

REGISTERED NUMBER: OC419724 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

FOR

CLOWES & CO. LLP

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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DESIGNATED MEMBERS:

Ms. S E Clowes
Mrs A C Bradbury

REGISTERED OFFICE:

112 Baddeley Green Lane
Stoke on Trent
Staffordshire
ST2 7HA

REGISTERED NUMBER:

OC419724 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

DPC Accountants Ltd
Stone House
Stone Road Business Park
Stoke-On-Trent
ST4 6SR

BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	8,845	2,927
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	132,200	46,777
Cash at bank and in hand		14,289	52,472
		<u>146,489</u>	<u>99,249</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(96,840)	(42,620)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>49,649</u>	<u>56,629</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		58,494	59,556
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(56,727)	(44,167)
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS		<u>1,767</u>	<u>15,389</u>
LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE TO MEMBERS	8	<u>1,767</u>	<u>15,389</u>
TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS			
Loans and other debts due to members	8	1,767	15,389
Amounts due from members	5	(17,127)	-
		<u>(15,360)</u>	<u>15,389</u>

The LLP is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to LLPs by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the LLP keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to LLPs by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the LLP as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to LLPs by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the LLP.

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 DECEMBER 2021

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to LLPs by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the members of the LLP and authorised for issue on 29 September 2022 and were signed by:

Ms. S E Clowes - Designated member

Mrs A C Bradbury - Designated member

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Clowes & Co. LLP is registered in England and Wales. The LLP's registered number and registered office address can be found on the General Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Significant judgements and estimates

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.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets. See tangible assets note for the carrying amount of the assets and the accounting policy for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	- 20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 33% on cost

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 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 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.

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with 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 purpose 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 group of assets.

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.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued
Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

3. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The average number of employees during the year was 10 (2020 - 7) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2021	2,151	4,154	6,305
Additions	1,460	8,615	10,075
At 31 December 2021	<u>3,611</u>	<u>12,769</u>	<u>16,380</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2021	581	2,797	3,378
Charge for year	607	3,550	4,157
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,188</u>	<u>6,347</u>	<u>7,535</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,423</u>	<u>6,422</u>	<u>8,845</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,570</u>	<u>1,357</u>	<u>2,927</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.21 £	31.12.20 £
Trade debtors	30,640	29,171
Other debtors	<u>101,560</u>	<u>17,606</u>
	<u>132,200</u>	<u>46,777</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	62,962	16,019
Trade creditors	3,542	210
Taxation and social security	24,879	22,371
Other creditors	<u>5,457</u>	<u>4,020</u>
	<u>96,840</u>	<u>42,620</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>56,727</u>	<u>44,167</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8. LOANS AND OTHER DEBTS DUE TO MEMBERS

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Amounts owed to members in respect of profits	<u>1,767</u>	<u>15,389</u>
Falling due within one year	<u>1,767</u>	<u>15,389</u>

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, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships'. A member's participation right results in a liability unless the right to any payment is discretionary on the part of the LLP.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as equity if the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members. If the LLP does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

Where profits are automatically divided as they arise, so the LLP does not have an unconditional right to refuse payment, the amounts arising that are due to members are in the nature of liabilities. They are therefore treated as an expense in the statement of income and retained earnings in the relevant year. To the extent that they remain unpaid at the year end, they are shown as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Conversely, where profits are divided only after a decision by the LLP or its representative, so that the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment, such profits are classed as an appropriation of equity rather than as an expense. They are therefore shown as a residual amount available for discretionary division among members in the statement of income and retained earnings and are equity appropriations in the statement of financial position.

Other amounts applied to members, for example remuneration paid under an employment contract and interest on capital balances, are treated in the same way as all other divisions of profits, as described above, according to whether the LLP has, in each case, an unconditional right to refuse payment.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense'. Amounts due to members that are classified as equity are shown in the statement of financial position within 'Members' other interests'.

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