The Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys

Council report and financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

CONTENTS

The 2022 Annual Report of Council

This report covers the financial period 1 April 2021 through to 31 March 2022. The membership year commences on 1 January, with the installation of the new Officers and members of Council appointed at the AGM held at the preceding November AGM. On 1 January 2022, Alasdair Poore succeeded Alicia Instone as President, with Alicia succeeding Richard Mair as Immediate Past President. Daniel Chew was installed as Vice-President and will succeed Alasdair as President on 1 January 2023.

Council said farewell to Richard Mair, who decided not to stand again for Council on completing his term of office, and to Paul Cole and Emily Nytko-Lutz. Council thanks Richard, Paul and Emily for their service to CIPA as members of Council. Council welcomed Caelia Bryn-Jacobsen, Joeeta Murphy and Jonathan Pratt as newly elected members of Council, and Stuart Forrest, Keith Loven, Chris Mercer, Gwilym Roberts, Tony Rollins and Andrew Sunderland as returning members of Council, having been re-elected at the AGM.

At its meeting on 12 January 2022, Council reappointed Gwilym Roberts to serve as Honorary Secretary for the year. Council acknowledged that its priorities for the year would be a continuation of those identified in the previous year, including promoting the UK's membership of the European Patent Convention (EPC) and business as usual at the European Patent Office (EPO); the government's work on trade negotiations and potential accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP); and the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement and its impact on the work of members. Council identified the likely launch of the Unified Patent Court as an additional priority for the year.

This was a challenging financial year for CIPA, with the continuing uncertainties brought about by the pandemic and the need to invest time and money into the campaign to raise the government's awareness of the importance of the UK's membership of the EPC, in light of the decision to apply to join the CPTPP. The financial statements reflect the impact of the government's restrictions put in place in response to COVID-19, resulting in a much-reduced programme of in-person events.

The financial statements report a total income of £2,292,691 (2021: £2,210,179) and a total expenditure of £2,273,799 (2021: £2,170,867), delivering an operational surplus of £18,892 (2021: £39,312). There was an overall surplus before tax of £97,973 (2021: £125,876) which includes £12,456 (2021: £14,756) from interest and similar income and a gain from investments of £66,625 (2021: £71,808). The corporation tax liability for the period was £3,500 (2021: £14,257).

In light of the need to respond to the pandemic and plan a response to the government's application to join the CPTPP, the Internal Governance Committee maintained a close watch on CIPA's income and expenditure, and to reprofile the budget to reflect changes to the seminar programme, the programme of regional events and CIPA's flagship conferences. It is worth noting that these financial statements continue to represent a recovery from the March 2020 financial statements, where a loss of £45,000 in CIPA's investment reserves contributed to an overall deficit of £65,000.

In the second half of the financial year, the hiatus in recruitment by IP firms brought about by the pandemic started to ease, with increasing numbers of students entering the profession and a return of the movement of attorneys between firms. At the time of reporting, membership numbers for 2022 are in line with the budget projection and should realise an annual income of £1.45m, compared to the figure of £1.29m reported in the financial statements through to 31 March 2021. It should be noted that the annual membership cycle means that subscription income spans two financial years.

The pandemic brought an abrupt end to in-person meetings and caused CIPA to rethink its plans for seminars and conferences. These continued to be held online in this financial period, with the exception of the Life Sciences Conference, which was held in-person in November after restrictions were lifted, albeit in a much-changed format. Towards the end of the financial year, it was possible to reintroduce regional events and in-person social gatherings, though these have had little impact on the overall financial picture.

The upturn in recruitment activity has had a small positive impact on advertising revenue from the Journal and the new online recruitment portal. This upturn was evident in the final quarter of the accounting period and bodes well for the remainder of 2022 and through to 2023, where Council expects this trend to continue. The impact of reduced advertising revenue has been the spur for the CIPA team to explore other sources of income, such as sponsorship. It is too early to make any realistic projections on future sponsorship revenue, which will build on the fantastic support CIPA has received from sponsors at our flagship conferences, cascading this across other activities such as events and podcasts.

