

Clasis Law Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

30 April 2022

Company Number 07615725

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Clasis Law Limited

Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022

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Directors

A Jalan

Secretary and registered office

Clyde Secretaries Limited
The St Botolph Building
138 Houndsditch
London
EC3A 7AR

Company number

07615725

Auditors

BDO LLP
Chartered Accountants
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Clasis Law Limited

Report of the directors for the year ended 30 April 2022

The director presents his annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity was the provision of legal services. The company ceased to trade on the 30th of November 2017.

Review of business

The results for the year are set out on page 6. Income received in the current period relates solely to an insurance claim received in the 2022 financial year which had been written off in a previous financial period. The directors do not recommend a dividend for the year.

Clyde & Co LLP, the ultimate controlling party, will continue to support the entity in order to meet its liabilities and realise its assets.

Directors

The director who served during the year and to the date of this report was as follows:

A Jalan

Auditors

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them as auditors will be proposed.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director has taken all of the steps that he ought to have taken to make himself aware of any information needed by the auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The director is not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approval

This report was approved by the Board and signed on their behalf by:



A Jalan

Director

Date: 5 December 2022

Clasis Law Limited

Statement of director's responsibilities

Director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 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.

Clasis Law Limited

Independent auditor's report to the directors of Clasis Law Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 April 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Clasis Law Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 April 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remain independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Clasis Law Limited

Independent auditor's report to the directors of Clasis Law Limited (*continued*)

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting as applied by Company

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors; remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors' are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to Clasis Law Limited Company. We determined that the most significant laws and regulations which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006), regulations impacting labour regulations and tax in the jurisdiction that it operates in.

Clasis Law Limited

Independent auditor's report to the directors of Clasis Law Limited (*continued*)

- We understood how the Company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and any material legal matters detected through our audit procedures.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it is considered there was a susceptibility of fraud. We also considered potential fraud drivers: including financial or other pressures, opportunity, and personal or corporate motivations. We considered the programmes and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls. Where the risk was considered higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk.

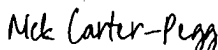
Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's Directors, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's Directors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company's Directors as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:



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Nicholas Carter-Pegg (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London, UK

Date: 07 December 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Clasis Law Limited

Income statement for the year ended 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		-	-
Operating income		124,654	2,522
Operating profit and profit on ordinary activities before taxation		124,654	2,522
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		124,654	2,522

There was no trading in the current year. All results relate to historic operations.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 April 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the financial year	124,654	2,522
Foreign exchange loss arising on translation	5,216	(5,774)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	5,216	(5,774)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for year	129,870	(3,252)

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Clasis Law Limited

Balance sheet as at 30 April 2022

Company number 07615725

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Current assets			
Debtors	9	2	2
Cash at bank and in hand		-	6,291
		2	6,293
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	-	(136,161)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		2	(129,868)
Net assets/(liabilities)		2	(129,868)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	2	2
Profit and loss account		-	(129,870)
Total equity		2	(129,868)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 5 December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



A Jalan
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Clasis Law Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 April 2022

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2021	2	(129,870)	(129,868)
Profit for the year	-	124,654	124,654
Foreign exchange difference arising on translation	-	5,216	5,216
Other comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	(5,774)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	120,870	(3,252)
Balance at 30 April 2022	2	-	2

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Clasis Law Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 April 2022

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2020	2	(126,618)	(126,616)
Loss for the year	-	2,522	2,522
Foreign exchange difference arising on translation	-	(5,774)	(5,774)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(5,774)	(5,774)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,252)	(3,252)
Balance at 30 April 2021	2	(129,870)	(129,868)

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Clasis Law Limited

**Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 April 2022**

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Clasis Law Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022 (*continued*)

1 Statutory information

Clasis Law Limited ('the company') ceased to trade on the 30th of November 2017. Prior to this date, the company employed staff and made the services of those staff available to Clyde & Co LLP, a Limited Liability Partnership carrying on the business of an International Law Firm. Income received in the current period relates solely to an insurance claim received in the 2022 financial year which had been written off in a previous financial period.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is The St Botolph Building, 138 Houndsditch, London, EC3A 7AR.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A- Small Entities, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Going concern

At 30 April 2022 the company's liabilities exceeded its assets by £129,868. Clyde & Co LLP, the ultimate controlling party has confirmed that it will continue to support the entity to meet its liabilities and realise its assets.

Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date.

Clasis Law Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022 (*continued*)

3 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(a) Current tax

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

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.

Clasis Law Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022 (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership are transferred to another party or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has been transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

4 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have not made any significant judgements.

5 Operating profit

	2022 £	2021 £
This is arrived at after charging/(crediting):		
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	-	-

Audit fees for the current year and the previous year have been borne by Clyde & Co LLP and not recharged.

6 Director's emoluments

The director did not receive remuneration for their services to the company during the current or prior year.

7 Employees

There were no employees during the year or the prior year.

Clasis Law Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 April 2022 (*continued*)

8 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Analysis of charge for the year:		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 19% (2021: 19%)	-	-
Factors affecting tax charge for the year:		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	124,654	2,772
Tax charge at 19% (2021: 19%) thereon	23,684	527
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(23,684)	(527)
Current tax charge for the year	-	-

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised where there is uncertainty over the recoverability of losses through future profits.

9 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Other debtors	2	2
	2	2

All amounts fall due within one year.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	136,161
	-	136,161

Clasis Law Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022 (*continued*)

11 Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
<i>Allotted, called up and not paid</i>		
2 (2021: 2) Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

12 Related party disclosures

Clasis Law Limited has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by Section 33.1A of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures' and has not disclosed transactions with entities which are wholly owned members of the Clyde & Co LLP group.

13 Controlling party

During the year, the share capital was held by the director as a nominee for the members of Clyde & Co LLP, a limited liability partnership, which is the immediate and ultimate controlling party.

The smallest and largest group in which results of Clasis Law Limited is consolidated is Clyde & Co LLP. A copy of the group consolidated financial statements can be obtained from: Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.