

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06972117

CONWAY PARTNERSHIP LTD

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

CONWAY PARTNERSHIP LTD

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

Contents	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	3

CONWAY PARTNERSHIP LTD

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	15,628	16,966
Investments	7	563,466	542,418
		<u>579,094</u>	<u>559,384</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	16,334	43,996
Cash at bank and in hand		92,066	66,055
		<u>108,400</u>	<u>110,051</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	327,431	260,034
Net current liabilities		<u>219,031</u>	<u>149,983</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>360,063</u>	<u>409,401</u>
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		2,901	3,140
Net assets		<u>357,162</u>	<u>406,261</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		102	102
Profit and loss account		357,060	406,159
Shareholders funds		<u>357,162</u>	<u>406,261</u>

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 31 March 2020 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 .

CONWAY PARTNERSHIP LTD

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Dr S P Conway

Mrs E Conway

Director

Director

Company registration number: 06972117

CONWAY PARTNERSHIP LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 36 Ash Hill Drive, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS17 8JP.

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.

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.

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.

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	-	Fully amortised
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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. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

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

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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. 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. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2019: 3).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	300,000
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	300,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	—
At 31 March 2019	—

6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	9,397	17,582	12,593	39,572
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	—	12,048	10,558	22,606
Charge for the year	—	830	508	1,338
At 31 March 2020	—	12,878	11,066	23,944
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2020	9,397	4,704	1,527	15,628
At 31 March 2019	9,397	5,534	2,035	16,966

7. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	1,436,015
Additions	182,701
Other movements	(16,630)
At 31 March 2020	1,602,086
Impairment	
At 1 April 2019	893,597
Impairment losses	145,023
At 31 March 2020	1,038,620
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	563,466
At 31 March 2019	542,418

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

Other movements of £4,630 (2019 - £16,272) is the Loss allocated to the company as at 31 03 2020.

8. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	15,958	40,195
Other debtors	376	3,801
	16,334	43,996

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,319	—
Corporation tax	22,745	23,846
Social security and other taxes	31,652	25,706
Other creditors	271,715	210,482
	327,431	260,034

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

At the balance sheet date the company owed the directors £102,596 (2019 - £98,065) in respect of their directors' current accounts. This amount is interest free and repayable on demand.

11. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Dr S P Conway and Mrs E Conway throughout the current period. Dr S P Conway and Mrs E Conway are directors and majority shareholders.

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.