Turning to the external environment, CIPA's policy and external affairs work has continued to focus on the impact of Brexit on the IP system and CIPA's members. Following on from the success of the campaign for UK patent attorneys to be able to exercise their rights of audience at the seats of the EPO, free from the burden of needing to obtain visas, discussions with the UK Intellectual Property Office (IPO), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the Department for International Trade (DIT) have commenced to ensure that the same is true in relation to representing clients at the soon to be launched Unified Patent Court (UPC). It is important for members and their clients that UK patent attorneys are able to access the Central, Local and Regional Divisions of the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeal of the UPC under the terms of the Schengen visa waiver scheme.

The UK's ambitions for international trade continue to take a significant amount of time, energy and resources. Through the work of the IP Commercialisation Committee, CIPA is well-represented at the highest levels of government in relation to bilateral trade agreements, and the committee has responded to many consultations on behalf of members. The application by the UK to join the CPTPP was identified as a significant risk by Council, given the potential inconsistencies between the IP Chapter of the CPTPP and the UK's existing obligations as a member of the EPC. Council members and senior CIPA staff have been fully engaged with an expert communications company to raise awareness of this issue with parliamentarians in the Commons and the Lords, demonstrating the importance of the EPC to both the economy and UK businesses and encouraging the government to make every effort to ensure that signing up to the CPTPP does not place at risk membership of the EPC. As the government expects to accede to the CPTPP before the end of 2022, this remains a high priority for CIPA Council.

In conclusion, this financial year reflects the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on CIPA's work and performance. It was slightly easier to navigate the pandemic in this financial year, having learned much in the previous twelve months. Staff and volunteer members continued to work hard in difficult circumstances, to maintain business as close to normal as was possible. There have been one or two hiccups in the return to in-person events and the return to the office, with many staff and volunteer members contracting COVID-19. It has been a great pleasure to escape isolation and work closely with colleagues, though not as closely as before, and Council looks forward to the remainder of 2022, as it sees the return of regional events, seminars and, of course, the opportunity for members to get together in-person at Congress, the IP Paralegal Conference, the Life Sciences Conference and social events.

Post Balance Sheet Events

The UK's potential future membership of the CPTPP and any ramifications for the UK's place in the EPC remains uncertain. Council has in place a strategy to mitigate the risk, based on a concerted campaign to influence Government and other important external stakeholders. This has been successful beyond expectation, with Council receiving strong assurances from the government that it understands the importance of the issue for the economy and for UK businesses and will not put at risk the UK's existing international obligations. Council recognises, however, that trade negotiations are complex and sensitive, and that the UK is entering the critical final phase of these negotiations. Council is maintaining its vigilance and is on hand to support and advise government as necessary.

Council knows that the last two financial years saw a resurgence in the investment market, resulting in a £140k increase in reserves invested through Canaccord. With the political environment in the UK being affected by the Conservative leadership challenge and the need to respond to an economic climate verging on recession, and the impact of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the resulting sanctions on Russia and Belarus, Council expects to see volatility in the markets which could impact negatively in 2022/23 financial year.

Alasdair Poore	Lee Davies
President On behalf of Council	Chief Executive

Date: 23/09/2022

President	Alasdair Poore	(Installed 01/01/22)	
	Alicia Instone	(until 31/12/21)	
Vice-President	Daniel Chew	(Installed 01/01/22)	
	Alasdair Poore	(until 31/12/21)	
Immediate Past President	Alicia Instone	(Installed 01/01/22)	
	Richard Mair	(until 31/12/21)	
Members of Council	John Brown	(Appointed 01/01/20)	
	Caelia Bryn-Jacobsen	(Appointed 01/01/22)	
	James Cross	(Appointed 01/01/21)	
	Matt Dixon	(Appointed 01/01/20)	
	Stuart Forrest	(Appointed 01/01/22)	
	Catriona Hammer	(Appointed 01/01/21)	
	Jeremy Holmes	(Appointed 01/01/21)	
	Greg Iceton	(Appointed 01/01/21)	
	Nashim Imam	(Appointed 01/01/21)	
	Rob Jackson	(Appointed 01/01/20)	
	Tim Jackson	(Appointed 01/01/20)	
	Parminder Lally	(Appointed 01/01/20)	
	Keith Loven	(Appointed 01/01/22)	
	Chris Mercer	(Appointed 01/01/22)	
	Joeeta Murphy	(Appointed 01/01/22)	
	Jonathan Pratt	(Appointed 01/01/22)	
	Monika Rai	(Appointed 01/01/21)	
	Gwilym Roberts	(Appointed 01/01/22)	*Honorary Secretary*
	Tony Rollins	(Appointed 01/01/22)	
	Vicki Salmon	(Appointed 01/01/21)	
	Debra Smith	(Appointed 01/01/21)	
	Andrew Sunderland	(Appointed 01/01/22)	
	Sheila Wallace	(Appointed 01/01/20)	
	Simon Wright	(Appointed 01/01/20)	
	Paul Cole	(Resigned 31/12/21)	
	Emily Nytko-Lutz	(Resigned 31/12/21)	
Co-opted Members of Council	Lindsay Pike	*Informals Honorary Secretary (Appointed 01/10/21)*	
	Julia Tribe	*IP Paralegal Member*	
	Joel Briscoe	*Informals Honorary Secretary (Until 30/09/21)*	

