

Company registration number: 03374001

Charity registration number: 1062852

TaxAid UK

(A company limited by guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

TaxAid UK

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TaxAid UK

Reference and Administrative Details

Chairman	Stephen Banyard
Trustees	Francesca Lagerberg Kevin Nicholson Jonathan Peacock QC Paul Morton Emma Clarke Nicholas Edwards Victoria Heard
Chief Executive Officer	Valerie Boggs
Charity Registration Number	1062852
Company Registration Number	03374001
Registered Office	30 Monck Street London SW1P 2AP
Auditor	Thompson Jenner LLP Statutory Auditors 1 Colleton Crescent Exeter Devon EX2 4DG
Bankers	CAF Bank Limited Kings Hill West Malling Kent ME19 4TA

TaxAid UK

Chairman's Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

TaxAid approaches its 30th anniversary seeing the need for its services greater than when it was founded. A more complex tax system and a harsher, more complex working environment are contributory factors which make tax more difficult for our vulnerable clients. More timeless are the causes of their vulnerability, including mental health problems, learning difficulties or loss of their business - and above all, poverty and their inability to pay for the professional tax support they need. TaxAid continues to provide that essential support, helps resolve the issue and lifts a huge burden from their shoulders.


The help needed by our clients changes with time and TaxAid adapts its approach accordingly. During the coronavirus pandemic, we introduced new services to support clients struggling to apply for essential government income support grants. The charity also worked closely with HMRC when it saw a significant rise in the number of our clients adversely affected by rogue, high-volume tax repayment companies and we are pleased HMRC launched a consultation during the year to explore ways to address this. For the future, Making Tax Digital in 2024 will present a huge challenge to vulnerable people affected and the charity has been researching and developing new services to support our clients through this radical change in the tax system. This will be a major focus for the charity in the coming years.

To deliver our services, TaxAid works closely with many other organisations and has been strengthening those relationships. Our partnership with Tax Help for Older People is fundamental in this and our shared New Advice Model has released resources to work with our partners in the corporate volunteering programme. The two charities remain distinct, with different client bases and needs but wherever there is scope we work together. We also hugely value our individual volunteers who give their time regularly to work the more complex cases; and our growing number of corporate volunteering partners who have joined our programme which enables their employees to use their specialist skills and training to support vulnerable people.

TaxAid's work with its clients is funded from a variety of sources, mainly within the tax world. A key component comes from HMRC who awarded an increased grant and for 3 years, starting in 2020/21, which has enabled much better forward planning. We had another successful year with our Bridge the Gap Campaign, which is joint with Tax Help for Older People and is an appeal to individuals and firms in the tax profession. The pandemic meant that fund raising activities mainly had to be online again but we had notable successes with this including our CPD seminars, and we would like to thank CIOT, who hosted and ran them, and the many leaders in the profession who gave their time freely to lecture at them.

In some ways the second year of the pandemic was a greater challenge than the first. Valerie Boggs, our CEO and her managers and staff have done a superb job in maintaining the service to our clients while continuing with the change programme and planning for the future challenges. We are proud of what they have achieved and grateful to them for their commitment and service to their clients.

We would also like to express our appreciation of TaxAid's many supporters across the profession. First to mention is HMRC - we value the close working relationship with them which benefits our vulnerable clients. We are grateful too for the wide-ranging support we receive from Deloitte, PwC, BDO, Blick Rothenberg, KPMG, EY, Fujitsu, Absolute Accounting, RELX, PTP, Slaughter and May, Freshfields, MacFarlanes, Norton Rose, MacQuarie, CIOT, ATT, The Worshipful Company of Tax Advisers, Women in Tax, and the many volunteers who carry forward the Bridge the Gap Campaign.



Stephen Banyard (Chairman)

Dated: 12.12.22

TaxAid UK

Trustees' Report

The trustees, who are directors for the purpose of company law, present the annual report together with the financial statements and auditor's report of the charitable company for the year ended 31 March 2022. Reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The charity is a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity, its governing documents are its memorandum and articles of association.

The charity's formal objectives are:

- To provide advice and assistance in tax and financial matters to persons in financial need
- To advance public education about all aspects of tax and tax debt

Public benefit and how our activities deliver it

We have a duty to report on our organisation's public benefit under S.4 of the Charities Act 2011. We are confident that we meet those public benefit requirements having taken into consideration the Charity Commission guidance.

Our vision is: 'To provide tax advice to all who need it' We aim to achieve this by delivering the appropriate support to those in poverty, whether financial or by reference to other vulnerabilities, who would otherwise be unable to access help with tax problems. The assistance provided ranges from the provision of education through our third sector partners, to support on our helpline and our digital materials. We believe therefore that we meet the public benefit requirements through this comprehensive range of activities, delivered through different channels to maximise the numbers of people that we can help.

