
Debtors	10	3,598,101		3,437,324	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	5,644,696		9,419,239	
		9,242,797		12,856,563	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	13				
one year		(8,122,430)		(9,300,733)	
Net current assets			1,120,367		3,555,830
Total assets less current liabilities			8,144,670		6,386,454
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(5,699,839)		(4,737,073)
Provisions for liabilities			(480,767)		(231,780)
Net assets		·	1,964,064		1,417,601
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		5		5
Profit and loss reserves			1,964,059		1,417,596
Total equity			1,964,064		1,417,601
					· <del></del>

Mr Anthony Peto KC

Director

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Company Registration No. 03526717

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

·				••	•
<b>A</b> t.	otes	20 £	22 £	20 £	21 £
N	Oles	L	L	£	~
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	22		122,405		2,502,473
Interest paid			(251,331)		(187,935)
Corporation Taxes paid			(129,847)		(37,784)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating					
activities			(258,773)		2,276,754
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(4,748,914)		(2,101,444)	
Receipts arising from loans made		3,000		3,000	
Net cash used in investing activities			(4,745,914)		(2,098,444)
Financing activities					
Net new bank loans		1,190,144		2,054,869	
Net cash generated from financing		•			
activities			1,190,144		2,054,869
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash					
equivalents			(3,814,543)		2,233,179
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			9,389,239		7,156,060
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			5,574,696		9,389,239
Relating to:			5.044.000		0.440.000
Cash at bank and in hand			5,644,696		9,419,239
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(70,000)		(30,000)
			<del></del>		(00,000)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

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#### Company information

Blackstone Chambers Limited (registered number 03526717) Is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wilmington House, High Street, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 3AU and its place of business is Blackstone House, Temple, London, EC4Y 9BW.

#### 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.

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 £.

#### 1.2 Going concern

Taking into account a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and for this reason the going concern basis has continued to be adopted in preparing these accounts.

#### 1.3 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.

Turnover is recognised on an accruals basis as services are provided to the barristers.

#### 1.4 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.

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:

Website development

3 Years Straight line

#### 1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements

Straight line over 10 years or life of lease if shorter.

Office equipment Fixtures & Fittings Computer Equipment Library Straight line over 5 years 15% per annum straight line Straight line over 5 years 20% per annum 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 profit or loss.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 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.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity shares issued by the Company are recorded at a nominal value. Equity dividends are not paid as the Company's purpose is to serve Blackstone Chambers' members rather than produce a return for its shareholders.

#### 1.10 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

		2022	2021
	,	£	. £
	Other revenue		
	Rent from Resident members	11,142,340	10,289,842
	Rent from Non Resident members	131,594	114,220
		<del></del>	
4	Operating profit		
		2022	2021
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	437,603	508,675
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	265,631	1,268
	Operating lease charges	2,185,895	1,429,248

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

202	2022	Auditor's remuneration	5
	£	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	
0.00	. 40.000	For audit services	
9,00	10,000	Audit of the financial statements of the company	
		Employees	6
ne year was	by the Company during th	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed	
202 Numbe	2022 Number		
3	35	Management and administration	
	<del>,                                    </del>	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	
202	2022 £	Their aggregate remuneration comprised.	
3,516,47	3,597,533	Wages and salaries	
423,17 30,93	477,015 31,452	Social security costs Pension costs	
3,970,58	4,106,000		
		Interest payable and similar expenses	7
202 <sup>.</sup>	2022 £		
187,93	251,331 ————	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	
		Taxation	8
202	2022 £		
129,84	1,299	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	
		Deferred tax	
269,176	100,063 104,793	Origination and reversal of timing differences Changes in tax rates	
269,176	248,987	Total deferred tax	
399,023	250,286	Total tax charge	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8	Taxation		(Continued)
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	e year based o	n the profit or
		2022 £	2021 £
	Profit before taxation	796,749	1,283,746
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	151,382	243,912
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	88,077	17,903
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(238,160)	(131,968)
	Deferred tax movement	248,987	269,176
	Taxation charge for the year	250,286	399,023
9	Intangible fixed assets  Cost At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022  Amortisation and impairment		Website development £
	At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022		84,024
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		1
	At 31 March 2021		1
10	Debtors	2022	2024
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	2021 £
	Trade debtors	2,179,052	2,414,067
	Other debtors	1,013,014	189,284
	Prepayments and accrued income	406,035	833,973
		3,598,101	3,437,324