Governance

The principal objects of the Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (CIPA), as set out in its Royal Charter, are:

- to act as a professional and representative body for intellectual property practitioners in patents, designs, trade marks and other forms of intellectual property; and
- to promote the education, standing, training and continuing professional expertise of intellectual property practitioners and to establish, maintain and enforce high standards of professional conduct and compliance with the law.

CIPA is governed by a Council composed and regulated in accordance with the Bye-laws. The Royal Charter and the Bye-laws entrust Council with the governance and control of the property, business and affairs of CIPA and give Council the power to:

- make, amend or revoke regulations for any purpose of the Institute;
- create or dissolve committees of the Council; and
- determine applications for admission to membership of the Institute.

Council consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Immediate Past President, not more than twenty-four ordinary members of Council and up to three co-opted members of Council who are not members of the Institute eligible to stand in Institute elections. Council appoints an Honorary Secretary annually from amongst its members. The President, Vice-President, Immediate Past President and Honorary Secretary are the Officers of the Institute and are supported by the Chief Executive.

The President, Vice-President and Immediate Past President serve for a term of one year, commencing on 1 January following the Annual General Meeting at which each are appointed. Ordinary members of Council serve a three-year term, commencing on 1 January following the Annual General Meeting at which each are appointed.

Council delegates oversight of the day-to-day operations of the Institute to the Internal Governance Committee, which consists of the Officers, four ordinary members of Council, the Chief Executive and up to four non-voting members, who may be members of the Institute or external to it. The purpose of the Internal Governance Committee is to assure Council that the governance of the Institute is transparent, meets ethical standards and that the management of CIPA is robust and efficient.

In pursuance of the objects of the Royal Charter, Council establishes committees comprised of members of the Institute and, where appropriate, persons who are not members of the Institute. Council may establish committees alone or jointly with other organisations with such powers as Council considers may be necessary. Committees support Council in its leadership role of setting the strategy and policy of the Institute and, where necessary, Council will grant committees the power to act on its behalf.

Committees

Laws Committees

Computer Technology Committee	Chair: Simon Davies
Designs & Copyright Committee	Chair: Alasdair Poore
Life Sciences Committee	Chair: Simon Wright
Litigation Committee	Chair: Matthew Critten
Patents Committee	Chair: Tim Jackson
Trade Marks Committee	Chair: Alasdair Poore

Internal Committees

Congress Committee	Chair: Julia Florence
Education Committee	Chair: Vicki Salmon
Informals Committee	Honorary Secretary: Joel Briscoe (until October 2021) Lindsay Pike (from October 2021)
Internal Governance Committee	Chair: Catriona Hammer
Membership Committee	Chair: John Brown
IP Paralegal Committee	Chair: Julia Tribe
Patent Examination Board	Chair: Damian Day (Lay Member)

Outside Interest Committees

IP Commercialisation Committee	Chair: Catriona Hammer
International Liaison Committee	Chair: Tony Rollins
IP Pro Bono Committee	Chair: Stephen Jones
Media & Public Relations Committee	Chair: Jerry Bridge-Butler
Regulatory Affairs Committee	Chair: Chris Mercer

Council Members' Statement of Responsibility

The Council is responsible for preparing the financial statements for each financial period, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute and of the surplus or deficit of the Institute for that period

The Council has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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. In preparing those financial statements, the Council is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures 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 institute will continue in business.

