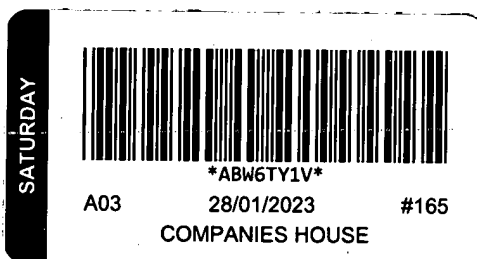


L.E.K. Consulting LLP

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022

Register no. OC300277



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Members' Report

The members present their annual report, together with audited financial statements, for the year ended 30 April 2022. L.E.K. Consulting LLP is registered in England and Wales and is incorporated as a Limited Liability Partnership under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000.

Review of the business

L.E.K. Consulting LLP (L.E.K./the Partnership) is part of L.E.K. Consulting Group Ltd (the Group), a global strategy consulting group with presence in the Americas, Europe and Asia-Pacific. The Partnership is directly owned by L.E.K. Consulting UK Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and registered in England and Wales.

Future developments

The members regard the financial position at the end of the year to be satisfactory and expect the Partnership to continue trading at similar levels of income for the foreseeable future.

Designated members

The designated members, as defined in the Limited Liabilities Partnership Act 2000, who served throughout the year, except where noted, and up to the date of this report, were:

L.E.K. Consulting UK Limited
JC Heskett
MM Gordon

Financial risk management objectives and policies

L.E.K.'s activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk.

- Cash flow risk: L.E.K.'s activities expose it primarily to the financial risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. L.E.K. does not use foreign exchange forward contracts or interest rate swap contracts to hedge these exposures. These risks are addressed by the Group and applied according to changes in market conditions.
- Credit risk: L.E.K.'s principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables. L.E.K. has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.
- Liquidity risk: In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Group uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance on which the Partnership can draw.

Key performance indicators

L.E.K. employs many key performance indicators at an individual project level and for the firm as a whole. The Members of the Partnership are of the view that performance on all key measures over the financial year was satisfactory. The firm's key measures are:

- Revenues, up 24% from £81.2m to £100.6m;
- Operating profit, up 6% from £32.5m to £34.3m.

Working Capital

Cash balances and working capital are monitored closely. During the year:

- Net cash overdrafts decreased by £0.5m to £6.6m;
- Trade receivables increased by £3.5m to £17.3m;
- Accrued income increased £1.7m to £4.5m.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management consultancy business is very competitive. L.E.K. aims to have strong relationships with its clients and offers a wide selection of services and this, the members believe, puts the group in a strong position to meet the needs of the market. The group has a diversified client base in terms of sector and geography and relatively low concentration of revenues in large clients. L.E.K.'s 10 largest clients accounted for 21% (2021 – 31%) of revenues in the year.

Members' Report (continued)

Policy with respect to members' drawings and members' capital

The members' policy on drawings is dependent on L.E.K.'s working capital requirements. A conservative level of monthly drawings is set and further distributions are made from time to time as prudent working capital requirements allow. Members' drawings in 2022 were £38.8m (2021: £35.5m).

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting

As of 2019-20, UK law requires companies to report certain greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from their UK operations under the SECR.

In January 2008, the Group became the first international management consulting firm to achieve carbon-neutral status across its global operations. In the year to 31 December 2021, the Group received CarbonNeutral certification achieved by calculating the firm's global carbon footprint and reducing it to zero through external emissions offsets and removal projects.

In determining energy use, the firm followed the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Scope 2 Guidance, and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard guidelines. This has expanded the definition of the sources of emissions which, combined with the relaxation of Covid-related travel restrictions, has resulted in higher emissions than in the prior year.

The Group has committed to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and is currently pursuing validation for these targets in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. As we continue through this process, our targets will be updated to better reflect its outcomes.

Emissions have been calculated for the year ended 31 December 2021 in order to match the reporting period for Group using a combination of data provided by suppliers, Conversion Factors published by the UK Government's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and internal analysis.

