

Company Registration No. 01587684 (England and Wales)
Charity Registration No. 283484 (England and Wales)

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE
(Limited by guarantee and not having share capital)

TRUSTEES' REPORT

AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

CONTENTS

	Page
Legal and administrative information	1
Trustees' report	2 - 6
Independent auditor's report	7 – 10
Statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account)	11
Balance sheet	12
Statement of cash flows	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 – 21

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

**Trustees, Directors and
Executive committee**

John Peter Abercromby Readman
Michael Graham Hoare
James Judd

Secretary

Michael Graham Hoare

Company Registration No.

01587684

Charity Registration No.

283484

Principal office

North House
27 Great Peter Street
London SW1P 3LN

Registered office

40 Queen Anne Street
London W1G 9EL

Auditors

Lewis Golden LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
40 Queen Anne Street
London W1G 9EL

Bankers

C Hoare & Co
37 Fleet Street
London EC4P 4DQ

Solicitors

BDB Pitmans LLP
1 Bartholomew Close
London EC1A 7BL

Website

www.coeurope.org

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Trustees (who are also the directors) are pleased to present their report, together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2023 which also represents the Directors' report as required by s415 of the Companies Act 2006.

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) (2nd Edition, effective January 2019) ("Charities SORP"), FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', Companies Act 2006 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The company and its charitable objectives for the public benefit

The Chamber Orchestra of Europe (COE) is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital (number 01587684). It is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 25 September 1981, and is a registered charity (number 283484).

Legal and administrative information, as set out on page 1, forms part of this report.

The objectives of the Orchestra are to promote the performance of works of classical music so as to increase public taste and appreciation for the art of music.

As well as being Leaders and Principals of other major orchestras, the players pursue parallel careers as international soloists, members of celebrated chamber ensembles, and as professors of music. Unsurprisingly, the Chamber Orchestra of Europe philosophy influences the players' own work during the rest of the year, notably in a wide range of educational projects in which they are involved, making the Orchestra a truly impressive example of co-operation between individual European nations.

The Chamber Orchestra of Europe is now a resident orchestra at the Casals Forum in Kronberg in association with the Kronberg Academy and is also the "Orchestra in Residence" at the Esterhazy Palace in Eisenstadt outside Vienna. In recent years it has maintained its associations with a group of major concert halls and festivals across the continent including the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, the Kammermusiksaal of the Philharmonie in Berlin, the Teatro Comunale in Ferrara, the Philharmonies in Paris and Cologne, the Festspielhaus in Baden-Baden and the Salzburg Mozartwoche Festival. These residences and partnerships enhance the Orchestra's financial and artistic ability to increase its profile and ensure that its objectives can be sustained in the long term.

The Chamber Orchestra of Europe Academy was developed in 2009 in order to give selected students the chance to study with the principal players of the Chamber Orchestra of Europe and be inspired by the Orchestra's unique ethos and passion for making music.

The Trustees confirm that in accordance with section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 they have referred to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the Charity's aims and objectives and in planning their future activities.

Organisation

The charitable company's administration is under the control of the Trustees. The Trustees during the year to 31 December 2023 were:

J.P.A. Readman (Chairman)
M.G. Hoare (Secretary)
J. Judd (Director)

No Trustee/Director received any remuneration in the year to 31 December 2023, and no travel or other expenses were paid on behalf of any Trustee.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

Method of appointment of Trustees

The appointment of Trustees/Directors is governed by the Memorandum and Articles of Association. In accordance with the charitable company's Articles of Association Peter Readman retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Results for the year ended 31 December 2023

The results for the year on page 11 of the financial statements show a net movement in the year of £711,246 increasing reserves at the end of the year to £2,859,274.

Achievements and Performance

2023 started with concerts at the Canary Islands' Festival in architecturally stunning concert halls in Gran Canaria and Tenerife. We were thrilled to work for the first time with conductor Andrés Orozco-Estrada and also with one of the Orchestra's longest-standing friends, pianist Pierre-Laurent Aimard. We then travelled to the Salzburg Mozartwoche to perform a concert with Andrés Orozco-Estrada conducting Mozart symphonies No. 29 and 38 and with Korean pianist Seong-Jim Cho as soloist in Mozart's piano concerto No. 20.