Our work with HMRC, as detailed below, illustrates the breadth of the benefit of our work across the wider public, beyond those who make direct contact with us.

Objectives, activities and impact

TaxAid provides a unique service offering free, expert and independent tax help and advice direct to vulnerable, disadvantaged, people in need. Our aim is to help them understand, manage and regain control over their tax finances and their lives and release them from the debilitating stresses and anxieties of their pressing tax burdens and debts. To meet this objective our resources are focused on providing a service that is easily accessible and meets the specific needs of our taxpayers. The activity we undertake to achieve this and its impact is detailed below, together with the impact of our learning from the last 2 years on our planned activity in the future.

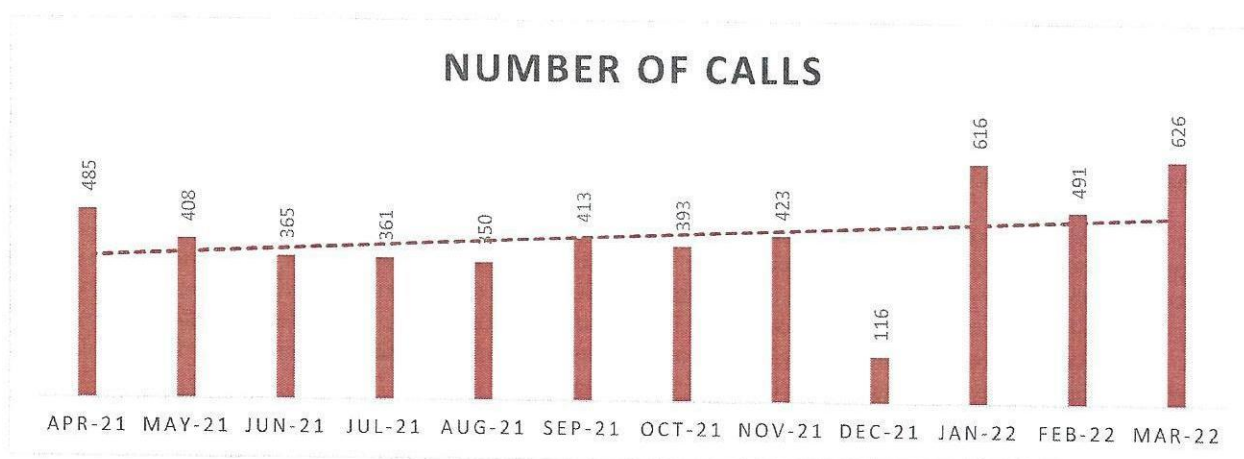
Linda, a single mother of two teenagers and a carer for her own mother, who has dementia, is a personal trainer. She called HMRC when she was going through the process of making a claim for the SEISS grant late in the COVID period, but in doing so found out that she had an outstanding debt on her account of £1,600. She called TaxAid because she had no means to pay the debt and needed help. TaxAid went one step further than supporting her to negotiate a payment plan, and instead worked with HMRC to establish why the debt existed. As for so many who call, the debt arose from penalties charged for the late filing of a tax return. On an earned income of £5,000 per year, penalties of £1,600 represented 32 % of Linda's annual income and therefore she did not have the means to pay the debt. Linda's financial circumstances are typical of those living in poverty, without savings, an unexpected financial liability results in difficult decisions around paying debts or rent or food or energy bills.

The reality of living in poverty as Linda does, is typical of the financial circumstances of callers to the helpline. And those, like Linda, who are single parents are more likely to live in poverty. According to the IFS's annual report into living standards, poverty and inequality, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation; in the year prior to the pandemic, nearly half (49%) of children in lone-parent families were in relative poverty. Yet poverty is not confined to single parent families. According to the same IFS report, around two thirds (68%) of working age adults in poverty live in a household where at least one adult is in work and this proportion has never been higher.

Tax Aid UK

Trustees' Report

So while in the past we may have associated poverty with being out of work, poverty is not confined to those who are out of work. In addition, financial pressures in the labour market that drive down costs have often increased the complexity of the mechanisms to engage workers. The number of people in England and Wales who said that they performed work they had found via an online platform at least once a week grew from 5.8% of the working population in 2016 to 11.8% in 2019, rising to 14.7% in 2021.¹ And alongside the flexibility of online platforms comes responsibility and the need to manage meeting, often changing, obligations to HMRC, frequently under self employment or a combination of employment and self employment. The challenges of living on a low wage and managing complex engagement in the labour market is reflected in the increasing demand on TaxAid's helpline observed at the end of the financial year.



