

Annual Accounts
2022

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Company Registration No. 05234230 (England and Wales)

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Company Information

For the year ended 31st December 2022

Directors:

J D Emmerson (Resigned 20 May 2022)
 J C Edwards
 E Thomson
 S J Wilson (Resigned 20 May 2022)
 S M Heathcote (Resigned 20 May 2022)
 J R Harvey
 Z Fleetwood
 S E Green (Resigned 20 May 2022)
 S R M Blain
 P D Burgess
 B Modi
 F Shahzady
 C A Blakemore
 M N Bataillard-Samuel
 C D Elliott
 E W G Cooke
 A Bull
 G Cameron
 S L Kay
 H Tulloch
 N Drew (Appointed 20 May 2022)
 G Fraser (Appointed 20 May 2022)
 D Lister (Appointed 20 May 2022)
 H McCoy (Appointed 20 May 2022)
 V Walker (Appointed 20 May 2022)

Company Number:

05234230

Registered Office:

91-95 Southwark Bridge Road
 London
 SE1 0AX

Auditor:

Azets Audit Services
 Greytown House
 221-227 High Street
 Orpington
 Kent
 United Kingdom
 BR6 0NZ

Registered Number: 05234230

Directors Report

Registered Number: 05234230

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

Principal activities

Resolution is a membership organisation of some 6,500 professionals engaged in divorce and separation. The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of supporting its members in the promotion of a constructive, non-confrontational approach to divorce and separation.

Review of Business

2022 saw the removal of fault in divorce proceedings and the implementation of the Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Act in April 2022. Resolution's momentous achievement in securing this landmark reform marks the culmination of nearly 40 years of campaigning to stop the devastating impact that the now past legislation had on the lives of families and particularly children.

2022 saw the launch of Resolution Together, a revolutionary new way for lawyers to work with couples simultaneously rather than with individual clients. Working with the Solicitors Regulatory Authority (SRA) to ensure Resolution Together works within the current regulatory framework, this scheme is the first nationwide scheme of its kind.

The last twelve months also represent a continued operational recovery period for Resolution as the organisation, our staff and members adapt to on and offline hybrid ways of working post the global pandemic. Our team have adapted well and provided opportunities both on and offline for members to continue to engaged with Resolution and continue their professional development.

Despite continued external challenges in the family law environment and persisting general economic uncertainty as we recover from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, 2022 saw our membership numbers remain very strong indeed. Nearly 6,500 practitioners either remained with or joined Resolution- this is a result of Resolution's continued development and improvements to our membership offer and the support and services we provide for members.

Maintaining rigorous financial management and investing in services for members, means Resolution remains in a robust position to support members in new and different ways, to help them address current and future challenges in their professional work.

Our 2022 National Conference in Birmingham was attended by almost 600 members; our first in-person conference since 2019. Professional development across the board returned to 2019 pre-pandemic levels as Resolution continued to support members both on and offline, and continues to provide hundreds of hours of online training available free of charge, as part of our commitment to support family justice professionals and their firms as the sector continues to battle with the changes post the global pandemic.

Resolution has over 1,500 active volunteers engaged in our organisation. Members meeting virtually continues the positive impact of more members being engaged in our organisation that would otherwise be able to because of travel and time restraints. In turn, this continues to support our Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) agenda as we exploit the benefits of video conferencing to include more members in our organisation. Our EDI committee's work was increasingly visible in 2022 presenting sessions at our conferences, working with committees and regions on how they can embrace EDI and ensure Resolution is a welcoming and diverse organisation.

Our elected National Committee continues to set the strategic direction of Resolution and has strategic oversight of operational activity delivered on a day-to-day basis by our committed staff team, working in conjunction with our membership via our committees. We continued to invest staff and member time in further improving our support for Resolution regional groups across the country, our YRes network to members in the early stages of their careers as well as training and learning products to support all members with their professional development.

