

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC360817 (England and Wales)

D YOUNG & CO LEGAL SERVICES LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



D YOUNG & CO LEGAL SERVICES LLP

BALANCE SHEET

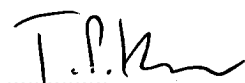
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	27,674		21,174	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,876		21,030	
		<u>37,550</u>		<u>42,204</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(39,476)		(34,257)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets and net (liabilities)/assets attributable to members			(1,926)		7,947
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Members' capital classified as a liability			400		-
Other amounts			31,002		31,002
			<u>31,402</u>		<u>31,002</u>
Members' other interests					
Other reserves classified as equity			(33,328)		(23,055)
			<u>(1,926)</u>		<u>7,947</u>
Total members' interests					
Loans and other debts due to members			31,402		31,002
Members' other interests			(33,328)		(23,055)
			<u>(1,926)</u>		<u>7,947</u>

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships regime.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 11/5/19 and are signed on their behalf by:



Ms T P Holman

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC360817

D YOUNG & CO LEGAL SERVICES LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

D Young & Co Legal Services LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 120 Holborn, London, EC1N 2DY.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in January 2017, together with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the limited liability partnership. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Fees earned is the total value of services provided by the limited liability partnership in the ordinary course of the business net of VAT. Fee income is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the firm obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance under these contracts. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding VAT.

For incomplete contracts, an assessment is made of the extent to which revenue has been earned. This assessment takes into account the nature of the assignment, its stage of completion and the relevant contract terms. Revenue in respect of contingent fee engagements (over and above any agreed minimum fee) is recognised when the contingent event occurs and the recoverability of the fee is assured.

Unbilled revenue is included within trade debtors.

D YOUNG & CO LEGAL SERVICES LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

Where there exists an asset and liability component in respect of an individual member's participation rights, they are presented on a gross basis unless the LLP has both a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to settle and realise these amounts simultaneously, in which case they are presented net.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

D YOUNG & CO LEGAL SERVICES LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the limited liability partnership transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 Members' remuneration

Profit-sharing arrangements which represent a debt of the LLP are expensed to the profit and loss account and disclosed as "Members' remuneration charged as an expense". All profits are allocated to members of the LLP in the year in which they arise.

Losses are borne by the LLP and are not divided amongst the members.

D YOUNG & CO LEGAL SERVICES LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 Members' capital

Members' capital, which is repayable when membership ceases, is accounted for as a financial liability.

1.8 Taxation

The taxation payable on the partnership profits is the personal liability of the members during the year and consequently neither taxation nor related deferred taxation are accounted for in the financial statements.

2 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	7,111
Other debtors	-	11
Prepayments and accrued income	27,674	14,052
	<u>27,674</u>	<u>21,174</u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	37,376	32,157
Accruals and deferred income	2,100	2,100
	<u>39,476</u>	<u>34,257</u>

4 Loans and other debts due to members

Amounts included in loans and other debts due to members rank equally with unsecured creditors in the event of a winding up. No protection is afforded to creditors which is legally enforceable and cannot be revoked at will. No restrictions or limitations exist on the ability of the members to reduce the amount of members' other interests.

5 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Andrew Jay ACA FCCA.
The auditor was Fiander Tovell Limited.

6 Parent company

The ultimate parent entity is D Young & Co LLP.