		December 2021 tCO2e	December 2020 tCO2e
Scope 1	Direct emissions	48	-
Scope 2	Indirect emissions - electricity usage	126	-
Scope 3	Other indirect - business travel	318	20
	- other business activities	933	85
		1,251	105
Total emissions		1,425	105
Total energy consumption (KWH'000)		598	245
Intensity ratio: tonnes CO2e per £m revenue		14.3	1.3

Current initiatives being pursued by L.E.K. in pursuit of our carbon emissions reduction and net zero targets include: reducing emissions from business travel and employee commuting, promoting green ways of working through the Group's GoingGreener initiative and staff engagement in de-carbonisation initiatives. In 2022 we launched the Green Innovation Fund which funds the best ideas put forward from our offices to reduce L.E.K.'s carbon emissions, promote energy efficiency, encourage biodiversity and reduce waste.

Most GHG emissions are due to business travel and other business activities. Travel guidelines issued to staff promote the use of public transport where practical and with due regard for personal safety. The UK Government imposed travel restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic with effect from March 2020

Members' Report (continued)

which greatly reduced overall emissions from levels experienced in previous years. The level of these restrictions was relaxed during the current year resulting in higher reported emissions.

Going concern

The Members have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Partnership and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors have reviewed the forecasts that cover the period to 31 December 2026 and consider that the Partnership and the Group will continue to generate operating profit and positive cashflow.

Sensitivity analysis has been performed on revenues and cash flows and, despite the war in Ukraine and the resulting increases in inflation and the cost of living, and even in the event of a significant downturn in trading the Partnership and the Group will continue to be able to meet their liabilities as they fall due and its banking covenants.

The Members have, therefore, concluded that is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Auditor

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved and signed on behalf of the members.

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26 January 2023 | 09:03:42 PST

M.M.Gordon
Designated Member
160 Victoria Street
London
SW1E 5LB

Members' Responsibilities Statement

The members are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts & Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 require the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the firm and of the profit or loss of the firm for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the firm will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the firm and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to limited liability partnerships. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the firm and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

These responsibilities are exercised by the Board on behalf of the members.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of L.E.K. Consulting LLP for the year ended 30 April 2022

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of L.E.K Consulting LLP (the limited liability partnership):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the limited liability partnership's affairs as at 30/04/2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in member's interests; and
- the related notes 1 to 16.

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).

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 limited liability partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (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 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 limited liability partnership'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 members 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 members are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of L.E.K. Consulting LLP for the year ended 30 April 2022 (continued)

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the members' responsibilities statement, the 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 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 members are responsible for assessing the limited liability partnership'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 members either intend to liquidate the limited liability partnership 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.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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 considered the nature of the limited liability partnership's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the limited liability partnership's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the limited liability partnership operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the limited liability partnership's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team, including IT, regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- We identified a significant risk due to fraud in revenue to cut-off at year end due to the variable length or projects and the judgement required to determine the stage of completion. We performed testing over the key controls, reviewed the year end schedules and tied them to the trial balance, reviewed the letters of engagement, recalculated the stage of completion based on timesheet data and agreed a sample of invoices to the cash receipts.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of L.E.K. Consulting LLP for the year ended 30 April 2022 (continued)

evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

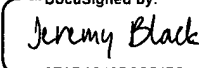
Under the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the limited liability partnership, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the limited liability partnership 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the limited liability partnership'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 limited liability partnership and the limited liability partnership's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Jeremy Black ACA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

27 January 2023 | 13:46:17 GMT

Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue	3	<u>100,642</u>	<u>81,162</u>
Gross profit		100,642	81,162
Administrative expenses		<u>(66,314)</u>	<u>(48,701)</u>
Operating profit		34,328	32,461
Bank interest receivable		1	9
Bank interest payable		(4)	(26)
Share based payments	12	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(1,579)</u>
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares	4	33,325	30,865
Members' remuneration charged as an expense		<u>(9,059)</u>	<u>(8,186)</u>
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary distribution among members		<u><u>24,266</u></u>	<u><u>22,679</u></u>

All the above results were from continuing activities.

