

EYGP LLP

Report and Financial Statements

30 June 2021

Registered No OC305963
Registered in England and Wales



EYGP LLP

Registered No. OC305963

Members

J Blackmore	
H De Ruijter*	(Resigned: 2 July 2021)
P Goodhew	(Appointed: 3 October 2020)
J Hood	
K Hopkins	
T Henry*	(Appointed: 3 July 2021)
R Hutchinson	(Appointed: 1 January 2022)
S Hussain	
S Krouskos*	(Appointed: 7 October 2020)
F Langlois	
J Lawler	(Resigned: 31 January 2021)
A Mann*	
J Miller	(Resigned: 1 June 2021)
L Myers	
M Otty	(Resigned: 30 June 2021)
D Pearson	
D Rae	(Appointed: 1 November 2021)
S Rao	
S Rothfels	(Appointed: 1 July 2021)
J Rudaizky	
C Sacks	(Appointed: 1 July 2021)
M Samme	
R Shapiro	
J Shepherd	
A Shields	(Appointed: 1 July 2021)
S Soulier	
R Tattle	(Appointed: 1 July 2021)
R Vevers	(Resigned: 30 June 2021)
J Wallace	
L Whitlock	
A Young	

* Designated Member

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC
1 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5HP

Auditor

BDO LLP
55 Baker Street
London W1U 7EU

Registered Office

6 More London Place
London
SE1 2DA

Members' report

Registered No. OC305963

The Designated Members present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Results for the year and the allocation to members

The profit for the year available for distribution to members was £15,925k (2020: £12,430k).

Principal activity

The principal activity of EYGP LLP ('the LLP') is the provision of the services of a pool of senior executives with experience in the provision of practice management and support services.

Under UK tax law, members of the LLP pay tax which is individually assessed on their share of profits. Income taxes are not assessed on the LLP itself.

Review of the business and going concern

In the opinion of the Designated Members the state of the LLP's affairs at 30 June 2021 is satisfactory.

The Designated Members have prepared cash flow forecasts covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements, including various sensitivity analyses to reflect a variety of possible cash flow scenarios, taking into account the COVID-19 pandemic, and the current situation in Ukraine. Based on the cash flow projections and the LLP's ability to manage its working capital and its actual cash holdings, which are considered adequate to fund its working capital demands, the Designated Members believe the LLP has sufficient cash flows to meet its needs for the foreseeable future. The LLP is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and the Designated Members have a reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Designated Members

The Designated Members during the financial year and subsequently are listed on page 1.

Policy with respect to member's drawings and subscription and repayment of members' capital

Members are permitted to make drawings in anticipation of profits which will be allocated to them.

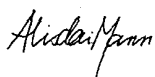
New members are required to subscribe a minimum level of capital. On retirement, capital is repaid to members.

Auditors

So far as the Designated Members are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the LLP's auditors are unaware. The members have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as members to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the LLP's auditors are aware of that information.

BDO LLP will be reappointed as auditors of the LLP for the year ending 30 June 2022.

Approved by the members and signed on their behalf



A Mann
Designated Member

Date: 31 March 2022

Statement of members' responsibilities

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 ('LLP Regulations') require the members to prepare financial statements for each financial period. The members have elected to prepare financial statements for the LLP in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('IFRS'). Under the LLP regulations, 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 LLP and of the profit and loss of the LLP for that period.

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the LLP's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the 'Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRS. Members are also required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the LLP's financial position and financial performance;
- state that the LLP has complied with IFRS subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the LLP will continue in business.

Under the LLP Regulations, the members are responsible for ensuring that adequate accounting that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements will comply with those regulations. The members have a general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the LLP and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The members' responsibilities set out above are discharged by the Designated Members on behalf of the members.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of EYGP LLP

Opinion on the financial statements

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 June 2021 and of the Limited Liability Partnership's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("IFRS"); and
- the financial statements 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 the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the financial statements of EYGP LLP (the 'Limited Liability Partnership') for the period ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the Statements of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Members' Interests and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("IFRS").