The challenge of poverty is not confined to the UK, studies have shown that COVID increased the divide between rich and poor across the world. As there seems to be a general consensus that the most disruptive phase of the pandemic is behind us, we strive to support those experiencing poverty and changing work patterns as the labour market adjusts post pandemic. As the calls increase we looking forward in our service delivery plans to harness the best of what was learned during the pandemic as well as looking at how we can maximise the benefits of digital options among our beneficiary groups.

HMRC have indicated that they may have been able to get help to more of those in poverty by COVID grants if the annual compliance process had provided more contemporaneous and digital data. While this was not available in 2020, HMRCs plans are to increase their use of digital channels including launching Making Tax Digital for Income Tax Self assessment for the self employed and landlords. For TaxAid beneficiaries there are opportunities to benefit from digital record keeping and quarterly submission of figures to HMRC, but there are practical problems, such as the availability hardware, cost of data allowances and choice, functionality, cost and availability of software. Our plans are to develop our delivery model based on our beneficiary need and to ensure that we understand this we are carrying out research with our beneficiary groups as well as taking learning from our experience during COVID.

While planning to benefit from the best of the digital opportunities, our focus will remain our beneficiaries, the individuals for whom our personal service can be a life saver. To provide Linda with the support she needed, TaxAid's service was delivered by a volunteer, Alice, an employee of EY LLP who participates in the corporate volunteering programme.

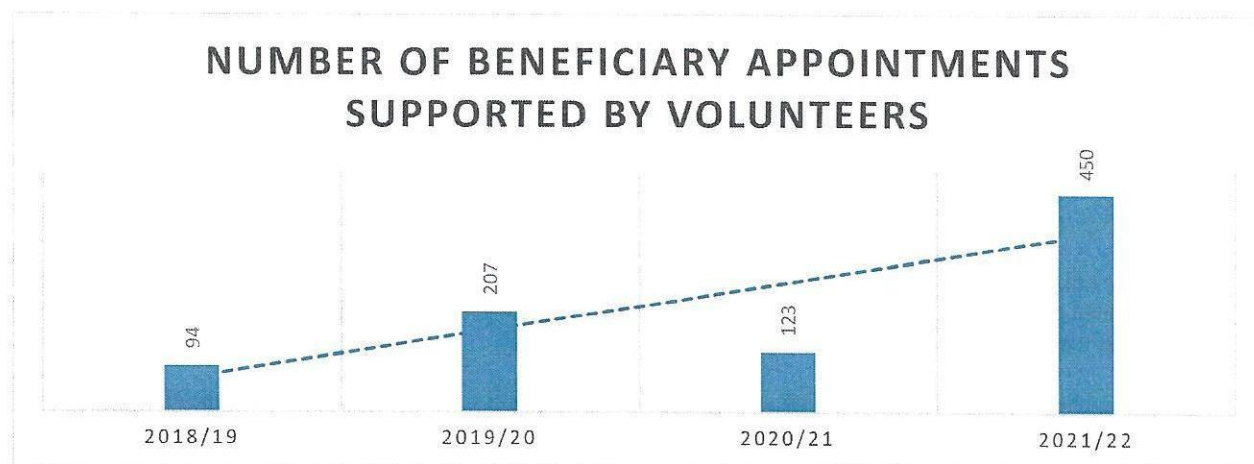
The corporate volunteering programme, piloted in 2019 and since extended to 5 firms, has grown exponentially in the level of support that can be provided, showing an increase of 378% across the last 4 years. This is despite

¹ UNISON – Evidence to the Low Pay Commission, June 2022.

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Trustees' Report

the initial challenge of operating a new volunteering model, some of which delivered in person face to face meetings when first developed, through the pandemic year.



Graph

While the programme helped over 450 people like Linda, last year, the benefits are not confined to the beneficiaries, the volunteers also benefit.

“Through TaxAid I have met people who have been unwell, who don’t speak any English, who have found themselves in a situation, through no fault of their own, having fallen foul of the tax system. We have the advice that they need to get them where they need to be and sort themselves out and it’s nice to see the difference between when somebody comes and they are very nervous and don’t know what to do and when you give them the solution, just how much happier and more relaxed they are” Sharon, KPMG Manchester

And TaxAid’s corporate volunteering programme also provides an additional resource. A group from PWC in Birmingham and Cardiff supported TaxAid at a stand at the AccountingWeb Live Expo in December 2021, creating awareness of the impact that TaxAid can have on the lives of its beneficiaries in the wider tax community. In addition in May the same PWC team created awareness in the third sector through a local community event in Birmingham during volunteering week.

The benefit to our beneficiaries of collaborative working is not confined to working with corporate volunteers. TaxAid works closely with Tax Help for Other People, where staff, experienced in working with older vulnerable taxpayers triage calls for TaxAid, increasing efficiency and the effectiveness of our use of resources. This reduces the marginal cost of each call and enables us to ensure that our help can reach more of the people who need it.