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

11	Tangible fixed assets						
		Short Leasehold	Office equipment	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Library	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 April 2021	3,948,434	18,541	64,348	211,611	23,555	4,266,489
	Additions	4,681,528	•	114	215,272	-	4,896,914
	Disposals	(559,777)	(4,632)	(17,503)	(2,860)	-	(584,772)
	At 31 March 2022	8,070,185	13,909	46,959	424,023	23,555	8,578,631
	Depreciation and Impairment		•		<del>,</del>		
	At 1 April 2021 Depreciation charged in the	1,170,371	15,775	38,560	187,607	23,553	1,435,866
	year	408,377	1,092	6,300	21,834	-	437,603
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(294,680)	(4,632)	(16,968)	(2,860)	-	(319,140)
	At 31 March 2022	1,284,068	12,235	27,892	206,581	23,553	1,554,329
	Carrying amount				<del></del> .		
	At 31 March 2022	6,786,117 ————	1,674	19,067	217,442	2	7,024,302
	At 31 March 2021	2,778,063	2,766	25,788	24,004	2	2,830,623
12	Bank					2022 £	2021 £
	Current account					2,126,303	1,770,634
	Fees account			•		3,016,991	3,624,773
	Chambers loan account					499,405	4,023,734
	Petty cash					1,997	98
						5,644,696	9,419,239

The balance on the fees account represents monies received by the Company in respect of fees due to members of the chambers and held for the benefit of the individual members. An equal amount is thus included in Trade Creditors reflecting the company's liability to the barristers concerned.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	•		2022	2021
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	15	840,174	572,796
	Trade creditors		3,400,580	5,397,675
	Corporation tax		1,299	129,847
	Other taxation and social security		427,202	220,658
	Other creditors		2,790,742	2,393,690
	Accruals and deferred income		662,433	586,067
			8,122,430 =====	9,300,733
14	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
			2022	2021
		Notes .	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	15	5,699,839	4,737,073
15	Loans and overdrafts			
			2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans		6,470,013	5,279,869
	Bank overdrafts		70,000	30,000
			6,540,013	5,309,869
	Payable within one year		840,174	572,796
	Payable after one year		3,422,056	2,406,785
	Payable after five years		2,277,783	2,330,288

Bank borrowings are supported by guarantees from five members which in turn are supported by cross guarantees by all barristers who use the facilities provided by the Company.

Per the loan agreements, there will be fixed monthly repayments of the capital and interest up to 31 July 2029, when the loans will be fully repaid. The interest is payable at an average rate of 4.16% on the principal amount.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 16. Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

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

	2022 £	2021 €
Within one year	1,437,356	2,662,017
Between two and five years	4,194,800	4,194,803
In over five years	4,456,975	4,850,234
	10,089,131	11,707,054
	·	

#### 17 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2022	Liabilities 2021
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated Capital Allowances	480,767	231,780
Movements in the year:		2022 £
Liability at 1 April 2021 Charge to profit or loss		231,780 248,987
Liability at 31 March 2022		480,767

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse in a few years and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature by then. Details of the deferred tax provision is provided in note 7.

#### 18 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2022 £	2021 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	31,452	30,932

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

19	Share capital	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£	
	Issued and fully paid					
	Ordinary of £1 each	5	5	5	5	
20	Capital commitments					
	Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:					
	, and and some action of the control products		•	2022	2021	
				£	£	
	Acquisition of tangible fixed assets			185,000	4,700,000	
	- 1040-1010 or tang					

This is secured by a guarantee provided by five members which in turn are supported by cross guarantees by all barristers who use the facilities provided by the Company.

#### 21 Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Service charges levied to directors during the year totalled £1,306,821 (2021: £1,091,489), of which £240,999 (2021: £112,817) was included in trade debtors at the year end. The services charges were raised on normal commercial terms.

#### 22 Cash generated from operations

	2022	2021
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	546,463	884,723
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	250,286	399,023
Finance costs	251,331	187,935
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	265,631	1,268
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	437,604	508,675
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	(163,777)	(1,186,108)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,465,133)	1,706,957
Cash generated from operations	122,405	2,502,473

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Analysis of changes in net debt	
	2022
	£
Opening net funds/(debt)	
Cash at bank and in hand	9,389,236
Fees account	(3,624,772)
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(5,279,869)
	484,595
Changes in net debt arising from:	
Cash flows of the entity	(3,814,543)
Movement in fees account	607,781
Loans advanced	(1,190,144)
Closing net funds/(debt) as analysed below	(3,912,311)
Closing net funds/(debt)	
Cash at bank and in hand	5,574,696
Fees account	(3,016,991)
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(6,470,013)
	(3,912,308)

The liability-in respect of fees held on trust for the barristers has been deducted from the cash at bank balance in arriving at net debt.