Registered number: OC352536

BPCOLLINS LLP

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023



B P COLLINS LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: 0C352536

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

	Note		2023 £	,	2022 £
Fixed assets	11010		~		
Tangible assets	4		451,524		448,821
Investments	5		100,000		100,000
			551,524		548,821
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	3,105,646		2,926,165	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	989,876		1,363,498	
		4,095,522		4,289,663	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	8	(1,645,521)		(1,899,235)	
Net current assets			2,450,001		2,390,428
Total assets less current liabilities			3,001,525		2,939,249
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(266,915 <u>)</u>	·	(300,000)
Net assets			2,734,610		2,639,249
Represented by: Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Members' capital classified as a liability			1,423,750		1,310,000
Members' other interest			1,310,860		1,329,249
			2,734,610		2,639,249
Total members' interests				·	
Loans and other debts due to members			2,734,610		2,639,249
			2,734,610		2,639,249

B P COLLINS LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC352536

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

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

S Deans

Designated member

Date: 26 JANUARY 2024

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	EQUITY Members' other interests		DEBT Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors Members' capital			Total members' interests
	Other		(classified as	Other		
	reserves	Total	debt)	amounts	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	3.
Amounts due to members			1,310,000	1,329,249	2,639,249	
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	-	-	-	1,920,520	1,920,520	1,920,520
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members	743,989	743,989	-	-	.=	743,989
Members' interests after profit for the year	743,989	743,989	1,310,000	3,249,769	4,559,769	5,303,758
Other division of profits	(743,989)	(743,989)	•	743,989	743,989	-
Amounts introduced by members	<u> a</u>	•	113,750	÷	113,750	113,750
Drawings on account and distribution of profit	-	-	-	(1,437,639)	(1,437,639)	(1,437,639)
Interest on capital	-		-	(62,805)	(62,805)	(62,805)
Tax payments	-	-	-	(1,182,454)	(1,182,454)	(1,182,454)
Other movements		•	•	•	•	•
Amounts due to members			1,423,750	1,310,860	2,734,610	
Balance at 30 April 2023	•	•	1,423,750	1,310,860	2,734,610	2,734,610
				=======================================	====	

There are no existing restrictions or limitations which impact the ability of the members of the LLP to reduce the amount of Members' other interests.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1. General information

B P Collins LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given in the partnership information in these financial statements. The nature of the LLP's operations and principal activities is legal services.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the LLP's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as the members have reasonable expectation that the LLP has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Operating leases: the LLP as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the leasee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The LLP operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the LLP pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the LLP has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the LLP in independently administered funds.

2.8 Division and distribution of profits

A division of profits is the mechanism by which the profits of an LLP become a debt due to members. A division may be automatic or discretionary, may relate to some or all of the profits for a financial period and may take place during or after the end of a financial period.

An automatic division of profits is one where the LLP does not have an unconditional right to avoid making a division of an amount of profits based on the members' agreement in force at the time, whereas a discretionary division of profits requires a decision to be made by the LLP, which it has the unconditional right to avoid making.

The LLP divides profits automatically. Automatic divisions of profits are recognised as 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Short-term leasehold property

- Over the length of the lease

Fixtures and fittings

- 4 years straight line basis

Office equipment

- 4 years straight line basis

Computer equipment

- 3 or 5 years straight line basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Valuation of investments

The LLP's shareholding in the wholly owned subsidiary B P Collins Trust Corporation Limited is included in the balance sheet at the cost of the share capital of £100,000. The subsidiary is dormant and holds £100,000 as cash. There is no readily available market for the subsidiary and the cost of a valuation would exceed the benefit derived.

2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

3. Employees

Short leasehold

4.

The average monthly number of persons (including members with contracts of employment) employed during the year was as follows:

			2023	2022
			No.	No
Fee earners			64	52
Support staff			33	39
			97	91
Tangible fixed assets				
	Short-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Tota £
Cost				
At 1 May 2022	424,926	- ,	800,144	1,225,070
Additions	15,671	1,919	76,389	93,979
At 30 April 2023	440,597	1,919	876,533	1,319,049
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2022	54,027	-	722,222	776,249
Charge for the year	35,991		55,285	91,276
At 30 April 2023	90,018	-	777,507	867,525
Net book value			·	
At 30 April 2023	350,579	1,919	99,026	451,524
At 30 April 2022	370,899	-	77,922	448,82
The net book value of land and buildings m	nay be further ana	llysed as follows	:	
			2023	2022

370,898

£

£

350,579

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

			Investments
			in subsidiary companies £
	Cost		
	At 1 May 2022		100,000
	At 30 April 2023	-	100,000
6. :	Debtors		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Bills Outstanding	2,063,517	1,941,139
	Unbilled disbursements	63,278	62,802
	Prepayments and other debtors	439,190	406,772
	Accrued income and sundry debtors	539,661	515,452
		3,105,646	2,926,165
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	989,876	1,363,498

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

·	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	120,214	319,980
Trade creditors	139,776	217,127
Accruals and deferred income	626,051	589,792
Other taxation and social security	646,279	480,004
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	719	-
Other creditors	112,482	292,332
	1,645,521	1,899,235

The LLP has an overdraft facility with National Westminster Bank PLC which is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the LLP.

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	266,915	300,000

Loans falling due of £266,915 (2022: £300,000) are secured on the assets of the LLP.

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year	~	~
Bank loans	120,214	319,980
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	120,213	80,000
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	146,702	220,000
	<u>3</u> 87,129	619,980

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

11. Pension commitments

The LLP operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the LLP in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the LLP to the fund and amounted to £179,592 (2022: £166,718). Contributions totalling £26,482 (2022: £22,922) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 30 January 2024 by MHA.