The COE started touring again in mid-April, this time with conductor Robin Ticciati and violinist Lisa Batiashvili, performing five concerts in France, Germany and Austria. In May we were joined by a veteran of the classical music world, conductor Herbert Blomstedt, for four concerts in Germany and Luxemburg. For our concert in Dresden we were joined by the young and extremely talented violinist Maria Dueñas in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto.

At the end of June the COE was invited to perform at the Grange au Lac for the Rencontres Musicales d'Evian, again with Robin Ticciati, and world-renowned Welsh bass-baritone Bryn Terfel in a programme including works by Beethoven, Verdi, Mozart, Rossini and Dvorak. La Grange is a unique concert venue overlooking Evian and Lake Geneva and we were thrilled to have been invited there for the first time as part of the celebrations of the hall's 30th anniversary.

In July we were back at our summer residency in Baden-Baden with Yannick Nézet-Séguin in order to complete our Brahms symphony cycle recorded by Deutsche Grammophon and due to be released some time in 2024. That concert was broadcast on Deutsche Grammophon's virtual concert hall, Stage +. The musicians also performed a chamber music concert featuring Yannick Nézet-Séguin on the piano, the COE's principal clarinet Romain Guyot and COE members Lorenza Borrani and Maia Cabeza (violin), Nimrod Guez (viola) and Will Conway (cello). The Orchestra then performed one more symphonic concert with Lisa Batiashvili as soloist in a programme including the Brahms violin concerto and a symphony by Louise Farrenc.

In August the COE travelled to Spain with Daniel Harding, a special friend of the Orchestra who conducted a programme of Beethoven and Sibelius at various musical festivals in Santander, San Sebastian, Pollença and Torroella.

The autumn started with our now annual appearance at the Herbstgold Festival at the Esterhazy Palace in Eisenstadt where the COE has been Orchestra in Residence since 2022. This year's festival's opening concert on 13th September featured the COE and Julian Rachlin, Artistic Director of Herbstgold, in works by Prokofiev, Glinka and Tchaikovsky. For its second concert on the 16th, as Sir John Eliot Gardiner had cancelled all his concerts for the rest of the year, the COE was joined by the very talented young conductor Maxim Emelyanychev, principal conductor of the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, and soprano Lucy Crowe in a programme of works by Haydn, Weber and Schubert. Both concerts were broadcast on Medici TV. We then moved on to the Kronberg Academy Festival as well as Bonn's BeethovenFest, where the Orchestra had not returned since 2009. Robin Ticciati conducted all the concerts which also featured a number of international soloists.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

Achievements and Performance (continued)

In October the Orchestra worked with conductor Andrew Manze and pianist Jan Lisiecki with whom they performed three different programmes in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Berlin and Eisenstadt, featuring works by Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart and Chopin. The concert in Eisenstadt was again broadcast on Medici TV.

We concluded 2023 with our now-annual extensive tour with Sir Antonio Pappano, this time with soloist pianist Beatrice Rana with whom we released a recording of piano concertos by Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck-Schumann earlier this year to great international acclaim. Pappano, Rana and the COE gave seven concerts in Italy, Germany and Austria, finishing the tour in Vienna after a rather hectic day of travelling due to the original flight from Berlin being cancelled on the day of the concert at the Musikverein. They all made it to the concert hall with only minutes to spare before the concert, bringing the year to a most successful conclusion.

Finance and sponsorship

We continue to be very fortunate to benefit from the significant support of The Gatsby Charitable Foundation and from our programme of support of the Principal positions in the Orchestra. In 2023 we benefited again from a meaningful grant towards our eligible expenses from HMRC under its orchestra tax relief scheme which was introduced in April 2016. Above all, however, we received exceptional and very significant additional donations from The Gatsby Charitable Foundation specifically to support our members, for which we are immensely grateful.

