

Registration number: 01151132

Insolvency Practitioners Association

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Contents

Company Information	1
Notice of Annual General Meeting	2
Report of the Board	3 to 4
Statement of Board Members' Responsibilities	5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 to 9
Profit and Loss Account	10
Statement of Comprehensive Income	11
Balance Sheet	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14 to 22
Non-statutory pages	23 to 25
Detailed Profit and Loss Account	23

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Company Information

Directors	N A Bennett L Brittain J Colley S Croston P Davis K J Hellard L E Hinton A Hyde D Hyslop C A James S J Keen Y L Lee E Maclean H Maddison K Marland M Moses J R Newgas S J Underwood A Wade
------------------	--

Company secretary	P Smith
--------------------------	---------

Registered office	114 St Martin's Lane Covent Garden London WC2N 4BE
--------------------------	---

Auditors	Bourner Bullock Chartered Accountants 114 St Martin's Lane Covent Garden London WC2N 4BE
-----------------	---

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the forty seventh Annual General Meeting of the Insolvency Practitioners Association ("the Association") will be held at 30 Euston Square, London, NW1 2FB on 27 April 2023 for the following purposes:

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Board and the Financial Statements of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2022.
2. To receive the result of the ballot for the election of members of the Board.
3. To re-appoint auditors.
4. To transact any other business, which may properly be transacted at an Annual General Meeting, including co-option of members to Board.

By order of the Board

A Wade 

114 St Martin's Lane
Covent Garden
London
WC2N 4BE

A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and to speak and to vote instead of him. A proxy must be an individual member. Proxy forms are available from the Secretary on request and must be returned to the registered office (above) 48 hours before the meeting.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Report of the Board for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The Board members, who are also Directors for the purpose of company law, have pleasure in submitting its Report and the Financial Statements of the Association for the year ended 31 December 2022. This also represents the Directors' Report under the Companies Act 2006.

Further details can be found in the Annual Members Report which can be found at <https://www.insolvency-practitioners.org.uk/>.

Directors of the Company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

N A Bennett

L Brittain

J Colley

S Croston

P Davis

K J Hellard

L E Hinton

A Hyde

D Hyslop (appointed 28 April 2022)

C A James

S J Keen

Y L Lee

E Maclean (appointed 20 September 2022)

H Maddison

K Marland

M Moses

J R Newgas

S J Underwood

A Wade (appointed 28 April 2022)

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Report of the Board for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors Bournier Bullock are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement

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

Approved by the Board on28.03.2023.... and signed on its behalf by:



.....
A Wade
Director

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Board members, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the report of the Board and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Board members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law Board members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Under company law the Board 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 Association and of the surplus or deficit of the Association for that period. In preparing these financial statements the Board is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures there from being disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Association will continue in business.

The Board members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Association's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Association 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 Association and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as each of the Board members is aware at the time this report is approved:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the Board members have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

In preparing this report, the board has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Insolvency Practitioners Association (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 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 loss 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 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 director's 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 original financial statements were 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.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Board Report of the Board for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Board has Report of the Board has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Board. Report of the Board

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' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Council Members' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Discussions with and enquiries of management and those charged with governance were held with a view to identifying those laws and regulations that could be expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. During the engagement team briefing, the outcomes of these discussions and enquiries were shared with the team, as well as consideration as to where and how fraud may occur in the entity.

The following laws and regulations were identified as being of significance to the entity:

- Those laws and regulations considered to have a direct effect on the financial statements include UK financial reporting regulations, Company Law, Tax and Pensions legislation, and distributable profits legislation.
- Those laws and regulations for which non-compliance may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business and therefore may have a material effect on the financial statements include Insolvency Service regulations and Insolvency Act 1986.

Audit procedures undertaken in response to the potential risks relating to irregularities (which include fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations) comprised of: enquiries of management and those charged with governance as to whether the entity complies with such laws and regulations; enquiries with the same concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence; review of board minutes; testing the appropriateness of journal entries; and the performance of analytical review to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Insolvency Practitioners Association

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error. As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

A further description of our responsibilities is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Bourner Bullock

.....
Russell Joseph (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Bourner Bullock, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
114 St Martin's Lane
Covent Garden
London
WC2N 4BE

Date: 28.03.2023
.....

