Incorporated Law Society For Cardiff And District, (The)

Company No. 00022357

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 December 2020

Incorporated Law Society For Cardiff And District, (The)

Directors Report Registrar

The Directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was body representing the interests of members of the Solicitors' profession.

Limited by guarantee

The Company is a company limited by guarantee and was incorporated in 1886 otherwise than for profit and is exempt from the requirement to use the word "Limited" after its name. The liability of each member is limited to £10.

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

Rachelle Sellek
Clive Thomas

Officers of the council

The company is managed by the Council. The current members are:

President	Caron Rockey
Senior Vice President	Tom Black
Junior Vice President &Diversity & Inclusion officer	Jenine Abdo
Immediate Past President & Membership Officer	Steve Roberts
Hon. Secretary	Rachelle Sellek
Hon.Treasurer	Janet Lavelle
Hon. Secretary (Legal Aid)	Trudy McBride
Hon. Secretary (Professional Development Officer)	Tom Danter
Hon. Secretary (LawTech)	Clive Thomas
Hon. Secretary (Regulatory)	Byron Jones
Hon. Secretary (Social)	Delyth Williams
Hon. Secretary (Marketing, Events &Sponsorship)	Emma Waddingham
Law Society Council Constituency Member	Sarah Watkins

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the board

Rachelle Sellek

Rachelle Sellek
Company Secretary
20 September 2021

Incorporated Law Society For Cardiff And District, (The)

Balance Sheet Registrar

at 31 December 2020

Company No. 00022357	**Notes**	**2020**	**2019**
		£	**£**
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	-	-
Tangible assets	5	209	279
		209	279
Current assets			
Debtors	6	437	315
Cash at bank and in hand		27,689	22,145
		28,126	22,460
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	7	(2,731)	(2,721)
Net current assets		25,395	19,739
Total assets less current liabilities		25,604	20,018
Net assets		25,604	20,018
Reserves			
Income and expenditure account		25,604	20,018
Total equity		25,604	20,018

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A)of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's income and expenditure account.

Approved by the board on 20 September 2021

And signed on its behalf by:

Rachelle Sellek

Rachelle Sellek

Director

20 September 2021

1 **General information**

Incorporated Law Society For Cardiff And District, (The) is a private company limited by guarantee and incorporated in England and Wales.
Its registered number is: 00022357
Its registered office is:
3 Assembly Square
Britannia Quay
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF10 4PL

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) and the Companies Act 2006.

2 **Accounting policies**

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:
- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Intangible fixed assets
Intangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

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

Furniture, fittings and equipment 25% Reducing balance

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the surplus as reported in the income and expenditure account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income and expenditure account, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Freehold investment property

Investment properties are revalued annually and any surplus or deficit is dealt with through the income and expenditure account.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Investments

Unlisted investments are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, any changes in fair value are recognised in the income and expenditure account.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Work in progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording revenue and related costs as contract activity progresses.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other 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.

Foreign currencies

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. all differences are taken to the income and expenditure account. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in the income and expenditure account, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above).

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Defined contribution pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.
The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Provisions

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 income and expenditure account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at 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.

3 Employees

	2020 Number	2019 Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:	2	2

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Website develop-ment costs	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 January 2020	3,889	3,889
At 31 December 2020	3,889	3,889
Amortisation and impairment		
At 1 January 2020	3,889	3,889
At 31 December 2020	3,889	3,889
Net book values		
At 31 December 2020	-	-
At 31 December 2019	-	-

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost or revaluation		
At 1 January 2020	1,176	1,176
At 31 December 2020	1,176	1,176
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2020	897	897
Charge for the year	70	70
At 31 December 2020	967	967
Net book values		
At 31 December 2020	209	209
At 31 December 2019	279	279

6 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	-	150
Prepayments and accrued income	437	165
	437	315

7 Creditors:
amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other creditors	1,892	1,881
Accruals and deferred income	839	840
	2,731	2,721

8 Reserves

Income and expenditure account - includes all current and prior period retained surpluses and deficits.