

Limited Liability Partnership registration number OC430367 (England and Wales)

IBB LAW LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

IBB LAW LLP

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated members	J DeBiase J Govier J Mowbray S Mehta
LLP registration number	OC430367
Registered office	Capital Court 30 Windsor Street Uxbridge Middlesex United Kingdom UB8 1AB
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Gladstone House 77-79 High Street Egham Surrey United Kingdom TW20 9HY

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MEMBERS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

The members present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership was that of the provision of legal services.

Members' drawings, contributions and repayments

During the year Members receive monthly drawings representing payments on account of profits which may be allocated to them. The amount of such drawings is determined after considering the working capital requirements of the business.

Profits are allocated to members in accordance with the LLP Members' Agreement.

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:

J DeBiase

J Govier

A Melton

(Resigned 1 July 2023)

J Mowbray

M Underhill

(Resigned 1 May 2022)

S Mehta

(Appointed 1 July 2023)

Auditor

Azets Audit Services were appointed as auditor to the limited liability partnership and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008), a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a Members' Meeting.

Statement of members' responsibilities

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.

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MEMBERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

Approved by the members on 30 January 2024 and signed on behalf by:

J Govier
Designated Member

J Mowbray
Designated Member

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IBB LAW LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IBB Law LLP (the 'limited liability partnership') for the year ended 30 April 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the reconciliation of members' interests, 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 limited liability partnership's affairs as at 30 April 2023 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's 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF IBB LAW LLP

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships 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.

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.

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.

Extent to which 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 and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we 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. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF IBB LAW LLP

Sam Thomas
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

30 January 2024

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Gladstone House
77-79 High Street
Egham
Surrey
United Kingdom
TW20 9HY

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	Notes	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	30 April 2023	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	30 April 2022
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Turnover	3	20,406,994	1,093,252	21,500,246	18,111,858	448,429	18,560,287
Administrative expenses		(16,027,168)	(350,947)	(16,378,115)	(12,941,933)	(390,746)	(13,332,679)
Other operating income		-	-	-	430	-	430
Operating profit	4	4,379,826	742,305	5,122,131	5,170,355	57,683	5,228,038
Interest receivable and similar income	7	224,261	-	224,261	71,700	-	71,700
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(203,149)	-	(203,149)	(164,473)	-	(164,473)
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		4,400,938	742,305	5,143,243	5,077,582	57,683	5,135,265
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	6	(4,400,938)	(742,305)	(5,143,243)	(5,077,582)	(57,683)	(5,135,265)
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members		-	-	-	-	-	-

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		154,189		290,728
Investments	11		8,411		8,411
			<u>162,600</u>		<u>299,139</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	13	10,386,601		8,249,409	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,124,884		1,140,629	
		<u>11,511,485</u>		<u>9,390,038</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(4,583,548)		(3,584,541)	
Net current assets			<u>6,927,937</u>		<u>5,805,497</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>7,090,537</u>		<u>6,104,636</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Provisions	17		(775,341)		(244,727)
Net assets attributable to members			<u><u>6,315,196</u></u>		<u><u>5,859,909</u></u>
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Members' capital classified as a liability			3,410,259		2,910,784
Other amounts			2,904,937		2,949,125
			<u><u>6,315,196</u></u>		<u><u>5,859,909</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 30 January 2024 and are signed on their behalf by:

J Govier
Designated member

J Mowbray
Designated Member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC430367

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RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

Current financial year	DEBT			TOTAL
	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors			MEMBERS'
	Members' capital	Other amounts	Total	INTERESTS
	£	£	£	Total 2023 £
Members' interests at 1 May 2022	2,910,784	2,949,125	5,859,909	5,859,909
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	-	5,143,243	5,143,243	5,143,243
Members' interests after profit for the year	2,910,784	8,092,368	11,003,152	11,003,152
Introduced by members	580,000	-	580,000	580,000
Reclassifications	59,738	(59,738)	-	-
Repayment of capital	(140,263)	-	(140,263)	(140,263)
Drawings	-	(5,328,755)	(5,328,755)	(5,328,755)
Interest	-	201,062	201,062	201,062
Members' interests at 30 April 2023	3,410,259	2,904,937	6,315,196	6,315,196

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RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

