



Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2020

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD MEMBERS AND ADVISER

BOARD MEMBERS

The Bailiff, Timothy Le Cocq (Chairman)
Neville Benbow, Law Society of Jersey
Advocate Adam Clarke, Judicial Greffier
Advocate Barbara Corbett, Law Society of Jersey
Steven Dicker, Modernisation and Digital (appointed 18 May 2020)
Mark Egan, Greffier of the States
Marcus Ferbrache, JLIB Programme Director
James Lambert, JLIB Finance Director
Robert MacRae, Deputy Bailiff
Lucy Marsh-Smith, Principal Legislative Drafter
Advocate Mark Temple QC, HM Attorney General
Advocate Matthew Thompson, Master of the Royal Court
Deputy Scott Wickenden

ADVISER TO JLIB

Tony Moretta, Digital Jersey (until 18 May 2020)
David Zimmerman (appointed 18 May 2020)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2020

The Court Digital project has dominated the work of the Jersey Legal Information Board (the Board or JLIB) for 2020. In the first quarter, three members of the Board recruited a team of contractors to lead the delivery of the project to digitally transform the administration of the courts. JLIB's Programme Director acted as interim project manager until the new team were in place. Four Board members have served on the Court Digital project board, participating in the procurement process for an e-bundling and evidence presentation system and a judicial case management system. The Programme Director took on responsibility for contract management and project finances, and wrote the updated and significantly expanded business case which was successful in securing £1.6m of capital for 2021 in the Government Plan. JLIB allocated £250,000 to be spent on the Court Digital project as detailed in the Jersey Legal Information Board Business Plan 2018-2022 (cumulative spend to 31 December 2020 is £108,238).

A new adviser to JLIB was appointed in 2020. David Zimmerman is an Australian lawyer who advises the judiciaries of several countries on the implementation of court technology. He has an LL.M. in Internet and Electronic Law and is undertaking a PhD in Computer Science and The Law, with his thesis addressing the challenges of court technology in the modern age. JLIB has funded Mr Zimmerman's role on the Court Digital project board.

The Board wishes to thank the previous adviser, Digital Jersey CEO Tony Moretta for his contributions over the last two years. Another change in Board membership was the appointment of Steven Dicker, Senior Business Enablement Manager for Criminal Justice, as the representative of the Government of Jersey's Modernisation & Digital department.

The allocation of capital for the Court Digital project to the Judicial Greffe has enabled, for the first time, a comprehensive review of the behind-the-scenes administration of the courts. This has revealed disjointed and inefficient procedures which are ripe for redesign, enabled by a single case database to be used across all of Jersey's courts in due course. At the end of 2020, contracts for an e-bundling and case presentation system were in the final stages of completion. This new system will be rolled out across the courts in 2021, enabling lawyers to assemble bundles of documents for distribution to the parties, counsel, judges and jurats electronically, rather than generating masses of paper. The system will then enable documents and video evidence in the bundle to be presented on screens in the courtroom.

When bundles change from paper to electronic distribution, this will require all members of the court to be equipped with suitable devices on which to access the documents on screen. Since at least the 13th century, jurats have received written evidence on paper, so the move to electronic pre-trial reading and preparation is a momentous change. JLIB has led the work to equip the jurats with appropriate technology, beginning with a secure email system and trialling different models of tablet computers.

For over 20 years, JLIB has led a series of projects to introduce video conferencing facilities in the island's courts. In its earliest manifestation, this was to equip a single room with a facility that would now be considered rudimentary. In further iterations, the equipment has evolved and been introduced in more courtrooms. The ability for defendants to appear from the custody suite at Police Headquarters or from La Moye Prison has brought efficiencies over the last few years but really came into its own in 2020, enabling the courts to continue to operate under the restrictions of COVID-19. At the close of 2020, JLIB managed the replacement of a 17 year old video conferencing system in the HV Benest Room (so that UK based expert witnesses can appear at inquests without having to travel to the island), and the equipping of a second courtroom in the Magistrate's Court to allow two hearings with a remote defendant or witness to take place simultaneously. This reflects the fact that such hearings have gone from being the exception to the norm.

The work of the Board and its Executive Group has also had to adapt to functioning during the pandemic. Meetings had always taken place face-to-face, except that a previous adviser to the Board would occasionally appear from the UK over Skype. It was inconceivable that the whole Board would ever meet entirely virtually, yet that is what happened in May and July, overcoming all technological barriers and cultural resistance.

