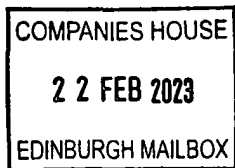


Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC322417 (England and Wales)

BW SIPP LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022



BW SIPP LLP

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated members	Barnett Waddingham LLP J M Bassett
Limited liability partnership number	OC322417
Registered office	2 London Wall Place London EC2Y 5AU
Auditor	Johnston Carmichael LLP 7-11 Melville Street Edinburgh EH3 7PE

BW SIPP LLP

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BW SIPP LLP

MEMBERS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

The members present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership is the provision of administration services for Self-Invested Personal Pensions.

Members' drawings, contributions and repayments

The members' drawings policy allows Barnett Waddingham LLP, the sole capital member, to draw profits subject to cash requirements of the business.

Members' capital is treated as a liability as required by FRS 102 section 22 except where capital is required for statutory purposes where it is treated as equity.

Members' capital requirement is reviewed regularly by Barnett Waddingham LLP with regard to the regulatory capital requirement. The amount of capital is determined by Barnett Waddingham LLP with regard to those financial requirements and capital cannot be withdrawn if such withdrawal would result in the LLP failing to meet the capital requirement.

Designated members

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

Barnett Waddingham LLP
J M Bassett

Auditor

The auditor, Johnston Carmichael LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008).

Statement of disclosure to auditor

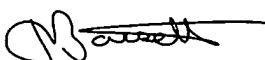
Each of the members in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the members are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the limited liability partnership's auditor is unaware, and
- the members have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as members in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the limited liability partnership's auditor is aware of that information.

Small LLPs exemption

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

Approved by the members on 21/09/2022 and signed on behalf by: .



.....
J M Bassett
Designated Member

BW SIPP LLP

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

The members are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Under company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) the members 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 limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members 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 limited liability partnership will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the limited liability partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

BW SIPP LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BW SIPP LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BW SIPP LLP (the 'limited liability partnership') for the year ended 31 May 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Members' Interests and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the limited liability partnership's affairs as at 31 May 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 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

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 responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the limited liability partnership 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 members' 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 limited liability partnership'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 members 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 members 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.

BW SIPP LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BW SIPP LLP

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 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the members were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small limited liability partnerships regime.

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the members' responsibilities statement, the members 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 members 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 members are responsible for assessing the limited liability partnership'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 members either intend to liquidate the limited liability partnership 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.

Extent to which the audit is 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.

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the LLP, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"
- Companies Act 2006
- Corporation Tax legislation
- VAT legislation
- Financial Conduct Authority regulations
- General Data Protection Regulation
- Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships"

BW SIPP LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BW SIPP LLP

Extent to which the audit is considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We gained an understanding of how the LLP is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of submitted returns and of board minutes.

We assessed the susceptibility of the LLP's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how management and those charged with governance were remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how management and those charged with governance oversee the implementation and operation of controls. In areas of the financial statements where the risks were considered to be higher, we performed procedures to address each identified risk. As a result of performing these procedures we have assessed no areas as having a heightened risk of fraud.

The following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- enquiring of management and those charged with governance regarding the actual or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and following up on any items identified to ensure no irregularities included;
- reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the LLP's procurement of legal and professional services;
- performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing judgements made by management in their calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that 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 intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the limited liability partnership'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 limited liability partnership and the limited liability partnership's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Johnston Carmichael LLP

Barry Masson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

22 September 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

7-11 Melville Street
Edinburgh
EH3 7PE

BW SIPP LLP

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		6,821,979	6,503,531
Administrative expenses		(6,250,000)	(5,468,398)
Other operating income		12	335
Operating profit		571,991	1,035,468
Interest receivable and similar income		2	110
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		571,993	1,035,578
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		571,993	1,035,578
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	4	(571,993)	(1,035,578)
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members		-	-

BW SIPP LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,764,435		3,328,410	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,267,329		3,083,755	
		<u>6,031,764</u>		<u>6,412,165</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(384,571)</u>		<u>(336,965)</u>	
Net current assets and net assets attributable to members		<u>5,647,193</u>		<u>6,075,200</u>	
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits		2,447,193		3,275,200	
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity		3,200,000		2,800,000	
		<u>5,647,193</u>		<u>6,075,200</u>	
Total members' interests					
Loans and other debts due to members		2,447,193		3,275,200	
Members' other interests		3,200,000		2,800,000	
		<u>5,647,193</u>		<u>6,075,200</u>	

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

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 21/09/2022 and are signed on their behalf by:



J M Bassett
Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC322417

BW SIPP LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Current financial year	EQUITY		DEBT	TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' capital	Other amounts	Total	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members		3,275,200		
Members' interests at 1 June 2021	2,800,000	3,275,200	3,275,200	6,075,200
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	571,993	571,993	571,993
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	2,800,000	3,847,193	3,847,193	6,647,193
Introduced by members	400,000	-	-	400,000
Transfer of excess capital	-	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)	(1,400,000)
Members' interests at 31 May 2022	3,200,000	2,447,193	2,447,193	5,647,193

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Amounts due to members" will rank after debts due to unsecured creditors.