<i>Prior financial year</i>	DEBT			TOTAL
	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors			MEMBERS'
	Members' capital	Other amounts	Total	INTERESTS
	£	£	£	Total 2022 £
Members' interests at 1 May 2021	2,910,784	2,979,225	5,890,009	5,890,009
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	-	5,135,265	5,135,265	5,135,265
Members' interests after profit for the year	2,910,784	8,114,490	11,025,274	11,025,274
Reclassifications	30,000	(30,000)	-	-
Repayment of capital	(30,000)	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Drawings	-	(5,238,912)	(5,238,912)	(5,238,912)
Interest	-	103,547	103,547	103,547
Members' interests at 30 April 2022	2,910,784	2,949,125	5,859,909	5,859,909

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	24	4,301,134	4,631,225
Interest paid		(203,149)	(164,473)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		4,097,985	4,466,752
Investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(5,598)	(1,144)
Interest received		164,261	11,700
Other income received from investments		60,000	60,000
Net cash generated from investing activities		218,663	70,556
Financing activities			
Capital introduced by members (classified as debt or equity)		580,000	103,547
Repayment of capital or debt to members		(140,263)	(30,000)
Payments to members		(5,127,693)	(5,238,912)
Proceeds from borrowings		805,167	644,372
Repayment of borrowings		(685,455)	(2,823,419)
Payment of finance leases obligations		(21,758)	(131,779)
Net cash used in financing activities		(4,590,002)	(7,476,191)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(273,354)	(2,938,883)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,576	2,946,459
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		(265,778)	7,576
Relating to:			
Cash at bank and in hand		1,124,884	1,140,629
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year		(1,390,662)	(1,133,053)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

IBB Law LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Capital Court, 30 Windsor Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex, United Kingdom, UB8 1AB.

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.

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 significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the members have a reasonable expectation that the limited liability partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the members continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Fee income includes the total amount receivable, net of Value Added Tax, in respect of services provided to clients during the period.

Revenue has been recognised in accordance with FRS 102. Revenue is recognised when the LLP has performed services in accordance with the agreement with the relevant client and has obtained the right to consideration for those services.

Where such revenue has not been billed at the balance sheet date it is included as accrued income and amounts recoverable on contracts.

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.

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts from a specific member.

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.

IBB LAW LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Fixtures and fittings	15% straight line
Computers	33.3% on cost from second year

All assets at nil value are recognised as disposals.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in entities, including joint ventures, are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Entities in which the limited liability partnership has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.9 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 limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

IBB LAW LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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. 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.

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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

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.

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 limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

IBB LAW LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the limited liability partnership has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the limited liability partnership will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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 limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 leased asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

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

1.15 Capital

A members capital requirement is determined with reference to either lockstep tier or position on a points scale. In addition the capital requirements of the LLP are considered annually.

Incoming members introduce their capital at 'par' and retiring members are repaid their capital at 'par'.

Members capital is contributed when instructed by the Designated Members and repaid by the LLP after a member leaves.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Amounts recoverable on contracts

Irrecoverable amounts have been estimated in relation to amounts recoverable on contracts.

Bad debt provision

The LLP makes provisions against trade debtors where their recovery is in doubt, on a systematic basis.

3 Turnover

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	164,261	11,700
Rental income arising from investment properties	-	430
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Operating profit

	2023	2022
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor for the audit of the LLP's financial statements	18,350	15,250
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	126,256	89,699
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	15,881	57,019
Operating lease charges	888,462	822,504
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

5 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Fee earners	103	92
Non fee earners	55	49
Business support staff	47	38
Total	205	179

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	8,397,514	6,965,265
Social security costs	836,243	757,956
Pension costs	267,000	223,920
	9,500,757	7,947,141

6 Members' remuneration

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Average number of members during the year	34	30

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit attributable to the member with the highest entitlement	222,990	213,633

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	164,261	11,700
Income from fixed asset investments		
Income from participating interests - joint ventures	60,000	60,000
Total income	224,261	71,700

IBB LAW LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023	2022
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	2,011	59,991
Other interest	201,138	104,482
	<u>203,149</u>	<u>164,473</u>

9 Discontinued operations

Personal Injury and Clinical Negligence

During the year, the LLP entered into a sale agreement to dispose of its Personal Injury and Clinical Negligence practice. The disposal was effected in order to generate resources for the continued expansion of the LLP's other business lines. The sale was completed on 30 March 2023.