Despite the focus on Court Digital and the challenges that COVID-19 introduced, the jerseylaw.je site has not been neglected in 2020. In the legislation section, changes were made to the search tabs to make "current law" more prominent, reflecting that most visitors to the site want to know what the law currently says rather than what it said as of the date of the last revision. The Legislative Drafting Office updates this section on a rolling basis, rather than yearly for the revised edition. The Jersey Law Reports (JLRs) are now converted from their raw format into HTML for use on the site using a new process that has been developed and is operated locally, instead of by a UK

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2020 (CONTINUED)

contractor. Work began in the summer to prototype a series of enhancements that should dramatically improve the search function for judgments and legislation once live.

With business travel all but impossible in 2020, the learning opportunities from attending international conferences were limited. Some events, such as e-courts 2020 and Law Via The Internet 2020, moved online with free or much reduced attendance fees and zero travel costs. This has contributed to a reduction in programme management and administration expenditure for the year.

An RPI increase was applied to subscription fees for the first time in several years; this, together with a net increase in the number of Jersey qualified lawyers practising in local firms, led to an increase of 15% in subscription income, helping to achieve a balanced budget and prolonging JLIB's ability to deliver against its aims. It has been six years since any Government funding has been received, so the Board continues to be circumspect when considering which projects to undertake.

The table below sets out some of the achievements made or maintained in 2020.

| Project | Achievements in 2020 |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Website | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued on-line publication of Jersey's customary and civil law Continued on-line publication of all Practice Directions Continued on-line publication of the Jersey and Guernsey Law Review Continued on-line publication of Jersey law firms list Continued on-line publication of the library of legal books and texts Increased on-line publication of annotated versions of various law chapters Continued to generate 6 monthly statistics on website usage Continued to add Jersey Tribunals' judgments Expanded on-line publication of translated French laws Published an updated Jurat's Manual Developed enhancements to overhaul the search experience |
| Legislation Revision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued on-line publication of Jersey's legislation, as enacted Continued on-line publication of Jersey's legislation, as adopted Continued on-line publication of revised legislation Enhanced on-line publication of unofficial consolidated legislation |
| Case Law | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued on-line publication of JLRs Remodelled method of publication of JLRs Continued on-line publication of Jersey's unreported judgments |
| On-line Guidance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met with over 20 stakeholders from organisations who work with young people to consider how best to improve children and young people's understanding of the law |
| Civil Justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued with the promotion of mediation as an alternative mode of dispute resolution |
| Criminal Justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to participate in Criminal Justice System Board projects for the further integration of the Criminal Justice system |
| Research and Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided interim project manager for Court Digital project Recruited a team to deliver the Court Digital project Continued research into court digitisation Participated in the Court Digital project board and the procurement of new software Managed £500k Court Digital budget for 2020 Made successful £1.6m capital bid for Court Digital project for 2021 Identified the IT needs of the Jurats Managed the implementation of new/replacement video conference facilities |
| Programme Management/ Administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued appointment of a part-time Programme Director to provide programme management leadership, and to oversee JLIB's administration Continued the use of an operating framework for members of JLIB Continued to make use of an Executive Group to implement strategy and policy Attended various conferences online (e-courts, Law Via The Internet, Legal Geek, International Bar Association, HMCTS Annual Public User Event) |

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD

STATEMENT OF FINANCE DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Jersey Legal Information Board (the “Board”) is not a States funded body under the Public Finances (Jersey) Law 2019 (it was incorporated under the Jersey Legal Information Board (Incorporation) Law 2004). However, in 2008 the Board appointed a person to fulfil the functions of Accounting Officer (referred to as Finance Director with effect from September 2015) with responsibility for preparing the financial statements and for transmitting them to the relevant authorities. The Board’s financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) Section 1A (small entities) and the Jersey Legal Information Board (Incorporation) Law 2004.

In preparing these financial statements, the Finance Director is required to:

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

The Finance Director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Board’s transactions, disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Board, and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with best practice. The Finance Director is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Board, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

As far as the Finance Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Board’s auditor is unaware. The Finance Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Board’s auditor is aware of that information.

Independent auditors

BDO Limited have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

Scope of responsibility

The Finance Director has responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the Jersey Legal Information Board's policies, aims and objectives as set out by the members thereof, whilst safeguarding the public and other funding for which the Finance Director is responsible in accordance with the responsibilities assigned.

The purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level, rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives. It therefore only provides reasonable, and not absolute, assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Board's policies, aims and objectives; to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised; and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The system of internal control has been in place during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and will be maintained for subsequent financial years thereafter.