To increase our reach further TaxAid also work closely with HMRC, from submitting responses to consultation papers, attending workshops, participating in forums as well as attending meetings, all with the purpose of ensuring that all taxpayers can benefit from the knowledge of the tax issues that are specific to vulnerable people in poverty as well as providing HMRC with an understanding of the barriers that people experience when trying to overcome these.

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Financial review

Summary of position

The statement of Financial Activities for the year on page 13 shows a surplus of income over expenditure in the year of £58,050 (2020/21 – surplus £37,466). The surplus was achieved by managing costs, despite a fall in income. The year end position showed an increase in unrestricted reserves to 5 months cash expenditure.

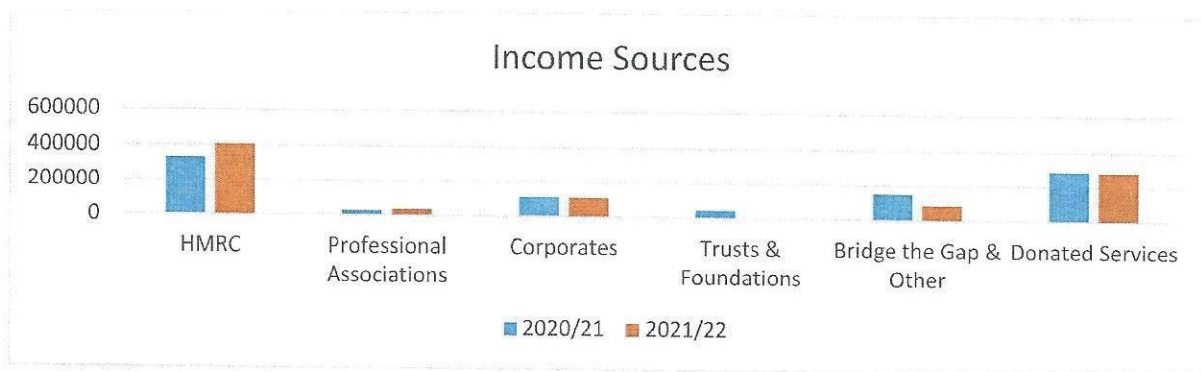
Income

The total cash income amounted to £655,040 (2020/21 £676,800). The reduction, amounting to £21,760 reflected the increased difficulty of continuing to raise funds directly from supporters through virtual events and appeals in the second year of the pandemic.

TaxAid had been successful in receiving strong support to its appeal for funding in the first year of the pandemic, and in the 2021/22 were again supported strongly by the Chartered Institute of Taxation (CIOT), and the Association of Taxation Technicians (ATT), focussing on the objective to advance tax education. They continued to receive support from the tax profession including a donation from the Worshipful Company of Tax Advisers.

In this, the second year of the pandemic, it was still not possible to plan or attend face to face fundraising events and the fundraising campaign, run for the joint benefit of Tax Volunteers and TaxAid, also found that the enthusiasm to run and attend virtual fundraising events had diminished. This trend applied not only to charity organised events, but also to those of our corporate supporters. However, the routine of delivering a programme of virtual CPD events, started in 2020/21 was continued successfully in 2021/22. As a result of these factors the net position was an overall reduction in the income to the Bridge the Gap campaign,

The total income from each source is shown below.



Expenditure

Expenditure in the year ended 31 March 2022 (excluding donated services and facilities) amounted to £596,990, 6.6% less than the previous year (£639,334). This reduction in expenditure was planned and expenditure on recruitment frozen in the second six months of the year when the difficulty of hitting target from virtual events other than CPD events was clear. This maintained the surplus position but delayed anticipated development in the charity.

As the hybrid working model developed the decision was taken to reduce the size of the office, as well as acquire facilities that better provided for the needs of hybrid working and a new lease was arranged from June 2022, by sub letting space in the offices of the Chartered Institute of Taxation.

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The continued COVID restrictions limited the previous face to face volunteer support and pro bono support from the tax profession, but as noted above the corporate volunteering model grew and maintaining the value of support received by gifts in kind.

Supporting staff during the pandemic and recognising the valuing of their critical contribution to the success of the charity was a key objective and as result TaxAid became a Living Wage Employer in 2022, joining over 11,000 UK businesses who believe their staff deserve a wage which meets everyday needs - like the weekly shop, or a surprise trip to the dentist. In addition TaxAid also established a career pathway to provide staff support to take the first steps in a career in tax, the cost of these initiatives included in the budgeted costs.

Reserves

The free reserves at 31 March 2022 are £280,718 (2020/21 £221,591) which is just over 5 months expected expenditure for the current year. This position is in line with our reserves policy which is to:

- Provide stability and the means for the development of the charity's principal objects; and
- In the long term, achieve a sufficient level of readily realisable fixed assets investments to provide a cushion equivalent to six months' operating expenditure.