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Members' Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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

Independent auditor's report

to the members of EYGP LLP

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.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting as applied to limited liability partnerships

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Members

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to EYGP LLP. We determined that the most significant laws and regulations which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting framework (International Financial Reporting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006), regulations impacting labour regulations and tax in the United Kingdom and other jurisdictions in which it operates.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of EYGP LLP

- We understood how the limited liability partnership is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and inspection of legal fee expenses incurred in the year.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the limited liability partnership's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it is considered there was a susceptibility of fraud. We also considered potential fraud drivers: including financial or other pressures, opportunity, and personal or corporate motivations. We considered the programmes and controls that the limited liability partnership has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls. Where the risk was considered higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals, and key areas of estimation uncertainty or judgement, for example; revenue recognition and the recoverability of trade and other receivables.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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 Limited Liability Partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the 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 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.

DocuSigned by:

Iain Henderson

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Iain Henderson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London, UK

Date: 31 March 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 £000	2020 £000
Fee income		15,916	12,394
Operating expenses	4	(10)	(8)
Operating profit		15,906	12,386
Finance income		19	44
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year available for discretionary division among members of LLP		15,925	12,430

Balance sheet

at 30 June 2021

Registered No. OC305963

	Notes	2021 £000	2020 £000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Amounts due from members		12,965	10,689
Trade and other receivables	5	3,051	958
Deposits		4,565	4,781
Cash		289	1,317
Total assets		20,870	17,745
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	365	1,171
Non-current liabilities			
Members' capital		4,580	5,076
Equity: Members' other interests		15,925	11,498
Total equity and liabilities		20,870	17,745

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



A Mann
Designated Member
Date: 31 March 2022

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	2021 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000	2020 £000
Profit for the financial year	15,925		12,430	
Adjustment for:				
Finance income	(19)		(44)	
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(2,093)		347	
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(806)		728	
Net cash inflows from operating activities		13,007		13,461
Payments to and on behalf of members	(13,774)		(12,684)	
Deposits with EY Global Finance Inc.	(4,565)		(4,781)	
Deposits refunded by EY Global Finance Inc.	4,781		4,298	
Members' capital paid in	1,283		955	
Members' capital repaid	(1,779)		(212)	
Interest received	19		44	
Net cash outflows from financing activities		(14,035)		(12,380)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash		(1,028)		1,081
Cash at beginning of year		1,317		236
Cash at end of year		289		1,317

Statement of changes in members' interests

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	<i>Profits to be divided £000</i>	<i>Total equity £000</i>	<i>Members' capital £000</i>	<i>Amounts due to/(from) members £000</i>	<i>Total members' interests £000</i>
At 1 July 2019	13,005	13,005	4,333	(11,942)	5,396
Total comprehensive income	12,430	12,430	—	—	12,430
Profit allocations	(13,937)	(13,937)	—	13,937	—
Payments to and on behalf of members	—	—	—	(12,684)	(12,684)
Capital paid out	—	—	(212)	—	(212)
Capital paid in	—	—	955	—	955
At 1 July 2020	11,498	11,498	5,076	(10,689)	5,885
Total comprehensive income	15,925	15,925	—	—	15,925
Profit allocations	(11,498)	(11,498)	—	11,498	—
Payments to and on behalf of members	—	—	—	(13,774)	(13,774)
Capital paid out	—	—	(1,779)	—	(1,779)
Capital paid in	—	—	1,283	—	1,283
At 30 June 2021	15,925	15,925	4,580	(12,965)	7,540

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2021

1. Corporate information

EYGP LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("IFRS"). The principle accounting policies are summarised below and have all been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding year, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using a number of measurement bases, particularly historical cost, as set out in the accounting policies below.

The Designated Members have prepared cash flow forecasts covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements, including various sensitivity analyses to reflect a variety of possible cash flow scenarios, taking into account the COVID-19 pandemic and the current situation in Ukraine. Based on the cash flow projections and the LLP's ability to manage its working capital and its actual cash holdings, which are considered adequate to fund its working capital demands, the Designated Members believe the LLP has sufficient cash flows to meet its needs for the foreseeable future. The LLP is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and the Designated Members have a reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

The functional currency of the LLP is pounds sterling. The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling and, unless otherwise indicated, are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000).