The risk and control framework

Risk Criteria and Evaluation

The specific approach is tailored to fit the circumstances of each area, but risk management operates on consistent principles of identifying and analysing the management risks against objectives.

Risks are assessed for likelihood and potential impact in order to help determine priority risks for action. Accountability for management of individual risks is established as an essential part of the risk management policy.

Risk Management Process

Risks are assessed, managed and reported at strategic and project level. Over-arching threats to delivery are reported to the full Jersey Legal Information Board, which reviews progress of projects against plans set as part of the planning process on a twice yearly basis.

Review of effectiveness

The Finance Director also has responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The review of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the executive management of the Jersey Legal Information Board, who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework.

Jersey Legal Information Board

The full board of the Jersey Legal Information Board, which is comprised of those members as set out on page 1, meets twice a year in spring (to approve the Business Plan and the Annual Report and Financial Statements) and autumn. In addition, it periodically meets to consider the strategic direction and projects of the Jersey Legal Information Board for the forthcoming years.

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD GRANT ASSURANCE STATEMENT

The Jersey Legal Information Board confirms that it has adhered to the terms and conditions of all previous grants awarded by the States of Jersey. There are controls in place within the Jersey Legal Information Board to ensure that funds are being spent appropriately and that value for money is being achieved, and all previous grants awarded by the States of Jersey were used for the purposes intended, as set out in the Annual Report on pages 2 and 3. It is confirmed that no grant was received during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: £Nil).

Signed on behalf of the Board.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Lambert', with a stylized flourish at the end.

James Lambert
Finance Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Board's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

We have audited the financial statements of Jersey Legal Information Board ("the Board") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Movement in Total Funds and Notes 1 to 14 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.

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 Board in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, 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 Board 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 Board'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 Board Members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Board 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. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.



We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board Members

As explained more fully in the Statement of Finance Director's Responsibilities, the Finance Director, on behalf of the Board, is 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 Finance Director determines 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 Finance Director is responsible for assessing the Board'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 Board members either intend to liquidate the Board 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.

Extent to which the audit was 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.

The entity has non-complex transactions and regular meetings by the members which is a sufficient control to mitigate any risks. Our audit procedures were designed to incorporate an element of unpredictability, and we performed a combination of substantive and control tests.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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



Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Board's members, as a body, in accordance with our engagement letter and in accordance with the Jersey Legal Information Board (Incorporation) Law 2004. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Board's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 Board and the Board's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'BDO Limited'.

BDO Limited
Chartered Accountants
Jersey, Channel Islands
20 April 2021

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the year ended 31 December 2020

| | Notes | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------|---------|-----------|
| | | £ | £ |
| INCOME | 3 | | |
| Website (subscriptions) | | 197,822 | 171,083 |
| Website (pay as you go) | | 2,735 | 2,728 |
| Justis Publishing royalties | | 19,246 | 14,806 |
| Bank interest | | 880 | 2,008 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 220,683 | 190,625 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| EXPENDITURE | 3 | | |
| Website | 10 | 115,082 | 138,516 |
| On-line guidance | | 525 | 7,713 |
| Civil justice | | - | 9,529 |
| Research | 11 | 54,898 | 53,340 |
| Programme management and administration | 12 | 33,808 | 94,821 |
| Audit fee | | 5,983 | 5,706 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 210,296 | 309,625 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Retained gain for the financial year, transferred to accumulated deficit | 8 | 10,387 | (119,000) |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

All activities are derived from continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the loss for that year, and as such, no statement of recognised gains or losses has been presented.

The notes on pages 13 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2020

| | Notes | 31 December 2020 £ | 31 December 2019 £ |
|---|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Receivables | 4 | 5,415 | 5,482 |
| Cash at bank | 5 | 751,668 | 741,641 |
| | | <hr/> 757,083 | <hr/> 747,123 |
| CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | (18,036) | (18,463) |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS | | <hr/> 739,047 | <hr/> 728,660 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |
| CAPITAL AND RESERVES | | | |
| Reserves | 7 | 1,825,929 | 1,825,929 |
| Accumulated deficit | 8 | (1,086,882) | (1,097,269) |
| NET FUNDS | | <hr/> 739,047 | <hr/> 728,660 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

These financial statements were approved and authorised for use by the Board of the Jersey Legal Information Board on 19 April 2021.

Signed on behalf of the Board.