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2022	110,441	304,544	414,985
Additions	-	5,598	5,598
Disposals	(849)	-	(849)
	<u>109,592</u>	<u>310,142</u>	<u>419,734</u>
At 30 April 2023			
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2022	51,238	73,019	124,257
Depreciation charged in the year	38,860	103,277	142,137
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(849)	-	(849)
	<u>89,249</u>	<u>176,296</u>	<u>265,545</u>
At 30 April 2023			
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2023	20,343	133,846	154,189
	<u>59,203</u>	<u>231,525</u>	<u>290,728</u>
At 30 April 2022			

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2023	2022
	£	£
Computers	-	29,116

The depreciation charge in respect of all assets under lease or hire purchase arrangements during the year amounted to £15,881 (2022 - £57,019).

IBB LAW LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

11 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Investments in joint ventures	12	1	1
Unlisted investments		8,410	8,410
		<u>8,411</u>	<u>8,411</u>

12 Joint ventures

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
IBB Wealth Limited	3rd Floor 114a Cromwell Road, London, United Kingdom, SW7 4AG	Ordinary	50.00

IBB Wealth Limited, at their most recent year end date of 31 December 2022, reported profits of £4,386 and net assets of £24,605.

13 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,600,758	3,346,607
Amounts recoverable on contracts	4,913,475	4,212,866
Other debtors	10,869	7,642
Prepayments and accrued income	861,499	682,294
	<u>10,386,601</u>	<u>8,249,409</u>

14 Loans and overdrafts

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank overdrafts	1,390,662	1,133,053
Other loans	433,994	314,282
	<u>1,824,656</u>	<u>1,447,335</u>
Payable within one year	<u>1,824,656</u>	<u>1,447,335</u>

IBB LAW LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	14	1,390,662	1,133,053
Obligations under finance leases	16	2,067	23,825
Other borrowings	14	433,994	314,282
Trade creditors		847,648	616,307
Other taxation and social security		1,000,445	823,216
Other creditors		122,149	65,007
Accruals and deferred income		786,583	608,851
		<u>4,583,548</u>	<u>3,584,541</u>

16 Finance lease obligations

	2023 £	2022 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	<u>2,067</u>	<u>23,825</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the limited liability partnership for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

17 Provisions for liabilities

	2023 £	2022 £
Dilapidations	759,091	224,727
Insurance claims	16,250	20,000
	<u>775,341</u>	<u>244,727</u>

Movements on provisions:

	Dilapidations £	Insurance claims £	Total £
At 1 May 2022	224,727	20,000	244,727
Additional provisions in the year	538,364	26,750	565,114
Utilisation of provision	(4,000)	(30,500)	(34,500)
	<u>759,091</u>	<u>16,250</u>	<u>775,341</u>
At 30 April 2023	<u>759,091</u>	<u>16,250</u>	<u>775,341</u>

IBB LAW LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

18 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023	2022
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	267,000	223,920

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

19 Loans and other debts due to members

	2023	2022
	£	£
Analysis of loans		
Amounts falling due within one year	6,315,196	5,859,909

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.

Profits are apportioned between the members in line with the LLP agreement.

There are no restrictions or limitations that exist on the ability of the members to reduce the amount of 'Members' other interests'.

20 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	796,306	638,112
Between two and five years	2,252,464	1,710,761
In over five years	780,184	1,140,269
	3,828,954	3,489,142

21 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The total remuneration of the members of the LLP who are considered to be the key management personnel of the LLP was £1,194,193 (2022 - £1,172,221).

22 Ultimate controlling party

The Limited Liability Partnership is controlled by its members as delegated to the management team and as such there is no one controlling party.

IBB LAW LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

23 Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 May 2022 £	Cash flows £	30 April 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,140,629	(15,745)	1,124,884
Bank overdrafts	(1,133,053)	(257,609)	(1,390,662)
	7,576	(273,354)	(265,778)
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(314,282)	(119,712)	(433,994)
Obligations under finance leases	(23,825)	21,758	(2,067)
Balances before members' debt	(330,531)	(371,308)	(701,839)
Loans and other debts due to members:			
- Members' capital	(2,910,784)	(499,475)	(3,410,259)
- Other amounts due to members	(2,949,125)	44,188	(2,904,937)
Balances including members' debt	(6,190,440)	(826,595)	(7,017,035)

24 Cash generated from operations

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit for the year	5,143,243	5,135,265
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	203,149	164,473
Investment income recognised in profit or loss	(224,261)	(71,700)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	142,137	146,718
Increase in provisions	530,614	162,002
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in debtors	(2,137,192)	(297,094)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	643,444	(382,542)
Cash generated from operations	4,301,134	4,857,122

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