Risk

The risks are managed by the periodic regular monitoring of the risk register which identifies the key risks and plans their mitigation.

The primary risk facing the charity is financial instability created by the uncertainty around medium- to long-term funding. This arises from receiving substantial funding from one source, HMRC, but is mitigated by diversifying income streams and being in receipt of three years of funding through to 31 March 2024.

Our financial management procedures include the preparation of an annual budget and forecast with quarterly reporting against budget provided to the Board.

Structure, governance and management

The charity is managed by the Board of Trustees which meets quarterly. The Board delegates day to day management to the Chief Executive and the Senior Management Team.

The directors of the charitable company are its trustees for the purposes of charity law. The names of the trustees who were in office during the year are listed on page 1. All members of the Trustee Board gave their time voluntarily and received no benefits from the charity. No expenses were claimed from the charity by the members of the Board of Trustees from the charity.

The total number of trustees must not be less than three, but is not subject to any maximum. New trustees are identified with the necessary specialist expertise and appropriate charitable, commercial, tax and legal experience to enrich the standing Board and are given induction and training by the current post holders. To this end in November 2021, we were delighted to appoint to the board Emma Clarke, CEO at Weston Park Cancer Charity and Nick Edwards, Chief Digital Officer at the AA. Trustees shall retire by rotation in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of association. Any person so retiring shall be eligible for reappointment as a trustee.

Day-to-day management is delegated to our Chief Executive who is supported by the Senior Management Team whose responsibility is to work to the strategic plan which contains business, financial and service objectives.

TaxAid continues to work closely with Tax Help for Older People and the two charities have a joint Senior Management Team. In addition to the cost-efficiencies achieved through sharing back office services, this facilitates synergy between them.

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Remuneration for key management is set with reference to market rates for similar roles and responsibilities in the charitable sector, taking account of geographical differences.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each trustee has taken the required steps to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditor is aware of that information. The trustees confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of TaxAid UK for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees 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 charitable company and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- 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 charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charitable company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on12.12.22..... and signed on its behalf by:



Stephen Banyard (Chairman)

TaxAid UK

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TaxAid UK

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TaxAid UK (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including 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 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 charity 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 the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note to the financial statements, 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 trustees 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 charity'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 trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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.

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.

TaxAid UK

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TaxAid UK

Opinion on other matters 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 Chairman's Report and Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Chairman's Report and Trustees' Report have 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 charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Chairman's Report and the Trustees' Report.

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

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the (set out on page), the trustees 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 trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the charity'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 trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor 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.

TaxAid UK

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TaxAid UK

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.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

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 identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the charities sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, taxation legislation, data protection, employment and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management, reviewing licenses, certificates and relevant correspondence including the inspection of legal correspondence; and
- 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 charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- 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 journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; 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:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that 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 directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of TaxAid UK

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 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 charitable company's trustees, 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 charity's trustees 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 charitable company and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



.....
Mr David Tucker (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Thompson Jenner LLP, Statutory Auditor

1 Colleton Crescent
Exeter
Devon
EX2 4DG

Date: 21/12/22.....

TaxAid UK

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31 March 2022 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

		Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2022 £
2022	Note			
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	204,224	-	204,224
Charitable activities	4	285,087	450,816	735,903
Total Income		489,311	450,816	940,127
Expenditure on:				
Charitable activities	5	(430,184)	(451,893)	(882,077)
Total Expenditure		(430,184)	(451,893)	(882,077)
Net income/(expenditure)		59,127	(1,077)	58,050
Net movement in funds		59,127	(1,077)	58,050
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		221,591	2,686	224,277
Total funds carried forward	17	280,718	1,609	282,327
2021				
	Note	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total 2021 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations and legacies	3	242,838	22,224	265,062
Charitable activities	4	292,670	409,738	702,408
Total Income		535,508	431,962	967,470
Expenditure on:				
Charitable activities	5	(491,888)	(438,116)	(930,004)
Total Expenditure		(491,888)	(438,116)	(930,004)
Net income/(expenditure)		43,620	(6,154)	37,466
Net movement in funds		43,620	(6,154)	37,466
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		177,971	8,840	186,811
Total funds carried forward	17	221,591	2,686	224,277

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.
The funds breakdown for 2021 is shown in note 17.