James Lambert
Finance Director

The notes on pages 13 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD
STATEMENT OF MOVEMENT IN TOTAL FUNDS
For the year ended 31 December 2020

| | 31 December 2020 £ | 31 December 2019 £ |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Gain/loss for the year | 10,387 | (119,000) |
| Net addition to net funds | 10,387 | (119,000) |
| Opening net funds | 728,660 | 847,660 |
| Closing net funds | 739,047 | 728,660 |

The notes on pages 13 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Jersey Legal Information Board was incorporated pursuant to the Jersey Legal Information Board (Incorporation) Law 2004, which law was registered by the Royal Court of Jersey on 27 August 2004. The aim of the Board is to promote accessibility of the written law and legal processes to the public, and an integrated and efficient legal system, through the use of information technology.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Board's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) Section 1A (small entities) and the Jersey Legal Information Board (Incorporation) Law 2004.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The accounting policies stated below have been applied consistently, unless otherwise noted.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies. The Board assess there to be no material areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity within the financial statements.

(b) Going concern

The Board has no fixed term borrowing and is not reliant on short term borrowings. The Board is in a net asset position at the year end and will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Consequently, the members have a reasonable expectation that the Board has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Board continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

(c) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Board members.

The Board has taken advantage of the following exemption: from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the grounds that the Board qualifies for the small company exemption under paragraph 5(g) of the Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised) Cash Flow Statements.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The Board's financial statements are presented in pound sterling. The Board's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

(e) Income

Income is comprised of website usage subscriptions, bank interest and other miscellaneous items. The subscription income is recognised over the period during which the benefit for such subscriptions is derived. Income received in advance is treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account during the period of account to which it relates.

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

(f) Expenditure

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. The costs of developing and maintaining the design and content of the website are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred. The Board has no employees of its own. Staff are provided on a consultancy basis.

(g) Taxation

In accordance with Article 123C of the Income Tax (Jersey) Law 1961, as amended, the Jersey Legal Information Board is subject to tax at a rate of 0% (2019: 0%).

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

(i) Financial assets

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

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

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 profit or loss.

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 current 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 profit or loss.

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) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, 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.

(j) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables 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, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

4. RECEIVABLES

| | 31 December 2020 £ | 31 December 2019 £ |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Justis Publishing royalties | 5,415 | 5,482 |
| | <hr/> 5,415 | <hr/> 5,482 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

5. CASH AT BANK

| | 31 December 2020 £ | 31 December 2019 £ |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cash at bank | 751,668 | 741,641 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

| | 31 December 2020 £ | 31 December 2019 £ |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Accruals | 12,336 | 12,813 |
| Audit fee | 5,700 | 5,650 |
| | <hr/> 18,036 | <hr/> 18,463 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

7. RESERVES

| | 31 December 2020 £ | 31 December 2019 £ |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Balance brought forward | 1,825,929 | 1,825,929 |
| Balance carried forward | <hr/> 1,825,929 | <hr/> 1,825,929 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

During the year, no funding was received from the Judicial Greffe. The reserves arise from funding provided to the Jersey Legal Information Board by the Judicial Greffe between 2004 and 2014. There are no restrictions attaching the use or distribution of the reserves.

JERSEY LEGAL INFORMATION BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

| | 31 December 2020 | 31 December 2019 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Balance brought forward | (1,097,269) | (978,269) |
| Gain for the year | 10,387 | (119,000) |
| Balance carried forward | <u>(1,086,882)</u> | <u>(1,097,269)</u> |

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A Board member is also a member of a law firm that uses the services of the Jersey Legal Information Board. Total revenue for the year in relation to this firm was £1,100 (2019: £1,147). As at the year end, £Nil was due to the Board (2019: £Nil). Two Board members are employees of the Judicial Greffe.

10. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The intellectual property within the software developed for the Jersey Legal Information Board website is wholly owned by the Jersey Legal Information Board.

11. RESEARCH

All expenditure shown against this heading is in relation to the Court Digital project which commenced in 2019.

| | 31 December 2020 | 31 December 2019 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Consultant's fees | 5,191 | 53,340 |
| Programme Director input | 49,707 | - |
| | <u>54,898</u> | <u>53,340</u> |

12. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Programme management and administration expenditure in 2020 is reduced due to the contribution of the Programme Director's input to the Court Digital project (see note 11).

13. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

In the opinion of the Board members, there is no one individual who controls the Board.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no post balance sheet events from the date of the financial statements through to the date that the financial statements were available to be issued that require disclosure or adjustment.