There are no items of comprehensive income in the current or preceding year other than those disclosed in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, no statement of comprehensive income is presented in these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	2,270	2,678
Amounts due from related party undertakings	8	12,918	16,864
		<u>15,188</u>	<u>19,542</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	30,206	31,948
Cash and bank balances		3,763	3,574
		<u>33,969</u>	<u>35,522</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(28,993)	(33,171)
Net current assets		<u>4,976</u>	<u>2,351</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		20,164	21,893
Provisions for liabilities	10	(827)	(768)
Net assets attributable to members		<u>19,337</u>	<u>21,125</u>
Represented by:			
Members' other interests classified as liability		<u>19,337</u>	<u>21,125</u>
Total members' interests			
Amounts due from members in debtors		(183)	-
Members' other interests		<u>19,337</u>	<u>21,125</u>
		<u>19,154</u>	<u>21,125</u>

The financial statements of L.E.K. Consulting LLP, registered number OC300277, were approved and authorised for issue by the members on 26 January 2023 | 09:03:42 PST

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M.M. Gordon
 Designated Member

Statement of Changes in Members' Interests

For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Loans and other debts due from members within one year £'000	Members' other interests classified as a liability £'000	Total \$'000
Members' interests at 1 May 2021	(235)	21,999	21,764
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	8,186	-	8,186
Share based payments (note 12)	-	1,579	1,579
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary distribution among members	-	22,679	22,679
Division of profits	25,132	(25,132)	-
Introduced by members	2,418	-	2,418
Drawings	(35,501)	-	(35,501)
Members' interests at 30 April 2021	-	21,125	21,125
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	9,059	-	9,059
Share based payments (note 12)	-	1,000	1,000
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary distribution among members	-	24,266	24,266
Division of profits	27,054	(27,054)	-
Introduced by members	2,464	-	2,464
Drawings	(38,760)	-	(38,760)
Members' interests at 30 April 2022	(183)	19,337	19,154

Members' other interests rank after unsecured creditors. Loans and other debts due to members rank pari passu with unsecured creditors in the event of a winding up

Notes to the financial statements

1 Significant accounting policies

General information

L.E.K. Consulting LLP (L.E.K.) is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000 and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office and the nature of L.E.K.'s operations and its principal activities are set out in the members' report on pages 1 and 3.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Partnership operates.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships (issued July 2014).

L.E.K. meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to the presentation of a cash flow statement and share based payments.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis. See the Members' Report for further details.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group 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 L.E.K. after deducting all of its liabilities.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method, 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 finance 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 balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and L.E.K. intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current or prior years.

(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

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) L.E.K. transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) L.E.K., despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

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

Members' interests

Following a reorganisation on 4 August 2017, the LLP became part of a new group structure with the new holding company being L.E.K. Consulting Group Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and registered in England and Wales. As part of the transaction, all members' capital was repaid and a new bank facility was taken out by the group.

SORP para.64 states that the capital (whether classified as a liability or equity) of an LLP maybe be reduced by agreement of the members either by repayment or by the conversion of equity capital into liability capital or other debt. In the absence of agreement to the contrary, unsecured debt due to members will rank equally with debts due to other unsecured creditors in a winding up.

Divisible profits and members' remuneration

The LLP SORP recognises that the basis of calculating profits for allocation may differ from the profits reflected through the financial statements prepared in compliance with recommended practice, given the established need to seek to focus profit allocation on ensuring equity between different generations and populations of members.

The remainder of profit shares, which have not been allocated until after the balance sheet date, are treated in these financial statements as unallocated at the balance sheet date and included within other reserves.

