

**BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED**

**Company Registration Number:  
08226912 (England and Wales)**

**Unaudited statutory accounts for the year ended 30 April 2020**

**Period of accounts**

**Start date: 1 May 2019**

**End date: 30 April 2020**

# **BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED**

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**for the Period Ended 30 April 2020**

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# **BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED**

## **Directors' report period ended 30 April 2020**

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the period ended 30 April 2020

### **Additional information**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

### **Directors**

The director shown below has held office during the whole of the period from  
**1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020**

Dr Brian IKEJIAKU

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions in part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

This report was approved by the board of directors on  
**4 August 2020**

And signed on behalf of the board by:

**Name: Dr Brian IKEJIAKU**

**Status: Director**

# BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED

## Profit And Loss Account for the Period Ended 30 April 2020

	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover:	15,049	4,130
Cost of sales:	( 4,341 )	0
<b>Gross profit(or loss):</b>	<u>10,708</u>	<u>4,130</u>
Administrative expenses:	( 3,785 )	( 7,087 )
<b>Operating profit(or loss):</b>	<u>6,923</u>	<u>(2,957)</u>
Interest receivable and similar income:	1	
<b>Profit(or loss) before tax:</b>	<u>6,924</u>	<u>(2,957)</u>
Tax:	( 637 )	
<b>Profit(or loss) for the financial year:</b>	<u>6,287</u>	<u>(2,957)</u>

# BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED

## Balance sheet

As at 30 April 2020

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
		£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets:	3	139	156
<b>Total fixed assets:</b>		<u>139</u>	<u>156</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand:		3,931	519
<b>Total current assets:</b>		<u>3,931</u>	<u>519</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:	4	( 2,934 )	( 4,326 )
<b>Net current assets (liabilities):</b>		<u>997</u>	<u>(3,807)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities:</b>		<u>1,136</u>	<u>( 3,651 )</u>
<b>Total net assets (liabilities):</b>		<u>1,136</u>	<u>(3,651)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital:		100	100
Profit and loss account:		1,036	(3,751 )
<b>Total Shareholders' funds:</b>		<u>1,136</u>	<u>(3,651)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

## **BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED**

### **Balance sheet statements**

For the year ending 30 April 2020 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 4 August 2020  
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: Dr Brian IKEJIAKU  
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

# BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2020

### 1. Accounting policies

#### Basis of measurement and preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

#### Turnover policy

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

#### Tangible fixed assets depreciation policy

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Other accounting policies

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: If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates. Impairment 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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. 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 or 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.

# **BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 April 2020**

### **2. Employees**

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Average number of employees during the period	3	3

# BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED

## Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 April 2020

### 3. Tangible assets

	Land & buildings	Plant & machinery	Fixtures & fittings	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2019			317			317
Additions						
Disposals						
Revaluations						
Transfers						
At 30 April 2020			317			317
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 May 2019			161			161
Charge for year			17			17
On disposals						
Other adjustments						
At 30 April 2020			178			178
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 30 April 2020			139			139
At 30 April 2019			156			156

# **BRIAN-VINCENT LEGAL OUTFIT LIMITED**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**for the Period Ended 30 April 2020**

### **4. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year note**

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
	£	£
Taxation and social security	637	
Other creditors	2,297	4,326
Total	<u>2,934</u>	<u>4,326</u>

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.