The Council is responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Institute. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Institute and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Council is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the information included on the Institute's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (the 'Institute') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the principal accounting policies and the notes to the financial statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Institute's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its income and expenditure 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 Institute's Charter and Bye-laws.

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 Institute 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 Council'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 Institute'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 Council with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Council are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Council report and the Report from the President and the Chief Executive, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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.

Responsibilities of the Council

As explained more fully in the statement of the Council’s responsibilities, the Council 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 Council 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 Council are responsible for assessing the Institute’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 Council either intend to liquidate the Institute 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.

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.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the institute and determined that the most significant frameworks which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those that relate the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Institute’s Charter and Bye Laws.

- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit;

We assessed the susceptibility of the Institute’s financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- Making enquiries of where management considers there was susceptibility to fraud and knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- Tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- Tested the authorisation of expenditure;
- Gained an understanding of the processes in place for the management of the Institute’s investments and confirmed the validity of withdrawals from investments; and
- Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- Review of the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- Agreeing financial statements disclosures to underlying supporting documentation.

As a result of our procedures we did not identify any key audit matters relating to irregularities.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed the laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the Council and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located 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 Institute’s Council, as a body, in accordance with Bye-law 32 and the Institute’s Charter and Byelaws. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Institute's Council 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 Institute and the Institute's Council as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Buzzacott LLP

Buzzacott LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Date: 28 September 2022

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT ATTORNEYS
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	£	Year to 31 March 2022 £	£	Year to 31 March 2021 £
Income		**2,292,691**		*2,210,179*	
Expenditure		**(2,273,799)**		*(2,170,867)*	
Operating surplus			**18,892**		*39,312*
Interest receivable and similar income			**12,456**		*14,756*
Gains on investments	6		**66,625**		*71,808*
Surplus before tax			**97,973**		*125,876*
Taxation			**(3,500)**		*(14,257)*
Surplus for the period			**94,473**		*111,619*

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Year to 31 March 2022 £	*Year to 31 March 2021 £*
Surplus for the financial period	**94,473**	*111,619*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit schemes	**283,000**	*(183,000)*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**283,000**	*(183,000)*
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**377,473**	*(71,381)*

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT ATTORNEYS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2022

	Note		**31 March 2022**		*31 March 2021*
	Note	**£**	**£**	*£*	*£*
Fixed assets					
Tangible	4		**68,144**		*93,327*
Intangible	5		**40,005**		*27,500*
Investments	6		**563,048**		*621,545*
			671,197		*742,372*
Current assets					
Debtors	7	**383,512**		*368,886*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,795,520**		*1,611,827*	
		2,179,032		*1,980,713*	
Current liabilities					
Creditors	8	**(1,484,725)**		*(1,470,142)*	
Net current assets			**694,307**		*510,571*
Total assets less current liabilities			**1,365,504**		*1,252,943*
Creditors due after more than one year	9		**(83)**		*(995)*
Net assets before provisions for liabilities and charges			**1,365,421**		*1,251,948*
Provisions for liabilities and charges					
Pension fund deficit	11		**(31,000)**		*(295,000)*
Deferred taxation			**(53,562)**		*(53,562)*
Total net assets			**1,280,859**		*903,386*
Represented by:					
Accumulated Surplus					
General reserve at beginning of period			**653,386**		*724,767*
Designated reserve at beginning of period	12		**250,000**		*250,000*
Surplus / (deficit) for the period					
Income and expenditure			**377,473**		*(71,381)*
Total reserves			**1,280,859**		*903,386*

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102.

Approved by the Council for issue on ……23/09/2022………..