Taxation

The taxation payable on the partnership profits is the personal liability of the members, although payment of such liabilities is administered by L.E.K. on behalf of the members. Consequently, neither partnership taxation nor related deferred taxation are accounted for in the financial statements. Sums set aside in respect of members' tax obligations are included in the balance sheet within loans and other debts due to members or set against amounts due from members as appropriate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life, using the straight line method, as follows:

- Leasehold improvements the term of the lease
- Office equipment 5-8 years
- Computer equipment 3 years

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, where this effect is deemed material.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the local currency at the actual exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss within operating expenses in the profit and loss account.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received as an incentive to sign have been spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Turnover

Turnover represents the right to consideration earned in respect of services performed during the period net of value added tax to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the value of the consideration due. Where a contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the value of the service provided to date based on a proportion of the total contract value. All turnover comprises professional services income generated within United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Accrued income

Accrued income represents the amounts recognised as turnover during the period in excess of the bills rendered, net of value added tax.

Deferred income

Deferred income represents the excess of amounts billed where the related revenue has not yet been recognised.

Employee benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when L.E.K. has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that L.E.K. will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Dilapidations

Provisions are made for dilapidations in respect of property leases which contain requirements for the premises to be returned to their original state prior to the conclusion of the lease term.

Share based payments

Equity-settled share based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share based transactions are set out in note 12.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each balance sheet date, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity reserves.

Equity-settled share based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of L.E.K.'s accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the members are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Partnership's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements that the members have made in the process of applying the Partnership's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

- Revenue recognition and accrued income

Revenue represents the right to consideration earned in respect of services performed during the period net of tax to the extent that there is a right to consideration and it is recorded at the value of the consideration due. The value of accrued income is derived on the basis of judgements and assumptions regarding the fair value of unbilled time at the year end, in accordance with the Partnership's accounting policy for turnover.

- Share based payments

The ultimate parent company has issued shares to the shareholders which have conditions attached to them requiring that if the shareholders cease to work within the business, they can be required to sell their shares back. The price that they receive will depend on the length of time elapsed since the shares were issued and whether they are classified as good or bad leavers. Therefore, this arrangement has been identified as a share based payment arrangement.

From the perspective of the Partnership, this is an equity settled share based payment arrangement. Equity-settled share-based payment transactions are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. The charge recognised in the year is dependent on assumptions made over the non-market based vesting conditions. There is a key source of estimation uncertainty around the percentage of shareholders expected to leave the business as bad leavers.

The members do not believe there are any key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3 Segment information

All turnover, operating profit and net assets arise from trade in the United Kingdom.

4 Profit for the financial year available for discretionary distribution among members is stated after charging/(crediting):	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 7)	788	973
Operating lease rentals: property	1,615	1,615
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	9,059	8,186
Foreign exchange differences	1,422	(1,564)
Fees payable to the partnership's auditor:		
- audit of the LLP's annual financial statements	54	51

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5 Staff costs	2022	2021
Employee costs (excluding members) during the year:	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	29,035	24,380
Social security costs	3,259	2,973
Other pension costs	1,388	495
	<u>33,682</u>	<u>27,847</u>

Other pension costs includes only those items included within operating costs.

The average number of persons employed during the year was:	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Members	41	40
Consulting staff	198	197
Non-consulting staff	80	70
	<u>319</u>	<u>307</u>

6 Members' share of profits	2022	2021
Average number of members	<u>41</u>	<u>40</u>
Average profit per member (£'000)	<u>813</u>	<u>772</u>
Profit of the highest paid member (£'000)	<u>1,819</u>	<u>1,342</u>

7 Tangible fixed assets	Leasehold	Office	Computer	
	Improvements	equipment	equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 May 2021	2,523	985	2,613	6,121
Additions	-	-	377	377
Disposals	(132)	(86)	(1,084)	(1,302)
At 30 April 2022	<u>2,391</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>1,906</u>	<u>5,196</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 May 2021	682	516	2,245	3,443
Charge for the year	266	197	325	788
Disposals	(132)	(89)	(1,084)	(1,305)
At 30 April 2022	<u>816</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>1,486</u>	<u>2,926</u>
Net book value				
At 30 April 2022	<u>1,575</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>2,270</u>
At 30 April 2021	<u>1,841</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>2,678</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Debtors	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Current assets		
Trade debtors	17,261	13,724
Amounts due from members	183	-
Amounts due from related party undertakings	4,328	10,553
Prepayments and accrued income	8,434	7,671
	<u>30,206</u>	<u>31,948</u>
Fixed assets		
Amounts due from related party undertakings	<u>12,918</u>	<u>16,864</u>

