Unaudited Financial Statements

Year Ended

30 September 2019

Company Number 04983387

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Harley Street Medico Legal Service Limited Registered number:04983387

Balance sheet As at 30 September 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1		1
		_	1		1
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand	4	. 87		53	
	•	87	_	53	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(6,982)		(5,910)	
Net current liabilities	-		(6,895)		(5,857)
Total assets less current liabilities		_	(6,894)		(5,856)
Net liabilities		<u>-</u>	(6,894)		(5,856)
Capital and reserves		_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_
Called up share capital	6		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			(7,894)		(6,856)
		_	(6,894)		(5,856)

Registered number:04983387

Balance sheet (continued) As at 30 September 2019

For the year ended 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006.

Members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

S D Kay Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2019

1. General information

Harley Street Medico Legal Service Limited is a private company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. It is a company limited by shares. The address of the registered office is 31 Chertsey Street, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 4HD.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had net current liabilities of £6,895 (2018: £5,857) The ability of the company to continue trading is dependent on the continuing support of the directors and the creditors of the company.

The directors are of the opinion that the company will continue to receive this support and on this basis considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the withdrawal of support by the directors and the creditors of the company.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Income is recognised once the service has been provided.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as shown below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment

- 25% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks, other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

3. Tangible fixed assets

			Office equipment £
	Cost or valuation		~
	At 1 October 2018		13,187
	At 30 September 2019		13,187
	Depreciation		
	At 1 October 2018		13,186
	At 30 September 2019		13,186
	Net book value		
	At 30 September 2019		1
	At 30 September 2018		1
		•	
4.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £	2018 £
		L	£
	Cash at bank and in hand		53

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2019

5.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other creditors	6,033	5,010
	Accruals and deferred income	949	900
		6,982	5,910
6.	Share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid	~	
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000