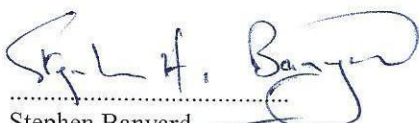
The notes on pages 16 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TaxAid UK

(Registration number: 03374001)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	<u>1,757</u>	<u>2,419</u>
		<u>1,757</u>	<u>2,419</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	12	139,956	172,767
Cash at bank and in hand	13	<u>242,535</u>	<u>154,448</u>
		382,491	327,215
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(101,921)</u>	<u>(105,357)</u>
Net current assets		<u>280,570</u>	<u>221,858</u>
Net assets		<u>282,327</u>	<u>224,277</u>
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted		1,609	2,686
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted		<u>280,718</u>	<u>221,591</u>
Total funds	17	<u>282,327</u>	<u>224,277</u>

The financial statements on pages 13 to 30 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on ~~12.12.22~~ and signed on their behalf by:


Stephen Banyard
Chairman


Paul Morton
Trustee

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TaxAid UK

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash income		58,050	37,466
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation		<u>1,784</u>	<u>2,776</u>
		59,834	40,242
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	12	32,811	(83,703)
Decrease in creditors	14	<u>(3,436)</u>	<u>(43,473)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		89,209	(86,934)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	11	<u>(1,122)</u>	<u>(515)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		88,087	(87,449)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		<u>154,448</u>	<u>241,897</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		<u><u>242,535</u></u>	<u><u>154,448</u></u>

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TaxAid UK

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

1 Charity status

The charity is a charity limited by guarantee 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 charity in the event of liquidation. The charity is incorporated in England and Wales and its registered office is 30 Monck Street, London, SW1P 2AP.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)) (issued in October 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

TaxAid UK meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

The trustees have considered the impact of COVID-19 and do not consider it to have a material impact on the balances included within the financial statements. In addition, the trustees do not consider it to cast any significant doubt upon the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The trustees have taken both reactive and proactive measures in order to mitigate any risks associated with COVID-19 including managing cash flow to ensure that debts can be paid when they fall due, managing staffing levels and monitoring key donor and supplier activity. The trustees have implemented a robust system of procedures and controls in order to deal with any associated risks.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Income and endowments

Income from government and other grants, whether capital grants or revenue grants, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

Income recognised in advance of the provision of a specified service is deferred until the criteria for income recognition are met.

TaxAid UK

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

Donations and legacies

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Grants receivable

Grants are recognised when the charity has an entitlement to the funds and any conditions linked to the grants have been met. Where performance conditions are attached to the grant and are yet to be met, the income is recognised as a liability and included on the balance sheet as deferred income to be released.

Donated services and facilities

Donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item or received the service, any conditions associated with the donation have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from use by the charity of the item is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), general volunteer time is not recognised so refer to the trustees' annual report for more information about their contribution.

On receipt, donated gifts, professional services and donated facilities are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the charity which is the amount the charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services, professional qualified tax personnel or facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

Donations of gifts, services and facilities include seconded employees, IT software and office space. Seconded staff's services are provided free of charge to the charity and the cost of their salary is incurred by a third party. IT software and office space are included at their estimate market value when donated.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff costs allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use. Other support costs are allocated based on the spread of staff costs.

All resources expended are inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, the management of investments and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

TaxAid UK

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

Support costs

Resources expended are allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, the cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned on the following basis which are an estimate, based on staff time, of the amount attributable to each activity.

Where information about the aims, objectives and projects of the charity is provided to potential beneficiaries, the costs associated with this publicity are allocated to charitable expenditure.

Where such information about the aims, objectives and projects of the charity is also provided to potential donors, activity costs are apportioned between fundraising and charitable activities on the basis of the personnel involved with each activity.

Advice services	79%
Tax education	5%
Cost of raising funds	10%
Governance costs	6%

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and trustees' meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme grant has been credited to other income so as to match the grant to the underlying eligible furloughed staff expenditure to which it relates.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £500 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

TaxAid UK

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

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Computer equipment	3 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	6 years straight line

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity 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.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees' discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds set aside for specific purposes at the discretion of the trustees.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity 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 in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

TaxAid UK

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

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the charity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the charity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the charity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the charity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the charity, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

TaxAid UK

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

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total funds £
Donations and legacies;			
Donations from professional firms and supporters	114,000	-	114,000
Other donations	90,224	-	90,224
Total for 2022	<u>204,224</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>204,224</u>
Total for 2021	<u>242,838</u>	<u>22,224</u>	<u>265,062</u>

Summary of donations from professional firms and supporters

	2022 £	2021 £
Deloitte	30,000	30,000
E&Y	20,000	20,000
KPMG	20,000	20,000
PWC	20,000	20,000
Fujitsu	20,000	20,000
Tax Advisers Charitable Trust (The Worshipful Company of Tax Advisers)	4,000	4,000
	<u>114,000</u>	<u>114,000</u>

Other donations includes 50% of the following amounts greater than £3,000 from organisations received through Bridge The Gap. This is a joint initiative set up by TaxAid UK and its sister charity Tax Help For Older People, whereby amounts received are split equally between the two charities.