2022 was a year of significant political turmoil. Resolution has continued to develop and consolidate our strong relationships with lawmakers and policy influencers, in particular liaising on a regular basis with the Ministry of Justice on the implementation of the Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Act. We marked the implementation with an event in Parliament, attended by two former Secretaries of State for Justice and the then Family Justice Minister. We started our work to develop a future vision for family justice with an extensive member consultation, which saw over one thousand members have their say on what our proposals should be. Our awareness-raising week saw a focused roundtable discussion in Parliament, attended by a range of stakeholders and the current Chair of the Justice Select Committee, highlighting the need for funding for early legal advice. We continued to liaise with the President, other senior members of the judiciary, and HMCTS to ensure we were providing members with up-to-date information on the many changes to family justice that had an impact on their day-to-day work.

During 2022 members saw new categories of Resolution awards introduced to celebrate their work and this will be augmented in 2023 as we hold Resolution's first standalone awards ceremony as part of Resolution's 40th anniversary, as well as a revised strategy to support members firmly based on our Code of Practice, and the launch of our Vision for Family Justice.

In terms of our future plans, some £175k, of our reserves (15%) remains earmarked over the next two to three years for projects to develop training and learning opportunities for our members, increase our profile with the public, professionals and policymakers, and to develop new services in line with membership feedback and the changing external environment. We retain £700k in managed reserves in the event that the organisation needs to be wound up – this represents approximately six months running costs. The remaining funds, approximately £400k, provide working capital for the organisation.

During 2023 Resolution celebrates 40 years of successfully supporting members to help families facing separation or other issues. Through prudent use of our resources, we have put ourselves on a firm financial footing to continue to support our members in this and future years, as we continue to develop new and improved ways to help them in their day to day work and transform the face of family justice.

Directors Report – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

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

DIRECTORS

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

J D Emmerson	J R Harvey	B Modi	E W G Cooke	N Drew
J C Edwards	Z Fleetwood	F Shahzady	A Bull	G Fraser
E Thomson	S E Green	C A Blakemore	G Cameron	D Lister
S J Wilson	S R M Blain	M N Bataillard-Samuel	S L Kay	H McCoy
S M Heathcote	P D Burgess	C D Elliott	H Tulloch	V Waler

Financial instruments

Introduction

The company's financial instruments at the balance sheet date comprised cash and liquid resources. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to support the company's operations. The company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate and liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk

The company had net cash balances as at the balance sheet date.

Interest rate risk

The company has a policy to manage any exposure to interest rate fluctuations so as to finance its operations through retained profits.

Financial assets

The company has no financial assets other than short-term debtors and cash at bank.

Borrowing facilities

The company has no undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

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 surplus or deficit 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.

Directors Report – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

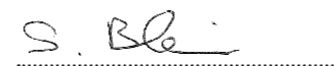
Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

S R M Blain

Director



Independent Auditors Report

Registered Number: 05234230

To the members of Solicitors Family Law Association

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Solicitors Family Law Association (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its surplus 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

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

Independent Auditors Report – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

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.

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 Auditors Report – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

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.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and 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 accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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.

Catherine Cooper (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Greytown House
221-227 High Street
Orpington
Kent
United Kingdom
BR6 0NZ

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Income		2,241,622	1,969,189
Administrative expenses		(2,265,603)	(1,949,941)
Other operating income		-	-
Operating (deficit) / surplus	2	(23,981)	19,248
Interest receivable and similar income		11,705	16,806
Amounts written off investments	3	(48,166)	84,686
(Deficit) / surplus before taxation		(60,442)	120,740
Tax on surplus		-	-
(Deficit) / surplus for the financial year		<u>(60,442)</u>	<u>120,740</u>

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Goodwill	4	1	1
Tangible assets	5	<u>84,051</u>	<u>110,486</u>
		84,052	110,487
Current assets			
Debtors	6	173,946	240,608
Investments	7	645,012	703,712
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>753,354</u>	<u>786,457</u>
		1,572,312	1,730,777
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(410,090)</u>	<u>(534,548)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,162,222</u>	<u>1,196,229</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,246,274</u>	<u>1,306,716</u>
Reserves			
Other reserves		762,539	762,539
Income and expenditure account		<u>483,735</u>	<u>544,177</u>
Members' funds		<u>1,246,274</u>	<u>1,306,716</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 April 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

S R M Blain
Director



Company Registration No. 05234230

Statement of Changes in Equity

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

	Other reserves £	Income and expenditure £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2021	762,539	423,437	1,185,976
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>120,740</u>	<u>120,740</u>
Balance at 31 December 2021	762,539	544,177	1,306,716
Year ended 31 December 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(60,442)</u>	<u>(60,442)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>762,539</u>	<u>483,735</u>	<u>1,246,274</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

1 Accounting policies

1.01 Company information

Solicitors Family Law Association is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales and the registered office is 91-95 Southwark Bridge Road, London, United Kingdom, SE1 OAX.