Reserves Policy

At the end of the year the Orchestra had reserves of £2,859,274. The Orchestra requires a level of reserves to ensure sufficient resources to support a programme of activity that involves development some years in advance. The Trustees also consider it appropriate to have a higher level of reserves to mitigate some of the risks associated with working across Europe at a time of uncertainty caused by the effects of the war in Ukraine and the changes to the UK government tax credit scheme from 1 April 2024 when it will no longer be possible to make claims for eligible costs incurred outside the UK. This change will reduce significantly the support we have received every year since 2016 and is the reason the Orchestra is holding a higher level of reserves than in previous years.

The reserves of the charity are constantly reviewed by the Trustees to ensure they are appropriate to support the activities of the charity. The Trustees set budgets at the start of the year and review actual income and expenditure against these budgets at regular Trustee meetings.

Major Risks

The major risks to which the COE is exposed are constantly reviewed by the Trustees and, to the extent possible, systems have been put in place to mitigate those risks. Specifically, these include dealing with the massive consequences of Brexit, Covid and the war in Ukraine to which the COE is as vulnerable as any British orchestra. However, with the healthy level of reserves and additional grants from The Gatsby Charitable Foundation there is every prospect that the Orchestra remains in a reasonable position to weather the current uncertainties.

Future Activities

At the beginning of 2024 we returned to the Salzburg Mozartwoche Festival for a concert with Kirill Gerstein playing Mozart and Beethoven piano concertos and Maria Wloszczowska leading the Orchestra for the orchestral pieces. The day after its concert in Salzburg the COE moved to its home at the Casals Forum in Kronberg for a concert for the Friends of the Kronberg Academy.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

Future Activities (continued)

In April the Orchestra will visit Athens with Constantinos Carydis conducting and Jan Lisiecki as piano soloist in a very varied programme, following which the Orchestra will visit Spain and Germany with Joshua Bell. András Schiff, an Honorary Member of the COE, will then play with and conduct the Orchestra in a programme including Brahms Piano Concerto No. 1 in concerts in Austria, Germany and Italy. Following this Simon Rattle and his wife Magdalena Kožená will join the Orchestra in June for a major tour including Austria, France, Italy and Greece.

In July the Orchestra will meet up again with Yannick Nézet-Séguin at the “La Capitale d’Été” summer festival in Baden-Baden where they will give concerts with Yannick – another Honorary Member of the Orchestra – and Joyce di Donato and Seong-Jin Cho as soloists. The rest of the year looks as if it will be as challenging as ever with a final project being another European tour with Antonio Pappano conducting and Bertrand Chamayou as soloist.

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also Directors of The Chamber Orchestra of Europe for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law Trustees must prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- a) select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b) observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- c) make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- d) state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- e) prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue to operate.

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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

Statement of Trustees' responsibilities (continued)

The Trustees confirm that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by section 418(3) of the Companies Act 2006) of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware. They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Trustees



John Peter Abercromby Readman
Chairman

Date: 28 May 2024

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Chamber Orchestra of Europe (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (including an income and expenditure account), the Balance Sheet, the 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 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 charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 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's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the 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 entity'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 Trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE (CONTINUED)

Opinions 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 Trustees' Report, which includes the Directors' Report prepared for company law purposes, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report included within the Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- 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; or
- the Trustees' were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement set out on pages 5 and 6 the Trustees (who are also the Directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE (CONTINUED)

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:

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed sufficient work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. We used the outputs of a risk assessment, our understanding of the company, its environment, its controls and critical business processes, to consider qualitative factors in order to ensure that we obtained sufficient coverage across all financial statement line items.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements. In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities including non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included but were not limited to:

- at planning stage, we gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the charitable company, the industry in which they operate and considered the risk of failing to comply with these legal and regulatory requirements;
- we discussed with Trustees and staff members the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- we discussed amongst the engagement team the identified laws and regulations, and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance; and
- during the audit, we focused on areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussions with the Trustees (as required by auditing standards), from inspection of the charitable company's regulatory correspondence and review of minutes of Trustees' meetings in the year.

We also considered those other laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

Our procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- inquiries of Trustees and staff members whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risk related to fraud;
- using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- discussion amongst the engagement team regarding risk of fraud such as opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of financial statements; and
- scrutiny review of unusual transactions and entry into sensitive nominal ledger accounts.

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with the Trustees. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE (CONTINUED)

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

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Andrew Moss
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Lewis Golden LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
40 Queen Anne Street
London W1G 9EL

Date: 29 May 2024

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (including an income and expenditure account) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds 2023 £	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £
Income and endowments from:			
Donations and legacies		753,742	781,269
Charitable activities	2	2,206,059	2,861,973
Other income	3	1,193,574	266,015
Interest receivable		17,619	-
Total income and endowments		4,170,994	3,909,257
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities	4	(3,459,748)	(3,971,201)
Total expenditure		(3,459,748)	(3,971,201)
Net income / (expenditure)		711,246	(61,944)
Net movement in funds	16	711,246	(61,944)
Total funds brought forward		2,148,028	2,209,972
Total funds carried forward	16	2,859,274	2,148,028

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	£	2023 £	£	2022 £
Tangible fixed assets	10		3,177		4,236
Current assets					
Debtors	11	254,874		248,005	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,488,782		2,009,737	
			<u>3,743,656</u>	<u>2,257,742</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(887,559)		(113,950)	
Net current assets			<u>2,856,097</u>	<u>2,143,792</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,859,274</u>	<u>2,148,028</u>	
Represented by:-					
Unrestricted income funds			<u>2,859,274</u>	<u>2,148,028</u>	
Total charity funds	16		<u>2,859,274</u>	<u>2,148,028</u>	

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (2nd edition, effective 1 January 2019) and in accordance with the special provisions of part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:



John Peter Abercromby Readman
Chairman

Date: 28 May 2024



Michael Graham Hoare
Trustee

The Chamber Orchestra of Europe (Company Registration No. 01587684)
(Charity Registration No. 283484)

The notes on pages 14 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	18	1,479,045	(266,274)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year		1,479,045	(266,274)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,009,737	2,276,011
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,488,782	2,009,737

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and 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) (2nd edition, effective 1 January 2019) and the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

The charitable company meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The Trustees have considered a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements when considering the going concern status of the charity. The charity has unrestricted reserves of £2,859,274. There are no material uncertainties regarding the going concern status.

1.3 Income and endowments

(i) Donations and legacies

Income from Friends, donations and legacies are recorded on a receipts basis. Donated goods and services are recorded by recognising an equal donation and expense at the fair value of the resources received.

(ii) Income from charitable activities

Revenue from concerts and recordings are recorded on the accruals basis.

(iii) Other income

Other income is recognised on the accruals basis when the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received by the charity and the income can be measured reliably.

1.4 Expenditure

Expenditure in the statement of financial activities is dealt with on the accruals basis and is classified as follows:

(i) charitable activities

This comprises all costs expenditure incurred by the charity in meeting its charitable objectives.

1.5 Accumulated funds

The unrestricted income funds represent the funds of the charitable company which are not designated for particular purposes.

Any funds receivable during the relevant accounting period but not utilised are carried forward as part of total charity funds.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Musical instruments	-	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25% reducing balance

1.7 Debtors

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

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.9 Creditors

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

1.10 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities (including an income and expenditure account).

1.11 Music library

No value is placed on the charitable company's library of music.

1.12 Presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, due to the company being based in the United Kingdom, while the functional currency of the company is Euros.

1.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension scheme

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Activities (including an income and expenditure account) when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the scheme are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.14 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financial transaction, where the transaction is measured at present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Financial instruments (continued)

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities (including an income and expenditure account). If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities (including an income and expenditure account).

Financial assets are derecognised when:

- (a) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; or
- (b) Substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or
- (c) Control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors that are classified as debt are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, this is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2 Income and endowments – charitable activities

Income generated from charitable activities is stated net of value added tax, and represents amounts invoiced to third parties.

3 Other income

	2023 £	2022 £
EU VAT reclaim	-	956
Royalties	8,418	2,795
Orchestra tax relief	1,185,156	262,264
	<u>1,193,574</u>	<u>266,015</u>

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

4 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Direct:			
Players' fees and expenses		1,299,048	1,501,670
Tour management fees		104,399	104,399
Travel expenses		1,061,542	1,131,511
Artists' fees		353,619	489,640
Performance related costs		254,469	384,799
Withholding tax		51,579	47,226
Indirect:			
Wages and salaries	9	205,115	182,582
Employer's national insurance	9	18,519	17,406
Pension contributions	9	10,324	10,817
Telephone, postage, printing and sundry office supplies		49,571	26,805
Foreign exchange losses		317	9,513
Governance costs	5	51,246	64,833
		<u>3,459,748</u>	<u>3,971,201</u>

Players' fees and artists' fees include payments made to independent professionals for the provision of services to the Orchestra. These fees include subsistence costs where applicable.

