

ABV SOLICITORS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

**Directors' Responsibilities Statement
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

ABV SOLICITORS LIMITED
Registered number: 07170197

Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	17,989	25,667
		<u>17,989</u>	<u>25,667</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	856,566	761,559
Cash at bank and in hand	7	715,254	628,114
		<u>1,571,820</u>	<u>1,389,673</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(796,009)	(627,782)
Net current assets		<u>775,811</u>	<u>761,891</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>793,800</u>	<u>787,558</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(738)	(2,274)
		<u>(738)</u>	<u>(2,274)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>793,062</u></u>	<u><u>785,284</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account	11	693,062	685,284
		<u><u>793,062</u></u>	<u><u>785,284</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of 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 by:

Mr Robert Borwick

ABV SOLICITORS LIMITED
Registered number: 07170197

Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 March 2017

Director

Date: 14 November 2017

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

ABV SOLICITORS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

ABV Solicitors Limited is a Company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The company number is 07170197. The address of the registered office is 29 Clayton Road, Hayes, Middlesex, UB3 1AN.

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 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property	-	Over the lease term
Fixtures & fittings	-	25 % reducing balance
Office equipment	-	33 % reducing balance

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.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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 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.

2.8 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 31 March 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.12 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amounts, events or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	1,750,000
At 31 March 2017	<u>1,750,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	1,750,000
At 31 March 2017	<u>1,750,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>-</u>

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	22,080	30,197	52,277
Additions	-	2,072	2,072
At 31 March 2017	<u>22,080</u>	<u>32,269</u>	<u>54,349</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	8,914	17,697	26,611
Charge for the year on owned assets	5,760	3,990	9,750
At 31 March 2017	<u>14,674</u>	<u>21,687</u>	<u>36,361</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2017	<u>7,406</u>	<u>10,582</u>	<u>17,988</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>13,166</u>	<u>12,501</u>	<u>25,667</u>

ABV SOLICITORS LIMITED

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Short leasehold	7,406	13,166
	<u>7,406</u>	<u>13,166</u>

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	193,031	145,783
Other debtors	-	66,095
Prepayments and accrued income	3,481	3,930
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	660,054	545,751
	<u>856,566</u>	<u>761,559</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	715,254	628,114
Less: bank overdrafts	(17,068)	-
	<u>698,186</u>	<u>628,114</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	17,068	-
Corporation tax	107,031	92,039
Other taxation and social security	160,101	185,233
Other creditors	429,107	260,441
Accruals and deferred income	82,702	90,069
	<u>796,009</u>	<u>627,782</u>

ABV SOLICITORS LIMITED

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2017**

9. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(2,274)
Charged to profit or loss	1,536
At end of year	<u><u>(738)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(738)
	<u><u>(738)</u></u>

10. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u><u>100,000</u></u>	<u><u>100,000</u></u>

11. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Enter user text here - user input

12. Related party transactions

During the year the Company operated loans with the directors of the Company. The amount payable to the directors at the year end was £317,879 (2016 - £213,929). Interest is charged on the amount outstanding at a rate of 5% and amounts to £14,178 (2016 - £12,913). The director has stated that that they will only seek repayment of the loans subject to availability of cash flows within the business.

13. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

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.