Members' capital (classified as equity) is in respect of regulatory capital requirements. The amount of the regulatory capital is determined by Barnett Waddingham LLP on a regular basis with regard to the financial requirements. The capital cannot be withdrawn if such withdrawal would result in the limited liability partnership failing to meet the capital requirement.

BW SIPP LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

Prior financial year	EQUITY		DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other		Loans and other debts due to		MEMBERS'
	interests		members less any amounts due		INTERESTS
			from members in debtors		
	Members'		Other	Total	Total
	capital		amounts		2021
	£		£	£	£
Amounts due to members			3,739,622		
Members' interests at 1 June 2020	2,800,000		3,739,622	3,739,622	6,539,622
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-		1,035,578	1,035,578	1,035,578
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-		-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	2,800,000		4,775,200	4,775,200	7,575,200
Transfer of excess capital	-		(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Members' interests at 31 May 2021	2,800,000		3,275,200	3,275,200	6,075,200

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Amounts due to members" will rank after debts due to unsecured creditors.

Members' capital (classified as equity) is in respect of regulatory capital requirements. The amount of the regulatory capital is determined by Barnett Waddingham LLP on a regular basis with regard to the financial requirements. The capital cannot be withdrawn if such withdrawal would result in the limited liability partnership failing to meet the capital requirement.

BW SIPP LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

BW SIPP LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in December 2018, together 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 entities 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 limited liability partnership. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

The limited liability partnership is a qualifying entity under FRS 102 section 1.2 on the grounds that its ultimate parent entity (Barnett Waddingham LLP) prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, in which the limited liability partnership's results are included. These accounts are available from Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF.

1.2 Going concern

The Members are satisfied that, based on a review of cash flow forecasts beyond the next 12 months, that the LLP will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and thus consider the LLP as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises consideration received or receivable in respect of the provision of administration services for Self-Invested Personal Pensions. Consideration received or receivable is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the limited liability partnership obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding Value Added Tax.

Services provided to clients during the year, which are unbilled at the balance sheet date, are recognised as turnover. Unbilled turnover is included as accrued income in debtors.

If, at the balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

BW SIPP LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

Member's capital (classified as equity) is in respect of regulatory capital requirements. The member's manage the regulatory capital requirements and will contribute additional capital as required.

1.5 Members' remuneration

The allocation of profits is agreed in advance of the year end and the Members' Agreement stipulates that any and all residual profit must be paid out to members rather than retained by the limited liability partnership. As a result, members' remuneration equals the profit for the financial year of the limited liability partnership, as the limited liability partnership has an obligation, at the year end date to pay out in full such profits for the year. Drawings by members on account of profits for the year reduce the amounts due to members at the year end.

1.6 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the LLP becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate, receivable or payable, are recorded at transaction price, including transaction costs. Any losses arising from an impairment review at the reporting date are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 partnership 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

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from connected parties, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.7 Work in progress

Work in progress held at the year end represents fixed fees and time spent on the administration services for Self-Invested Personal Pensions and is included in debtors. This value represents the recoverable work in progress balance being unbilled time and fixed fee amounts due.

BW SIPP LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the limited liability partnership's accounting policies, the members 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.

Work in progress

In respect of client balances included within work in progress at the year end, an estimate is required of their recoverability. The recoverability of work in progress is determined by management, taking account of the expected fee levels, anticipated further work to follow and other relevant factors. Provision is made for work in progress that is not considered to be recoverable. WIP of £748,242 (2021: £1,015,440) is included in prepayments and accrued income within debtors.

Fixed fee income

Some work undertaken by the entity is completed for a fixed fee, charged annually. Management assess the work involved in respect of each type of fixed fee, and consider the period over which the income should be recognised. Management also consider whether income should be recognised on a straight line basis, or at specific points in the cycle of work, depending on the pattern of work anticipated.

3 Employees

The entity does not have any employees. All employees of the group are paid through the fellow group entity, Barnett Waddingham Actuaries and Consultants Ltd, and costs are recharged through management charge.

4 Members' remuneration

	2022 Number	2021 Number
The average number of members during the year was	5	5
	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration under participation rights	571,993	1,035,578

BW SIPP LLP

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

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	545,223	737,048
Amounts owed by group undertakings	945,452	730,520
Other debtors	80,105	21,149
Prepayments and accrued income	1,193,655	1,839,693
	<u>2,764,435</u>	<u>3,328,410</u>

Trade debtors are net of a provision of £4,436 (2021: £4,436).

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other taxation and social security	151,365	140,772
Accruals and deferred income	233,206	196,193
	<u>384,571</u>	<u>336,965</u>

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7 Loans and other debts due to members

The BW SIPP LLP Agreement states that all of the profits or losses arising from the limited liability partnership must be allocated to the capital partner, Barnett Waddingham LLP. No other member is entitled to a share of the profit of the limited liability partnership.

8 Parent control

The LLP's ultimate parent undertaking is Barnett Waddingham LLP, a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales, which is the smallest and largest group of entities for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements are available to the public from Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF.