

Fish Legal

Financial statements

for the year ended 31st March 2021

Fish Legal

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Fish Legal

Organisation information

Committee Members	Philip Chamberlain Tim Goode George Graham (Chairman) Dean Luker Jamie Lamb Jamie Cook Andrew Nathan Charles Nichols Mike Greenwood George Stephenson Simon Bourne - appointed 28/11/2020 Mark Phillips - appointed 28/11/2020 Mike Heylin OBE - retired 28/11/2020
Treasurer	Roland Caley FCA
Auditors	Adkin Sinclair LLP Sterling House 32 St John Street Mansfield Nottinghamshire NG18 1QJ
Organisation address	Eastwood House 6 Rainbow Street Leominster Herefordshire HR6 8DQ
Bankers	Unity Trust Bank PLC 4 Brindleyplace Birmingham B1 2JB

Fish Legal

Committee Members' report for the year ended 31st March 2021

The Committee Members present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021.

The last year has seen a very different set of challenges from those Fish Legal has faced in the past. The Committee is pleased to report that Fish Legal has emerged from lockdown stronger than before, and would like to pay tribute to our staff for the way in which they have responded to the pandemic.

Although lockdown measures led to some delays in court processes, we have been able to make progress on most of our cases on behalf of our members, and have achieved some notable successes. After a seven-year fight the court awarded over £30,000 in damages to our member Rhymney and District Angling Society following the negligent draining of a lake during desilting works, which killed most of its carp, bream and roach. We were also able to secure compensation for Ouse (Sussex) Angling Preservation Society after the release of thousands of litres of slurry from an agricultural college in two separate incidents wiped out eggs, juvenile and mature fish in a tributary of the Ouse; this followed a prosecution of the polluter by the Environment Agency.

Regrettably, Fish Legal has had to take repeated actions against government agencies in all parts of the United Kingdom over their failure to live up to their responsibilities. These included action, in conjunction with the Angling Trust and WWF, against the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Environment Agency for their failure to comply with their promise in 2015 to produce Diffuse Water Pollution Plans for England's protected river systems. We were also able to secure judgment against the Scottish government on behalf of the Scottish Creel Fishermen's Association against the use of damaging trawled fishing gear in inshore waters, though the government has appealed. In Wales, Fish Legal put the environmental regulator on notice using the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009 that phosphate inputs into the River Wye linked to waste from free-range poultry farming have caused environmental damage. Following the notification, Natural Resources Wales needs to investigate and ensure that the farms in question put in place proposals to prevent further damage from occurring. In addition, together with Salmon & Trout Conservation, we have written to Natural Resources Wales urging it to reconsider and improve its planning guidance for the Wye catchment, which fails to address the river's severe ecological decline.

The Committee anticipates that the need for campaigning work of this kind will only increase as government budgets are squeezed, so we are pleased to report that our organisation is in good financial health. Membership income increased by 13% as more anglers joined us. The conclusion of long-running cases helped us to recover significantly more legal costs in the last financial year, up 26% from the prior year, although this was partially offset by an increase in expenditure on legal counsel and expert fees. We also received a significant legacy left to us by our late member Peter Howse, whose support and generosity the Committee gratefully acknowledges.

In total, and thanks in large part to this legacy, Fish Legal recorded a financial surplus of £284,000 in the year to 31st March 2021. This strong result has enabled the Committee to invest in additional research, publicity and campaigning capability, which we expect to bear fruit in years to come.

Fish Legal

Committee Members' report for the year ended 31st March 2021

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Structure, governance and management

Fish Legal is an unincorporated association established in 1948 (when it was known as the Anglers' Co-operative Association, and latterly as the Anglers' Conservation Association). Fish Legal has an agreement to work closely with Angling Trust Limited, the national governing body for angling in England.

While they are separate entities, the organisations co-operate fully, share office space and equipment and are managed by the same Chief Executive in a single management structure. The Angling Trust membership team recruits members and raises funds to support the work of both Angling Trust and Fish Legal and Angling Trust's finance team manages Fish Legal's accounts. Angling Trust is a member of Fish Legal and benefits from receiving legal advice on Angling Trust campaigns and advocacy issues. Fish Legal is governed by a Committee, three members of which are also Directors of Angling Trust Limited. All members of the Fish Legal Committee are also Directors of The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited.

Over the years, Fish Legal has accumulated reserves which allows it to fight legal cases and indemnify its members against any adverse costs that might arise. This fund is held in a separate company, The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited, a company limited by share capital which was formed in 1948. Those assets are ring-fenced for the purpose of protecting the organisation.

Committee Members

The Committee Members who served during the year are as stated below:

Philip Chamberlain	Andrew Nathan
Tim Goode	Charles Nichols
George Graham (Chairman)	Mike Greenwood
Dean Luker	George Stephenson
Jamie Lamb	Simon Bourne - appointed 28/11/2020
Jamie Cook	Mark Phillips - appointed 28/11/2020

The Committee wishes to record its thanks to Mike Heylin for his many years of service to our organisation.

Fish Legal

Committee Members' report for the year ended 31st March 2021

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Statement of Committee Members' responsibilities

The Committee Members are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The Committee Members are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organisation and of the income and expenditure of the organisation for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Committee Members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the organisation will continue in operation.

The Committee Members are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the organisation and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the members' rules. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the organisation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Each of the persons who is a Committee Member at the date of approval of this report confirm that:

- so far as each Committee Member is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the organisation's auditor is unaware; and
- each Committee Member has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a Committee Member to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the organisation's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the Committee on 23rd September 2021
and signed on its behalf by:

George Graham (Chairman)

Fish Legal

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fish Legal Year ended 31st March 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fish Legal for the year ended 31st March 2021 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the organisation's affairs as at 31st March 2021 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

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 organisation 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 committee members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company'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 committee members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The committee members 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.

Fish Legal

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fish Legal (continued) Year ended

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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the organisation and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the committee members' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of committee members

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

In preparing the financial statements, the committee members are responsible for assessing the organisation'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 committee members either intend to liquidate the organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Fish Legal

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fish Legal (continued) Year ended

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

Our procedures to identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud included enquiring of committee members and the treasurer as to the organisation's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We also reviewed committee minutes and used analytical procedures to identify any usual or unexpected relationships.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet financial targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition. In particular we consider the risk that variable revenue is inappropriately recognised, the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures that included identifying journal entries and other adjustments based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. We also assessed significant accounting estimates for bias.

To identify and respond to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations our risk assessment procedures included identifying 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 discussion with the committee members and other management, and from inspection of certain of the organisations regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the committee members and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The organisation is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation, pensions legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

The organisation is also subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation.

We identified the most likely to have such an effect was compliance with the financial reporting framework of legislation applicable to the Organisation, including the requirements of United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), and the legislation related to taxation, including employment taxes.

Fish Legal

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fish Legal (continued) Year ended

We communicated identified fraud risks as well as identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the committee members and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the committee members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the committee members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.

Fish Legal

Independent auditor's report to the members of Fish Legal (continued) Year ended

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the organisation's members, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the organisation'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 organisation and the organisation's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Christopher Adkin FCA (senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Adkin Sinclair LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Sterling House
32 St John Street
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 1QJ**

23rd September 2021

Fish Legal

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March 2021

		2021		2020
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Membership		482,832		426,049
Donations and legacies		113,499		5,347
Legal department - recovered costs		215,469		171,049
Fundraising		7,389		-
Other income		20,000		20,000
		<u>839,189</u>		<u>622,445</u>
Expenditure				
Legal Department				
Gross pay, NI and pensions	278,778		278,632	
Other staff and agency costs	-		16,563	
Expert and Counsel fees	126,337		85,338	
Travel and disbursements	678		1,653	
		<u>405,793</u>		<u>382,186</u>
Overheads				
Training costs	4,011		1,183	
Finance costs	704		859	
Insurance	11,821		11,435	
Postage	893		828	
Marketing and public relations	14,184		3,729	
Telephone, stationery and office costs	14,833		12,953	
Computer costs	3,697		3,403	
Motor and travel	1,871		8,999	
Legal	2,375		12,588	
Recruitment fees	-		370	
Accountancy	1,483		1,454	
Audit	1,440		1,440	
Subscriptions	21,150		22,222	
Cost of shared services with Angling Trust	72,000		70,000	
Depreciation	8,581		3,633	
		<u>159,043</u>		<u>155,096</u>
Other operating income				
Government grants received	10,000		-	
		<u>10,000</u>		<u>-</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>284,353</u>		<u>85,163</u>

Fish Legal

Balance sheet as at 31st March 2021

	Notes	£	2021 £	£	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		18,098		10,302
Current assets					
Debtors	5	675,180		588,610	
Cash at bank and in hand		320,753		137,847	
		995,933		726,457	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(72,373)		(80,405)	
Net current assets			923,560		646,052
Total assets less current liabilities			941,658		656,354
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(4,229)		(3,278)
Net assets			937,429		653,076
Financed by:					
Capital and reserves					
Capital fund	8		937,429		653,076

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the organisation's Rules and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Committee Members on 23rd September 2021 and are signed on their behalf by:

George Graham (Chairman)

The notes on pages 12 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Fish Legal

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the organisation's rules and relevant legislation and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

1.2. Income

Income, other than membership fees, is recognised in the year in which it is due. All income arose in the United Kingdom.

1.3. Membership fees

Members pay an annual membership fee, which is recognised immediately in the year in which it is received, no element is deferred. Lifetime membership fees are amortised over an appropriate period of between 10 and 16 years.

1.4. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over their expected useful lives, as follows:

Website	-	33% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33.3% straight line

Asset purchases under £250 are not capitalised.

1.5. Pensions

The organisation makes pension contributions to a defined contribution pension scheme for certain employees and the pension charge represents the contribution payable by the organisation during the year.

2. Operating surplus	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating surplus is stated after charging:		
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible assets	8,581	3,633
Auditor's remuneration	1,440	1,440
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
and after crediting:		
Government grants	10,000	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Fish Legal

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

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3. Staff costs

Staff costs were as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	240,487	243,282
Social security costs	25,023	21,980
Pension costs	13,268	13,370
	<u>278,778</u>	<u>278,632</u>

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Website	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1st April 2020	-	32,114	47,137	79,251
Additions	15,000	-	1,377	16,377
At 31st March 2021	<u>15,000</u>	<u>32,114</u>	<u>48,514</u>	<u>95,628</u>
Depreciation				
At 1st April 2020	-	26,175	42,774	68,949
Charge for the year	4,950	593	3,038	8,581
At 31st March 2021	<u>4,950</u>	<u>26,768</u>	<u>45,812</u>	<u>77,530</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31st March 2021	<u>10,050</u>	<u>5,346</u>	<u>2,702</u>	<u>18,098</u>
At 31st March 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>5,939</u>	<u>4,363</u>	<u>10,302</u>

Fish Legal

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

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5. Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited	544,174	420,741
Angling Trust Limited	99,354	73,027
Prepayments and accrued income	31,652	94,842
	<u>675,180</u>	<u>588,610</u>

The debt due from The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited is a historical debt relating to the transfer of assets from Fish Legal to The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited together with an additional amount of £103,432 which was transferred to The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited during the year. Since it is payable on demand it is classified as short term.

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	59,041	65,132
Other taxes and social security costs	7,975	7,233
Accruals and deferred income	3,050	5,878
Pension liability	2,307	2,162
	<u>72,373</u>	<u>80,405</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Deferred income - Life Memberships	<u>4,229</u>	<u>3,278</u>

Fish Legal

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

..... continued

8. Reserves	Capital fund £	Total £
At 1st April 2020	653,076	653,076
Surplus for the year	284,353	284,353
At 31st March 2021	<u>937,429</u>	<u>937,429</u>

Upon dissolution of the organisation, any assets, after discharge of all liabilities, shall be donated to any other organisation as the majority of members may deem appropriate.

9. Related party transactions

Fish Legal has a number of Committee members in common with the Board members of Angling Trust Limited. As such they are deemed to be independent but connected organisations. There is an agreement in place that a proportion, to be agreed from time to time, of all individual membership fees collected by Angling Trust Limited is due to Fish Legal.

During the year to 31st March 2021 Angling Trust Limited received £142,001 (31st March 2020: £102,729) in respect of individual membership fees on behalf of Fish Legal. In addition, Angling Trust Limited collected £308,747 (31st March 2020: £285,339) on behalf of Fish Legal in respect of club, fisheries and other subscriptions.

Angling Trust Limited paid for goods and services totaling £96,302 (31st March 2020: £99,607) on behalf of Fish Legal. At the year end Angling Trust Limited owed Fish Legal a balance of £99,354 (31st March 2020: £73,027), in respect of membership fees collected, which has subsequently been paid to Fish Legal.

Fish Legal Committee Members are also directors of The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited and as such are connected organisations. The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited holds assets and investments on behalf of Fish Legal. At 31st March 2021 The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited owed Fish Legal a total of £544,173 (31st March 2020: £420,741), in respect of assets and investments. During the year Fish Legal received £20,000 (31st March 2020: £20,000) from The A.C.A. Trustee Company Limited towards management costs.