1.01 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 £.

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

Disclosure exemption

Exemption has been taken from preparing a cash flow statement on the grounds that the company is considered to be small under the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

1.02 Going concern

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections and considering the economic conditions and possible changes in trading performance, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

1.03 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due. Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.04 Intangible fixed assets – goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

1.05 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 Office equipment	7 years straight line
Office equipment	3-5 years straight line

1.06 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date, tangible fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

1.07 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.

1.08 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.

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.

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.

1.09 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit.

1.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company 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, considering 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 surplus or deficit in the period in which it arises.

1.11 Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 Current asset investments

All funds for investment are managed by an investment manager and are stated at market value as at the balance sheet date. Any gain or loss on revaluation is taken to the Profit and Loss Account.

1.15 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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Income recognition

Accreditation income is recognised in the period in which it is earned, deemed as the release date of results.

Tangible fixed assets

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values

Provisions and contingencies

Pension provision – pensions are provided for at the agreed contribution rates until the employees formally opt out of the pension.

Dilapidations provision – a provision is recognised at the estimated costs of dilapidations costs to be incurred on termination of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

2 Operating surplus / (deficit)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating surplus for the year is stated after charging / (crediting):		-
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	14,897	9,449
Depreciation of owned tangible assets	<u>48,865</u>	<u>58,133</u>

3 Amounts written off investments fixed asset investments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Gain / (loss) on disposal of current asset investments	(3,038)	31,759
Changes in fair value of current asset investments	<u>(45,128)</u>	<u>52,927</u>
	<u>(48,166)</u>	<u>84,686</u>

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2022	<u>1</u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>1</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Long leasehold £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2022	105,080	93,487	89,834	288,401
Additions	-	-	22,430	22,430
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>105,080</u>	<u>93,487</u>	<u>112,264</u>	<u>310,831</u>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2022	48,627	58,517	70,771	177,915
Depreciation charged	15,011	17,429	16,425	48,865
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>63,638</u>	<u>75,946</u>	<u>87,196</u>	<u>226,780</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2022	<u>41,442</u>	<u>17,541</u>	<u>25,068</u>	<u>84,051</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>56,453</u>	<u>34,970</u>	<u>19,063</u>	<u>110,486</u>

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Service charges due	56,335	40,515
Other debtors	37,361	115,886
Prepayments and accrued income	80,250	84,207
	<u>173,946</u>	<u>240,608</u>

7 Current asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Listed investments	645,012	703,712
At the balance sheet date, the cost of these investments was £463,353 (2021: £428,422).		

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	99,147	105,853
Corporation tax	-	-
Other taxation and social security	23,346	26,518
Other creditors	68,657	169,844
Accruals and deferred income	218,940	232,333
	<u>410,090</u>	<u>534,548</u>

Included within other creditors and accruals is £7,095 (2021: £11,874) of unpaid pensions.

Notes to the Financial Statements – continued

Registered Number: 05234230

For the year ended 31st December 2022

9 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting 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	96,700	88,339
Between two and five years	<u>169,225</u>	<u>265,018</u>
	<u>265,925</u>	<u>353,357</u>

11 Related party transactions

During the year the company paid £nil (2021: £nil) to The John Cornwell Foundation Limited (JCF), paid costs of £9,780 (2021: £259) on behalf of the JCF, received grants from JCF totalling £Nil (2021: £20,000) and donated £Nil (2021: £20,835), a charity whereby Ms S Heathcote is a Trustee. At the year end, the company owed the charity £49,137 (2021: £57,287).



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