Amounts due from related party undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Bank overdrafts	10,411	10,711
Trade creditors	737	1,247
Amounts due to related party undertakings	7,587	9,368
Other taxation and social security		
- VAT payable	415	2,521
- payroll tax and social security	-	1,716
Accruals and deferred income	9,843	7,608
	<u>28,993</u>	<u>33,171</u>

Amounts due to related party undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

10 Provision for liabilities and charges	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Dilapidations provision b/f	768	768
Provision created	59	-
Dilapidations provision c/f	<u>827</u>	<u>768</u>

The dilapidations reserve is a provision towards the costs on the expiry of a property lease in March 2028.

11 Financial instruments	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>42,215</u>	<u>49,595</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(26,421)</u>	<u>(31,373)</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank, trade debtors, inter-company balances, prepayments (but not accrued income) and other debtors. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank overdrafts, trade creditors, inter-company balances, accruals (but not deferred income) and other creditors.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

12 Share based payments

The ultimate parent company, L.E.K. Consulting Group Limited grants share capital to its members with conditions attached to them requiring that if the shareholders cease to work within the business, they can be required to sell their shares back. The price members receive will depend on the length of time elapsed since the shares were issued, and whether they are considered good or bad leavers. The members of L.E.K. Consulting LLP provide services in exchange for the initial share capital and the scheme is treated as equity settled. In the year ended 30 April 2022, 803,573 shares were so granted (2021 - 1,681,618).

The fair value of the shares was based on the unrestricted market value of the assigned shares at grant date which was \$2.52 per share (2021 - \$2.23).

In future periods, further share based payment charges / credits will arise due to:

- (i) New equity offered to members as part of an annual incentive scheme
- (ii) Existing equity cancelled on members' departures

L.E.K. recognised total expenses of £1.000m (2021: £1.579m) related to equity-settled share based payment transactions.

13 Operating lease commitments

	2022		2021	
	Property Leases £'000	Other Leases £'000	Property Leases £'000	Other Leases £'000
The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows				
- within one year	2,019	17	2,019	33
- between one and five years	8,077	8	8,077	-
- after five years	1,851	-	3,870	-
	<u>11,947</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>13,966</u>	<u>33</u>

14 Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes - The Group operates defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all qualifying employees. The total expense charged to profit or loss in the period ended 30 April 2022 was £1,388,000 (2021: £495,000).

15 Related party transactions

During the year, £295,000 (2021 - £48,000) was reimbursed to members of the LLP in respect of expenses incurred in the course of business.

Included within creditors in the balance sheet is £20,000 (2021 - £1,000) owing to members of the LLP in respect of these expenses.

The total remuneration for key management personnel in the period was £3,738,000 (2021 - £2,829,000).

During the year, the Partnership sold goods and services in the ordinary course of business to an associated company, Loop Horizon Ltd, for £27,000 (2021 - £197,000). Amounts owed by this associated company at the reporting date were £456,000 (2021 - £376,000) and relate to trading balances.

16 Controlling party

In the opinion of the members, the Partnership's ultimate parent Company and ultimate controlling party is L.E.K. Consulting Group Limited, a Company incorporated in Great Britain. The parent undertaking of the largest group, which includes the Partnership and for which group accounts are prepared, is L.E.K. Consulting Group Limited, a Company incorporated in Great Britain at 160 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5LB. The parent undertaking of the smallest such group is L.E.K. International Group Limited, a Company incorporated in Great Britain at 160 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5LB. Copies of the group financial statements of L.E.K. Consulting Group Limited and L.E.K. International Group Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. The Partnership's immediate controlling party is L.E.K. Consulting UK Limited.