	2022 £	2021 £
BDO LLP	-	12,647
Deloitte	13,146	11,831
Freshfields	9,986	9,920
Kathleen Beryl Sleigh Charitable Trust	5,000	20,000
London Legal Support	4,176	-
Slaughter and May	-	4,950
Tax Advisers Charitable Trust (The Worshipful Company of Tax Advisers)	4,000	4,000
Virtual CPD Events	25,210	-

TaxAid UK

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

4 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2022	Total 2021
	General £	£	£	£
Advice services				
HM Revenue & Customs	-	409,600	409,600	336,818
Donations of gifts, services and facilities	285,087	-	285,087	290,670
City Bridge	-	-	-	7,250
The National Lottery Community Fund	-	-	-	35,670
Shanly Foundation	-	-	-	2,000
Manchester University	-	1,216	1,216	-
	<u>285,087</u>	<u>410,816</u>	<u>695,903</u>	<u>672,408</u>
Tax education				
Chartered Institute of Taxation	-	30,000	30,000	20,000
Association of Taxation Technicians (ATT)	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Income from charitable activities 2022	<u>285,087</u>	<u>450,816</u>	<u>735,903</u>	<u>702,408</u>
Income from charitable activities 2021	<u>292,670</u>	<u>409,738</u>	<u>702,408</u>	

TaxAid UK

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

5 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Cost of raising funds	Advice services	Education	Governance costs	Support costs	2022 Total	2021 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	29,010	241,749	14,505	19,340	178,894	483,498	530,360
Gifts in kind	-	285,087	-	-	-	285,087	290,670
Premises and other costs	3,862	32,181	1,931	2,575	23,815	64,364	61,808
Website, ICT and equipment costs	1,915	15,961	958	1,277	11,812	31,923	33,275
Legal, insurance and professional	799	6,661	400	533	4,929	13,322	10,744
Communication and travel	180	1,494	90	120	1,107	2,991	2,012
Other costs	455	-	-	-	437	892	1,135
Research and consultancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	36,221	583,133	17,884	23,845	220,994	882,077	991,812
Support costs	22,099	174,585	11,050	13,260	(220,994)	-	-
Governance costs	4,082	31,168	1,855	(37,105)	-	-	-
Total expenditure 2022	62,402	788,886	30,789	-	-	882,077	991,812
Total expenditure 2021	76,138	817,311	36,555	-	-	930,004	

£430,184 (2021 - £491,888) of the above expenditure was attributable to unrestricted funds and £451,893 (2021 - £438,116) to restricted funds.

TaxAid UK

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

6 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating leases - other assets	(30,000)	(30,000)
Audit fees	(6,000)	(6,120)
Depreciation of fixed assets	<u>(1,784)</u>	<u>(2,776)</u>

7 Trustees remuneration and expenses

No trustees, nor any persons connected with any trustee, has received any remuneration from the charity during the year.

No trustees have received any reimbursed expenses from the charity during the year.

8 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	421,528	479,552
Social security costs	39,285	35,974
Pension costs	15,967	14,454
Other staff costs	<u>6,718</u>	<u>380</u>
	<u>483,498</u>	<u>530,360</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year was 15 (2021 - 15).

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year expressed as full time equivalents was as follows:

	2022 No	2021 No
Raising funds	0.6	0.9
Advice services	4.5	6.0
Tax education	0	0.4
Support	4.9	3.3
Governance	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>
	<u>10.3</u>	<u>11.0</u>

During the year, the charity accrued redundancy and/or termination payments which totalled £Nil (2021 - £4,842).

No employee received emoluments of more than £60,000 during the year.

TaxAid UK

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

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the charity were £36,949 (2021 - £37,800).

9 Auditors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,120</u>

10 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	648	22,301	22,949
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>1,122</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>648</u>	<u>23,423</u>	<u>24,071</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2021	405	20,125	20,530
Charge for the year	<u>108</u>	<u>1,676</u>	<u>1,784</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>513</u>	<u>21,801</u>	<u>22,314</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2022	<u>135</u>	<u>1,622</u>	<u>1,757</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>243</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>2,419</u>

TaxAid UK

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

12 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	70,621	70,000
Prepayments and accrued income	53,782	35,095
Other debtors	15,553	67,672
	<u>139,956</u>	<u>172,767</u>

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash on hand	333	333
Cash at bank	242,202	154,115
	<u>242,535</u>	<u>154,448</u>

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	35,531	11,325
Other taxation and social security	17,803	9,961
Other creditors	21,347	34,468
Accruals and deferred income	27,240	49,603
	<u>101,921</u>	<u>105,357</u>

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred income at 1 April 2021	15,250	36,250
Resources deferred in the period	-	7,500
Amounts released from previous periods	-	(28,500)
Deferred income at year end	<u>15,250</u>	<u>15,250</u>

Deferred income relates to the BTG Gala Dinner which was cancelled as a result of Covid-19. The remaining balance is to be carried forward to enable attendance at a future event.