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		3,304,068	3,493,511
Administrative expenses		(3,191,325)	(3,188,800)
Other operating income	5	<u>36,930</u>	<u>52,433</u>
Operating surplus		149,673	357,144
Investment revaluations (loss)/gain	5	(176,422)	76,195
Other interest receivable and similar income		<u>10,675</u>	<u>5,253</u>
(Deficit)/surplus before tax		(16,074)	438,592
Taxation		<u>(5,775)</u>	<u>(998)</u>
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year		<u><u>(21,849)</u></u>	<u><u>437,594</u></u>

The notes on pages 14 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
(Deficit)/surplus for the year	<u>(21,849)</u>	<u>437,594</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>(21,849)</u></u>	<u><u>437,594</u></u>

The notes on pages 14 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

(Registration number: 01151132)

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	19,567	17,875
Tangible assets	7	6,503	8,774
Other financial assets	8	1,223,448	1,375,998
		<u>1,249,518</u>	<u>1,402,647</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	9	82,633	173,403
Cash at bank and in hand		4,142,461	3,741,576
		<u>4,225,094</u>	<u>3,914,979</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(3,288,418)</u>	<u>(3,103,483)</u>
Net current assets		<u>936,676</u>	<u>811,496</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		2,186,194	2,214,143
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(78,858)</u>	<u>(84,958)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,107,336</u>	<u>2,129,185</u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		2,107,336	2,129,185
Total equity		<u>2,107,336</u>	<u>2,129,185</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28.03.2023 and signed on its behalf by:



A Wade
Director

The notes on pages 14 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	2,129,185	2,129,185
Deficit for the year	<u>(21,849)</u>	<u>(21,849)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>(21,849)</u>	<u>(21,849)</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,107,336</u>	<u>2,107,336</u>
	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2021	1,691,591	1,691,591
Surplus for the year	<u>437,594</u>	<u>437,594</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>437,594</u>	<u>437,594</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,129,185</u>	<u>2,129,185</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

The Company is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the Company in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

114 St Martin's Lane
Covent Garden
London
WC2N 4BE

Principal activity

The Association is a Recognised Professional Body (RPB) under the Insolvency Act 1986 and empowered to grant and renew insolvency authorisations (licences). The principal objects of the Association are: to encourage the recruitment of a body of persons skilled in insolvency administration; to maintain and improve standards of performance and conduct of Insolvency Practitioners (IPs) and their staff; and to regulate and monitor its licensed IPs' practices and where appropriate to discipline those members who bring discredit upon themselves, the Association or the profession by way of misconduct.

The principal place of business is:

46 New Broad Street
London
EC2M 1JH

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Board Members make every effort to ensure reserves held are at an appropriate level.

Turnover recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The Company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities.

Subscriptions

Annual memberships, which are due on 1 January, are included in income in the year to which the subscription relates. Any amounts received in advance are credited to prepaid subscriptions and fees.

Disciplinary and Investigation Costs Recoveries

Costs recovered from members subject to investigation or disciplinary action, are accounted for in the year in which they are due.

Tax

The Association is only liable to tax on its investment income and any profits earned from non-members.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as shown below. A full year's worth of depreciation is charged in the year in which the asset is purchased.

Asset class

Computer equipment

Furniture and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

3 years straight line

3 years straight line

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if, and only if, certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate that the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and can be reliably measured.

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives at the rates shown below. A full year's worth of amortisation is charged in the year in which the asset is purchased.

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Computer software	3 years straight line
Website development and E-Learning development	3 years straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are revalued at market value at the balance sheet date on an individual basis. Gains and losses on revaluation are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debtors

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Trade debtors are amounts due from members for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Subscription debtors become due from 1 January when the subscription period commences.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash held in investment portfolios which is not for the company's operational management is included within fixed asset investments.

Creditors

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from related 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Such instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Provisions

Provisions represent a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation at the reporting date 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.

Leases

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Significant judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Depreciation:

The annual depreciation charge for any fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets at the year end is £6,503 (2021: £8,774).

Amortisation:

The company amortises its intangible assets over their estimated useful economic life. The useful lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. The carrying amount of intangible fixed assets at the year end is £19,567 (2021: £17,875).

4 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 35 (2021 - 32).

5 Investment income and revaluations

	2022	2021
	£	£
Dividend income	36,930	52,433
(Loss)/gain on investments	(176,422)	76,195
	<u>(139,492)</u>	<u>128,628</u>

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6 Intangible assets

	Website and E-Learning development £	Computer software £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022	26,466	37,875	64,341
Additions acquired separately	-	22,350	22,350
Disposals	(26,466)	-	(26,466)
At 31 December 2022	-	60,225	60,225
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2022	26,466	20,658	47,124
Amortisation charge	-	20,000	20,000
Amortisation eliminated on disposals	(26,466)	-	(26,466)
At 31 December 2022	-	40,658	40,658
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	-	19,567	19,567
At 31 December 2021	-	17,875	17,875

