

**C & C Law Limited**  
**UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**  
for the year ended  
31 March 2010

WEDNESDAY



A36 \*AQN32OEU\* 184  
20/10/2010  
COMPANIES HOUSE

**C & C Law Limited****UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET**

31 March 2010


		2010	2009
	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		<u>733</u>	<u>478</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		17,681	40,250
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>3,619</u>	<u>7,315</u>
		21,300	47,565
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year		<u>21,468</u>	<u>1,890</u>
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(168)	45,675
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>565</u>	<u>46,153</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		154	100
		<u>411</u>	<u>46,053</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up equity share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>311</u>	<u>45,953</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>411</u>	<u>46,053</u>

For the year ended 31 March 2010 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and its members have not required the company to have an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

The abbreviated accounts on pages 1 to 3 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30.9.10, and are signed on their behalf by

  
C I Law  
Director

# C & C Law Limited

## UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS for the year ended 31 March 2010

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### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

At the year end the company's balance sheet shows net assets of £411. The directors are prepared to support the company over the next 12 months and beyond, and are well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook. It is therefore appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

#### TURNOVER

The turnover represents the invoiced value, net of Value Added Tax, of services provided to customers.

#### FIXED ASSETS

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

#### DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	20% straight line
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#### HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

#### DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

#### FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

# C & C Law Limited

## UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS for the year ended 31 March 2010

### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

#### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

### 2 FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
Cost	
At 1 April 2009	3,335
Additions	600
At 31 March 2010	<u>3,935</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2009	2,857
Charge for year	345
At 31 March 2010	<u>3,202</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2010	<u>733</u>
At 31 March 2009	<u>478</u>

### 3 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company was under the control of C I Law throughout the current and previous year.

During the year withdrawals were made by C I and Mrs C Law, directors and shareholders of the company amounting to £249,016, salaries were credited to the loan account amounting to £261,000. At the end of the year the company owed £19,718 to Mr and Mrs Law (2009 £125).

### 4 SHARE CAPITAL

	2010 £	2009 £
Authorised		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	2010 £	2009 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>