TaxAid UK

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

15 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating lease commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Land and buildings		
Within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>30,000</u>

16 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £15,967 (2021 - £14,454).

TaxAid UK

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

17 Funds

	Balance at 1 April 2021 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 March 2022 £
Unrestricted funds				
<i>General</i>				
General	220,249	488,189	(429,477)	278,961
<i>Designated</i>				
Capital depreciation	1,342	1,122	(707)	1,757
Total unrestricted funds	<u>221,591</u>	<u>489,311</u>	<u>(430,184)</u>	<u>280,718</u>
Restricted funds				
Governance	1,071	-	-	1,071
Advice services	1,615	410,816	(411,893)	538
Tax education	-	40,000	(40,000)	-
Total restricted funds	<u>2,686</u>	<u>450,816</u>	<u>(451,893)</u>	<u>1,609</u>
Total funds	<u>224,277</u>	<u>940,127</u>	<u>(882,077)</u>	<u>282,327</u>

	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 31 March 2021 £
Unrestricted funds				
<i>General</i>				
General	176,522	534,993	(491,266)	220,249
<i>Designated</i>				
Capital depreciation	1,449	515	(622)	1,342
Total unrestricted funds	<u>177,971</u>	<u>535,508</u>	<u>(491,888)</u>	<u>221,591</u>
Restricted				
Governance	1,071	-	-	1,071
Advice services	7,769	401,962	(408,116)	1,615
Tax education	-	30,000	(30,000)	-
Total restricted funds	<u>8,840</u>	<u>431,962</u>	<u>(438,116)</u>	<u>2,686</u>
Total funds	<u>186,811</u>	<u>967,470</u>	<u>(930,004)</u>	<u>224,277</u>

TaxAid UK

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

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Advice services

This fund represents income which is for delivering the main charitable purpose of TaxAid UK, that of advising low income clients and the generalist voluntary sector on tax matters.

Tax education

This fund represents income provided to improve access to information on tax so that those on low incomes are aware of their rights and responsibilities under the tax system. It is delivered through training, printed material and guides, and the TaxAid UK website.

Designated funds

The designated fund represents the net book value of assets purchased from unrestricted funds to be depreciated in the future.

18 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds		Restricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2022
	General £	Designated £	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	1,757	-	1,757
Net Current assets	278,961	-	1,609	280,570
Total net assets	278,961	1,757	1,609	282,327

	Unrestricted funds		Restricted funds	Total funds at 31 March 2021
	General £	Designated £	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	1,342	1,077	2,419
Net Current assets	220,249	-	1,609	221,858
Total net assets	220,249	1,342	2,686	224,277

19 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 April 2021 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 March 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	154,448	88,087	242,535
Net debt	154,448	88,087	242,535

	At 1 April 2020 £	Financing cash flows £	At 31 March 2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	241,897	(87,449)	154,448
Net debt	241,897	(87,449)	154,448

TaxAid UK

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

20 Related party transactions

A donation was received from KPMG, where Melissa Geiger is a partner. The total of these donations amount to £20,000 (2021 - £23,000).

Donations were received from PWC, where Kevin Nicholson is a partner. The total of these donations amount to £20,000 (2021 - £23,000). PWC also provided professional advice on a pro bono basis.

A donation was received from Grant Thornton, where Francesca Lagerberg is a partner. The total of these donations amounted to £nil (2021 - £250).

A donation of £10,000 (2021 - £10,000) was received from Jonathan Peacock.

TaxAid UK operated the payroll on behalf of Tax Volunteers during the year. Payroll costs for the year and recharged from TaxAid UK to Tax Help For Older People totalled £437,297 (2021- £nil). No amounts were outstanding at the year end in respect of payroll costs.

TaxAid UK and Tax Help For Older People had previously recharged remuneration in relation to some staff with duties and responsibilities for both TaxAid UK and Tax Help For Older People through the service company Tax Volunteers Service Company Limited, a related party by virtue of S Banyard and K Thomas being directors of both companies. This arrangement ceased at 31 March 2021 and no salary costs were recharged in this way in the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021 £133,564).

During the year, net income totalling £86,769 (2021 - £120,000) was collected by TaxAid UK on behalf of Tax Help For Older People. At the year end, the amount due to Tax Help For Older People, included in other creditors in the financial statements, was £10,693 (2021 - £30,000). A further £3,157 (2021 - £6,928) included within other creditors (2021 accruals) is due to Tax Help For Older People in relation to recharged shared costs and £8,674 (2021 - £60,172) included within debtors is due from Tax Help For Older People in relation to recharged shared costs.