Withholding tax is deducted from gross concert fees for performances in Germany and is non-recoverable due to the charitable company not being liable for corporation tax.

5 Governance costs

		2023 £	2022 £
Auditor's remuneration	6	24,413	22,888
Accountancy fees		25,245	28,560
Bank charges		1,588	13,385
		<u>51,246</u>	<u>64,833</u>

6 Auditor's remuneration

		2023 £	2022 £
Audit fees		19,112	18,599
Accountancy and other services		5,301	4,289
		<u>24,413</u>	<u>22,888</u>

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

7 Donations in kind

During the current and prior year, the charitable company benefited from the provision of office facilities and equipment made available by Friends of the charitable company. The Trustees are of the opinion that it is not practical to quantify this donation in kind, as the work required in obtaining professional advice would outweigh any possible benefit.

8 Taxation

The charitable company is a registered charity and is not liable to corporation tax in the United Kingdom.

9 Staff costs

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	205,115	182,582
Social security costs	18,519	17,406
Pension contributions	10,324	10,817
	<u>233,958</u>	<u>210,805</u>
Average number of employees during the year:		
	2023 Number	2022 Number
Administration	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

No employee received emoluments exceeding £60,000 in the current or prior year.

During the current and prior year none of the Trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses.

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Musical instruments £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	44,178	3,236	47,414
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	44,178	3,236	47,414
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	39,998	3,180	43,178
Charge for the year	1,045	14	1,059
At 31 December 2023	41,043	3,194	44,237
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	3,135	42	3,177
At 31 December 2022	4,180	56	4,236

11 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	191,347	226,288
Other debtors	30,301	12,765
Prepayments and accrued income	33,226	8,952
	254,874	248,005

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors and accrued income amounted to £191,347 (2022: £226,288).

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	89,698	84,925
Taxation and social security	6,913	7,525
Other creditors	12,875	-
Accruals and deferred income	778,073	21,500
	<u>887,559</u>	<u>113,950</u>

In the current year, accruals and deferred income includes £750,000 (2022: £nil) of deferred income in relation to concerts to be performed in the upcoming year.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, general accruals (excluding the audit fee accrual) amounted to £89,698 (2022: £84,925).

13 Contingent assets

The contingent asset that has not been recognised in the Balance Sheet is the potential orchestra tax relief receivable for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Trustees expect to make a claim, however the value and timing of this receipt is uncertain. The Trustees hope to receive approximately 50% of the eligible expenses.

14 Status of the charitable company

The charitable company, a registered charity, is a company limited by guarantee and not having share capital. The subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and any other persons which the committee admit, are members of the charitable company. At present, the membership is 3 (2022: 3), each member guaranteeing the charitable company up to an amount of £1. There is no controlling party.

15 Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions or balances during the current or prior year.

16 Total charity funds

	2023 £	2022 £
At 1 January 2023	2,148,028	2,209,972
Net income / (expenditure)	711,246	(61,944)
At 31 December 2023	<u>2,859,274</u>	<u>2,148,028</u>

THE CHAMBER ORCHESTRA OF EUROPE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

17 Analysis of net assets

	2023 £	2022 £
Fund balances as at 31 December are represented by:		
Fixed assets	3,177	4,236
Debtors	254,874	248,005
Cash at bank	3,488,782	2,009,737
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(887,559)	(113,950)
At 31 December	<u>2,859,274</u>	<u>2,148,028</u>

All funds are unrestricted.

18 Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities

	2023 £	2022 £
Net movement in funds	711,246	(61,944)
Add: depreciation charge	1,059	1,413
Increase in debtors	(6,869)	(218,642)
Increase in creditors	773,609	12,899
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	<u>1,479,045</u>	<u>(266,274)</u>