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the application of judgement and the use of estimates that affect the amounts reported for assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Information about these judgements and estimates is included in the accounting policies and other notes to the financial statements, the most significant being revenue recognition, the recoverability of trade and other receivables, and amounts due from members.

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the amounts arising from the supply of services which fall within the continuing ordinary activities of the LLP and is stated net of value added tax.

Revenue is recognised over time as the LLP's customers simultaneously receive the benefit of the LLP's services as the LLP performs those services. The nature of the contractual arrangements means that revenue is normally recognised as costs are incurred. Revenue not billed to customers by the year end is included in unbilled receivables and payments on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in trade and other payables.

Taxes

Taxation payable on LLP's profits is the personal liability of the members.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the LLP becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them and they are derecognised on settlement. They are measured initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price. The subsequent accounting treatment depends on the classification of an instrument as set out below:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Trade receivables are generally carried at the original invoice amount, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs). ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the LLP expects to receive.

Deposits

Deposits comprises bank deposits with an original maturity of more than three months.

Cash

Cash comprises short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, net of any outstanding bank overdrafts.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash is as defined above.

Other financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities, including borrowings and other payables, are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Trade payables are generally carried at the original invoiced amount.

Members' participations

Members' participations give rise to a number of rights, obligations and entitlements which result in the recognition by the LLP of various assets, liabilities and residual interest in its net assets (i.e. equity) as set out below:

Allocation of profits

Profits are allocated for division amongst members at the discretion of the Designated Members. The members participate fully in the LLP's allocated profits. Amounts paid to members in advance of profit allocation are recoverable from them and are recognised as a financial asset at amortised cost, less any allowance for ECLs. Profit allocations are recognised as a deduction from equity when payment is no longer discretionary.

Members' interests

Members' other interests include profits to be divided. In the event of a winding up, members' other interests rank after unsecured creditors.

Total members' interests represent the LLP's equity less amounts due from members.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations and other changes to the financial statements

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in the current period, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the LLP.

Standards that are not yet effective

A number of standards and other pronouncements are in issue that are not yet effective and have not been adopted. These are either not applicable to the LLP or will not have a significant impact on the LLP's financial statements.

3. Members' shares of profits

Profits are divided among the members, in accordance with established profit sharing arrangements, after the end of the year at the discretion of the Designated Members. Members are required to make their own provision for pensions from their profit shares.

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Average number of members (including Designated Members)	23	24
	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>
	2021 £000	2020 £000
Average profit per member (excluding Designated Members)	758	592
	<u>758</u>	<u>592</u>

The share of profits that has been allocated to the Designated Members, who served during the year to 30 June 2021 in these capacities is £nil (2020: £nil). Their capital at 30 June 2021 was £nil (2020: £nil) and amounts due from them were £nil (2020: £nil).

4. Operating expenses

Fees payable to the LLP's auditors for the audit of the financial statements are £9k (2020: £8k). No other services were provided by the auditors.

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2021

5. Trade and other receivables

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed by EYGS LLP	2,448	679
Amounts owed by EY Global Services Limited	169	188
Amounts owed by EY GDS (CS) Limited	434	85
Other receivables	–	6
	<u>3,051</u>	<u>958</u>

6. Trade and other payables

	2021 £000	2020 £000
VAT payable	321	1,133
Other payables	44	38
	<u>365</u>	<u>1,171</u>

7. Financial instruments

The LLP's treasury operations are managed within formally defined policies which are reviewed by the Designated Members. Financial instruments are not used for speculative activity and complex financial instruments are avoided.

Financial instruments give rise to liquidity and credit risks. Information about how these risks arise and are managed is set out below:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the LLP's ongoing financial obligations, including settlement of financial liabilities such as other payables, which are all payable within one year.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises primarily from trade receivables and amounts due from members for which the maximum risk is the assets' carrying amount. The LLP trades only with entities in the Ernst & Young Global network and as a result exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The LLP's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the balance with EYGS LLP, EY Global Services Limited and EY GDS (CS) Limited. The balance is considered more than adequate to finance variation in forecast working capital.

8. Related parties and controlling party

There are no transactions with related parties.

In the opinion of the members there is no controlling party as defined by International Accounting Standard 24 'Related Party Disclosures'.