………………
Alasdair Poore
President

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT ATTORNEYS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	General Reserve £	Designated Reserve £	Total £
At 1 April 2021	**653,386**	**250,000**	**903,386**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Surplus for the year	**94,473**	**-**	**94,473**
Actuarial gain on defined benefit schemes	**283,000**	**-**	**283,000**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**377,473**	**-**	***377,473***
At 31 March 2022	**1,030,859**	**250,000**	**1,280,859**

	General Reserve £	*Designated Reserve £*	*Total £*
At 1 April 2020	*724,767*	*250,000*	*974,767*
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR YEAR			
Surplus for the year	*111,619*	*-*	*111,619*
Actuarial loss on defined benefit schemes	*(183,000)*	*-*	*(183,000)*
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	*(71,381)*	*-*	*(71,381)*
At 31 March 2021	*653,386*	*250,000*	*903,386*

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys is an entity governed by its Charter and Byelaws. The entity's registered office is Halton House (2nd Floor), 2023 Holborn, London, EC1N 2JD.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements are presented in sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Going Concern
The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Institute has sufficient working capital for a period of at least 12 months from date of approval of these financial statements. The financial performance for the period is in line with the Council Members' expectations.

Revenue
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Institute 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:

(a) Subscription fees
Annual subscriptions fall due on 1 January and therefore the amounts are apportioned for the purposes of preparing the financial statements to 31 March, so that such Statements reflect the income attributable to that date. The proportion of the subscription fee received relating to the next financial year is included within creditors as subscriptions received in advance.

(b) Course income
Course income relates to educational activities and income from Congress carried out during the period. Revenue for these courses is recognised on a receivable basis. Revenue for these courses is recognised on a receivable basis.

(c) Other income
Other income includes advertising income, PEB examination income and royalties' income. All other income, other than royalties, is accounted for on a receivable basis. Royalties are accounted for on a received basis.

Educational activities
Income and related expenses for courses and webinars that took place in the financial period are reflected in the income and expenditure account. Income and costs related to events that take place after financial period end are treated as deferred income and prepayments in the statement of financial position.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Patent Examinations Board (PEB)
The board's financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March each year. Examination income and related costs for examinations that take place during the Institute's financial period are reflected in the income and expenditure account. All other expenses incurred in the year are reflected in the income and expenditure account.

Income and related costs for examinations that take place after Institute's period end are treated as deferred income and prepayments in the statement of financial position.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised in the income and expenditure account.

Tangible fixed assets
Acquisitions over £ 750 are capitalised. Tangible fixed assets are state at cost less depreciation.

The cost of tangible fixed assets is written off over their expected useful lives. Depreciation is provided by the straight line method as follows:

Office furniture and equipment	10% 33⅓% p.a.
Computer equipment	33⅓% p.a.
Fixtures and fittings	15% p.a.

Intangible assets are capitalised at cost and amortised to write off the cost over the estimated useful life.

Website costs	20% 33⅓% p.a.

Website costs have been capitalised within intangible assets as they can be identified with a specific project anticipated to produce future benefit. Once brought into use they are amortised on the straight line basis over the anticipated life of the benefits arising from the project. Amortised costs were recognised for the period to March 2022 as the website development project went live in May 2021.

Investments
Investments in shares, which have been classified as fixed asset investments as the Council intends to hold them on a continuing basis are remeasured to fair value (bid price) at each statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the income statement for the period. Realised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and opening carrying value or the purchase value if acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial period. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value of investments at the period end and their carrying value.

Leased assets
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the income and expenditure account on a straight line basis over the lease period.

Assets obtained under finance leases are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the cost value of the assets, and corresponding leasing commitments are shown as obligations to the lessor. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, and the interest is charged to the income and expenditure account in proportion to the remaining balance outstanding. These assets are depreciated over their useful economic life as per policy.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Retirement benefits

Defined contribution scheme
The amount charged to the income and expenditure account in respect of pension costs is the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the statement of financial position.

Defined benefit scheme
The Institute also contributes to Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys Retirement Benefits Scheme. The scheme is a defined benefit scheme in accordance with section 28 of FRS 102. Service costs, curtailments, settlement gains and losses, net financial returns and remeasurement gains and losses are included in the income and expenditure account in the period to which they relate.

Changes in the assets and liabilities of the scheme in the period are disclosed and allocated as follows:

- Changes relating to current or past service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments and pension finance costs arising from Changes in the net of the interest costs and expected return on assets, are allocated to the relevant activity heading based on staff costs of employees within the scheme.
- Pension finance charges arising from similar changes are recognised as expenditure.
- Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised as other recognised gains and losses.
- The assets, liabilities and movements in the surplus or deficit of the scheme are calculated by qualified independent actuaries as an update to the latest full actuarial valuation.

