

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04001353**

**The Association of European Lawyers**

**Company Limited by Guarantee**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**31 December 2019**

**The Association of European Lawyers  
Company Limited by Guarantee  
Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2019**

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**The Association of European Lawyers  
Company Limited by Guarantee  
Statement of Financial Position**

**31 December 2019**

		<b>2019</b>		2018
	<b>Note</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Debtors	<b>7</b>	–		5,176
Cash at bank and in hand		317,491		282,881
		-----		-----
		317,491		288,057
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>8</b>	11,623		23,732
		-----		-----
<b>Net current assets</b>			305,868	264,325
			-----	-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			305,868	264,325
			-----	-----
<b>Net assets</b>			305,868	264,325
			-----	-----

**The Association of European Lawyers**  
**Company Limited by Guarantee**  
**Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

**31 December 2019**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Note</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Profit and loss account	305,868	264,325
	-----	-----
<b>Members funds</b>	305,868	264,325
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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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 September 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

B A C Smith

Director

Company registration number: 04001353

# **The Association of European Lawyers**

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 December 2019**

#### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 5 Fleet Place, London, EC4M 7RD, United Kingdom.

#### **2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, '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, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **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 for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

## Taxation

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.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

## Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

## 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:

Trademark - Over 3 years

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.

## Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company 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. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. 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.

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.

#### 4. COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

The Association of European Lawyers is a company limited by guarantee, it does not therefore have any share capital and the liability to members is limited to the amounts they have agreed to guarantee in the event of the company's winding up.

#### 5. TAX ON PROFIT

##### Major components of tax expense

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Current tax:</b>		
UK current tax expense	35	17
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<b>Tax on profit</b>	35	17
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#### 6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Development costs £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	6,221
	-----
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	6,221
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2019	—
	-----
At 31 December 2018	—
	-----

#### 7. DEBTORS

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	—	5,176
	----	-----

#### 8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	—	22,515
Corporation tax	35	17
Other creditors	11,588	1,200
	-----	-----
	11,623	23,732
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## **9. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES**

During the year the directors did not enter into any advances, credits or guarantees with the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.