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7 Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £	Fixtures and Fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022	24,656	698	25,354
Additions	3,098	1,014	4,112
Disposals	(4,553)	-	(4,553)
At 31 December 2022	23,201	1,712	24,913
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	15,886	698	16,584
Charge for the year	6,042	-	6,042
Eliminated on disposal	(4,553)	337	(4,216)
At 31 December 2022	17,375	1,035	18,410
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	5,826	677	6,503
At 31 December 2021	8,774	-	8,774

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

8 Listed investments

	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		Total	
	£		£	
Non-current financial assets				
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2022		1,321,008	1,321,008	
Additions		172,113	172,113	
Disposals		(183,526)	(183,526)	
Fair value adjustments		(176,422)	(176,422)	
At 31 December 2022		1,133,173	1,133,173	
Cash		90,275	90,275	
At 31 December 2022		1,223,448	1,223,448	
	2022		2021	
	Cost	Market value	Cost	Market value
	£	£	£	£
UK listed	470,889	488,667	513,746	626,553
Europe	39,306	49,763	39,306	57,642
Rest of world	588,036	594,743	552,780	636,813
	1,098,231	1,133,173	1,105,832	1,321,008

There has continued to be considerable volatility in markets throughout 2022, and also into 2023. In response to the ongoing Russia/Ukraine conflict, and broader world events and taking advice from the IPA's investment managers, the board has continued to regularly review and adjust its investment strategy throughout the year

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

9 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current		
Trade debtors	37,759	122,398
Prepayments	25,422	18,601
Other debtors	19,452	32,404
	<u>82,633</u>	<u>173,403</u>

10 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	29,957	57,725
Taxation and social security	70,049	63,015
Other creditors	3,188,412	2,982,743
	<u>3,288,418</u>	<u>3,103,483</u>

Other creditors include deferred income of £2,232,803 (2021: £2,018,139) relating to prepaid subscriptions and other fees.

11 Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than one year	7,871	99,455
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	5,005
	<u>7,871</u>	<u>104,460</u>

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	<u>3,304,068</u>	<u>3,493,511</u>
Administrative expenses		
Employment costs	(2,340,137)	(2,149,149)
Establishment costs	(108,564)	(87,184)
General administrative expenses	(697,727)	(918,801)
Finance charges	(17,859)	(15,819)
Depreciation costs	<u>(27,038)</u>	<u>(17,847)</u>
	(3,191,325)	(3,188,800)
Investment income and revaluations	<u>(139,492)</u>	<u>128,628</u>
Operating (deficit)/surplus	(26,749)	433,339
Other interest receivable and similar income	<u>10,675</u>	<u>5,253</u>
(Deficit)/surplus before tax	<u><u>(16,074)</u></u>	<u><u>438,592</u></u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		
Income	<u>3,304,068</u>	<u>3,493,511</u>
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	1,988,813	1,831,732
Staff NIC (employers)	243,090	203,974
Staff pensions (defined contribution)	106,292	103,269
Private health insurance	(2,662)	7,813
Other staff costs	3,570	1,802
Employee Recruitment & HR	<u>1,034</u>	<u>559</u>
	<u>2,340,137</u>	<u>2,149,149</u>
Establishment costs		
Rent and Rates	108,564	87,375
Light, heat and power	<u>-</u>	<u>(191)</u>
	<u>108,564</u>	<u>87,184</u>
General administrative expenses		
Examination costs	65,375	44,390
Insurance	51,433	29,787
Conferences and events	60,711	26,527
Telephone and fax	5,420	9,296
Office expenses	17,570	10,749
Computer and software and maintenance costs	48,142	34,836
Printing & postage	5,641	947
Charitable donations	-	10,140
Sundry expenses	16,455	23,865
Cleaning	-	(411)
Travel and subsistence	78,703	40,172
Advertising	8,125	17,882
Staff entertaining	2,847	3,054
Accountancy fees	90	76
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	7,500	6,000
Auditors' remuneration - non audit work	3,286	3,610

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

Insolvency Practitioners Association

Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Legal and other regulatory costs	13,332	398,668
Consultancy fees	105,727	119,740
Legal and professional fees	137,724	67,395
Board and committee expenses	31,427	32,181
Bad debts written off	31,817	8,315
Unrecoverable VAT	6,402	31,582
	<u>697,727</u>	<u>918,801</u>
Finance charges		
Credit card charges	<u>17,859</u>	<u>15,819</u>
Depreciation costs		
Depreciation of website	20,658	12,625
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	<u>6,380</u>	<u>5,222</u>
	<u>27,038</u>	<u>17,847</u>
Investment income and revaluations		
Dividend income	36,930	52,433
(Loss)/gain on investments	<u>(176,422)</u>	<u>76,195</u>
	<u>(139,492)</u>	<u>128,628</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income		
Bank interest received	<u>10,675</u>	<u>5,253</u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.