Details of the scheme assets and liabilities and major assumptions are shown in Note 11.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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 Council's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The Council Members consider the following items to be areas subject to estimation and judgement.

Depreciation:
The useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets are based on management's judgement and experience. When management identifies that actual useful economic lives differ materially from the estimates used to calculate depreciation, that charge is adjusted retrospectively. As tangible fixed assets are not significant variances between actual and estimated useful economic lives will not have a material impact on the operating results. Historically no changes has been required.

Pensions:
The Institute has obligations to pay pension benefits on behalf of certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depended on a number of factors including life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate applied. Management estimate these factors in determining the net pension obligation in the statement of financial position. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends.

3. EMPLOYEES

	2022	**2021**
	No.	**No.**
The average number of employees, excluding Council Members, during the year was as follows:	15	*14*

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office furniture & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	78,982	152,514	111,959	343,455
Additions	-	1,422	-	1,422
At 31 March 2022	78,982	153,936	111,959	344,877
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	37,565	147,719	64,844	250,128
Charge for the period	7,652	3,559	15,394	26,605
At 31 March 2022	45,217	151,278	80,238	276,733
Net book value				
At 31 March 2022	33,765	2,658	31,721	68,144
At 31 March 2021	*41,417*	*4,795*	*47,115*	*93,327*

The net value of office furniture and equipment includes £1,649 (31 March 2021: £3,208) in respect of assets held under finance leases.

5. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Website development costs £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	27,500
Additions	27,680
At 31 March 2022	55,180
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2021	-
Charge for the period	15,175
At 31 March 2022	15,175
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	40,005
At 31 March 2021	27,500

6. INVESTMENTS – Listed

	2022	**2021**
	£	**£**
Fair value		
Listed investments		
At the start of the period	**608,281**	*471,821*
Additions	**33,266**	*109,212*
Disposals	**(166,617)**	*(44,560)*
Gains	**66,625**	*71,808*
At the end of the period	**541,555**	*608,281*
Cash available for investment	**21,493**	*13,264*
	563,048	*621,545*
Historical cost of listed investments	**377,844**	*473,469*

7. DEBTORS

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	**134,933**	*72,959*
Other debtors	**100,436**	*100,936*
Prepayments and accrued income	**148,143**	*194,991*
	383,512	*368,886*

8. CREDITORS

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Trade creditors	**114,973**	*156,794*
Taxation and social security	**33,501**	*36,594*
Accruals	**217,160**	*244,898*
Other creditors	**13,669**	*13,669*
Obligations under finance leases	**913**	*2,821*
Subscriptions in advance (see below)	**1,091,403**	*1,015,366*
Other deferred income (see below)	**13,106**	*-*
	1,484,725	*1,470,142*

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE AND OTHER DEFERRED INCOME

	2022 £	2021 £
Balance at start of period		
Subscriptions	**1,015,366**	*880,430*
Courses	**-**	*20,039*
	1,015,366	*900,469*
Amount released to Income and Expenditure Account	**(1,015,366)**	*(900,469)*
Amount deferred at period end		
Subscriptions	**1,091,403**	*1,015,366*
PEB Examinations	**2,028**	*-*
Other income	**11,078**	*-*
Total subscriptions in advance and other deferred income carried forward	**1,104,509**	*1,015,366*

Other income also includes seminars and the IPAG conference.

9. CREDITORS: amounts falling due in more than one year

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Obligations under finance leases	**83**	*995*

10. LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Finance leases		
Amounts repayable by instalments falling due:		
Within one year	**912**	*2,820*
In more than one but not more than two years	**83**	*912*
In more than two years but not more than five years	**-**	*83*
	995	*3,815*

Operating leases

The total future commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and buildings	
	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Operating leases which expire:		
Within one year	**140,890**	*140,890*
In more than one but not more than two years	**140,890**	*140,890*
In more than two years but not more than five years	**422,670**	*422,670*
In more than 5 years	**23,482**	*164,372*
	727,932	*868,822*

The charge to the Income and Expenditure account in the year to 31 March 2022 was £140,890 (2021: £168,789).

