The Financial Practice (Malvern) Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 June 2017



WALTER HUNTER & CO LIMITED

Chartered accountant
24 Bridge Street
Newport
South Wales
NP20 4SF

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2017

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Chartered Accountant's Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of The Financial Practice (Malvern) Limited

Year ended 30 June 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of The Financial Practice (Malvern) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

Our work has been undertaken in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation.

WALTER HUNTER & CO LIMITED

15 January 2018

Chartered accountant

24 Bridge Street Newport South Wales NP20 4SF

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2017

	2017			2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets	_			240.005
Intangible assets	5 6		208,577	312,865
Tangible assets	О		22,892	28,866
			231,469	341,731
Current assets				
Debtors	7	1,556		7,541
Cash at bank and in hand	•	5,345		6,470
		6,901		14,011
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	222,881		334,867
Net current liabilities			215,980	320,856
Total assets less current liabilities			15,489	20,875
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	9		12,311	18,606
Net assets			3,178	2,269
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			3,078	2,169
Members funds			3,178	2,269
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 June 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on the board by:

Mr R Mathews Director

Company registration number: 03942131

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 24 Bridge Street, Newport, NP20 4SF.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 July 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation

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

Goodwill - 20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

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

Plant and machinery - 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 20% reducing balance
Office equipment - 25% reducing balance

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy).

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2016: 4).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

5. Intangible assets

					Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017				521,443
	Amortisation At 1 July 2016 Charge for the year				208,578 104,288
	At 30 June 2017				312,866
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2017				208,577
	At 30 June 2016		•		312,865
6.	Tangible assets				
		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	14,302	38,289	28,344	80,935
	Depreciation At 1 July 2016 Charge for the year	14,047 64	11,742 5,309	26,280 601	52,069 5,974
	At 30 June 2017	14,111	17,051	26,881	58,043
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2017	191	21,238	1,463	22,892
	At 30 June 2016	255	26,547	2,064	28,866
7.	Debtors				
	Other debtors _			2017 £ 1,556	2016 £ 7,541
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due with	in one year			
				2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors			14,396 1,596	16,583 2,303
	Corporation tax Social security and other taxes			27,926 1,585	45,143 —
	Other creditors			177,378	270,838
				222,881	334,867

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	12,311	18,606

10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

		2017	
	Balance		
	brought	Amounts	Balance
	forward	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr R Mathews	263,863	(94,882)	168,981
		`===	
		2016	
	Balance		
	brought	Amounts	Balance
	forward	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£
Mr R Mathews	415,741	(151,878)	263,863

11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr R Mathews throughout the current and previous year. Mr Mathews is the managing director and majority shareholder.

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 July 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.