# Registered Number 06972117

# CONWAY PARTNERSHIP LTD.

# **Abbreviated Accounts**

31 March 2014

#### Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	50,000	110,000
Tangible assets	3	24,226	19,889
Investments	4	366,197	-
		440,423	129,889
Current assets			
Debtors		46,275	10,449
Cash at bank and in hand		96,972	258,417
		143,247	268,866
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(203,198)	(123,691)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(59,951)	145,175
Total assets less current liabilities		380,472	275,064
Provisions for liabilities		(4,609)	(3,875)
Total net assets (liabilities)		375,863	271,189
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		102	102
Profit and loss account		375,761	271,087
Shareholders' funds		375,863	271,189

- For the year ending 31 March 2014 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 14 August 2014

And signed on their behalf by:

Dr S P Conway, Director

Mrs E Conway, Director

#### Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2014

# 1 Accounting Policies

# Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

#### **Turnover policy**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

# Tangible assets depreciation policy

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:

Fixtures & Fittings - 15% reducing balance Equipment - 25% reducing balance

#### Intangible assets amortisation policy

Amortisation

Amortisation 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:

Goodwill - over 5 years

# Other accounting policies

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### 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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments)

of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

## 2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2013	300,000
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2014	300,000
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2013	190,000
Charge for the year	60,000
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2014	250,000
Net book values	
At 31 March 2014	50,000
At 31 March 2013	110,000

## 3 Tangible fixed assets

#### Cost

At 1 April 2013	28,825
Additions	6,270
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2014	35,095
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2013	8,936
Charge for the year	1,933
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2014	10,869
Net book values	
At 31 March 2014	24,226
At 31 March 2013	19,889

## 4 Fixed assets Investments

Investments comprise amounts invested in an associated LLP. The members comprising Dr S.P. Conway, Mrs E. Conway and Conway Partnership Ltd.

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.