11. PENSION COSTS

The Institute operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year was £34,000 (2021: £29,000). Outstanding contributions at period end totalled £Nil (2021: £Nil).

The Institute also operates a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The Scheme was closed to new entrants from September 2001. This is a separate trustee administered fund holding the pension scheme assets to meet long term pension liabilities. A full actuarial valuation was carried out as at 30 September 2018 (£ 240,000) and updated to 31 March 2022 by a qualified actuary, independent of the scheme's sponsoring employer. The major assumptions used by the actuary are shown below. The Institute currently pays contributions at the rate of 36.0% of Pensionable Salary per annum. Members are not required to contribute.

Present values of scheme liabilities, fair value of assets and surplus/(deficit)

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Fair value of scheme assets	**3,551,000**	*3,609,000*
Present value of scheme liabilities	**(3,582,000)**	*(3,904,000)*
Net scheme liability	**(31,000)**	*(295,000)*

11. PENSION COSTS (Continued)

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the Scheme liabilities:		
Scheme liabilities at start of period	**3,904,000**	*3,634,000*
Current service cost	**28,000**	*26,000*
Interest cost	**81,000**	*83,000*
Actuarial (gains) / losses	**(340,000)**	*250,000*
Benefits paid	**(91,000)**	*(89,000)*
Scheme liabilities at end of period	**3,582,000**	*3,904,000*
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the fair value of the Scheme assets:		
Fair value of scheme assets at start of period	**3,609,000**	*3,520,000*
Expected return on scheme assets	**75,000**	*80,000*
Actuarial (losses) / gains	**(57,000)**	*67,000*
Contributions by the institute	**15,000**	*31,000*
Benefits paid	**(91,000)**	*(89,000)*
Fair value of scheme assets at end of period	**3,551,000**	*3,609,000*

The actual return on the scheme assets over the year ended 31 March 2022 was £18,000 (2021: £147,000).

Total expense recognised in the income and expenditure account

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Current service cost	**28,000**	*26,000*
Interest cost	**6,000**	*3,000*
Total	**34,000**	*29,000*
Statement of total recognised gains and losses		
Difference between expected and actual return on scheme assets – (loss)/gain	**(57,000)**	*67,000*
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities – gains	**1,000**	*40,000*
Effects of changes in the demographic and financial assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities – gain/(loss)	**339,000**	*(290,000)*
Total amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income	**283,000**	*(183,000)*

11. PENSION COSTS (Continued)

Assets

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Defined Annuity Contract	**2,129,000**	*2,007,000*
Insurance contracts	**1,453,000**	*1,602,000*
Total assets	**3,582,000**	*3,609,000*

None of the fair values of the assets shown above include any direct investment in the Institutes own financial instruments or any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the Institute.

Assumptions:

	2022	*2021*
	% per annum	*% per annum*
Discount rate	**2.8**	*2.1*
Inflation (RPI)	**3.7**	*3.3*
Inflation (CPI)	**3.1**	*2.6*
Salary growth	**3.1**	*2.6*
Allowance for revaluation of deferred pensions of CPI or 5% p.a. if less	**3.1**	*2.6*
Allowance for revaluations of deferred pensions of CPI 2.5% p.a. or less	**3.1**	*2.6*
Allowance for pension in payment of RPI or 5% p.a. if less, minimum 3% p.a.	**3.3**	*2.8*
	No allowance	*No allowance*

The mortality assumptions adopted at 31 March 2022 imply the following life expectancies:

	Life expectancy at age 65 (years)	
Male retiring in 2022 / 2021	**21.9**	**21.9**
Female retiring in 2022 / 2021	**23.9**	**23.9**
Male retiring in 2042 / 2041	**23.6**	**23.6**
Female retiring in 2042 / 2041	**25.7**	**25.7**

The best estimate of contributions to be paid by the Institute to the scheme for the period commencing 1 April 2022 is £14,800.

12. DESIGNATED RESERVE

The Chartered Institute is the Approved Regulator for the patent attorney profession as set out in Schedule 4, Part 1 of the Legal Services Act 2007. The designated reserve of £ 250,000 exists to provide for any liability arising out of the Chartered Institute's responsibilities described in the Act.