

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR  
DECHAMPS LAW LTD  
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

**Dechamps Law Ltd**

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## **Dechamps Law Ltd**

### **Company Information**

<b>Director</b>	J P Dechamps
<b>Registered office</b>	171 Mount View Rd London N4 4JT
<b>Bankers</b>	HSBC Bank PLC Islington High Street 25 Islington High St London N1 9LJ
<b>Accountants</b>	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

**Dechamps Law Ltd****(Registration number: 11016562)****Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2019**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>31 October 2019 £</b>	<b>31 October 2018 £</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	3,431	539
Other financial assets		<u>1,071,754</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>1,075,185</u>	<u>539</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	570,489	972,099
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>851,790</u>	<u>526,602</u>
		1,422,279	1,498,701
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(369,973)</u>	<u>(338,546)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,052,306</u>	<u>1,160,155</u>
Net assets		<u>2,127,491</u>	<u>1,160,694</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>2,127,391</u>	<u>1,160,594</u>
Total equity		<u>2,127,491</u>	<u>1,160,694</u>

For the financial year ending 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**Director's responsibilities:**

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 27 July 2020

.....  
J P Dechamps  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019**

**1 General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:  
171 Mount View Rd  
London  
N4 4JT  
United Kingdom

**2 Accounting policies**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

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.

**Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

**Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

**These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty**

**Revenue recognition**

Fee income represents the fair value of services provided during the year on client assignments. Fair value reflects the amounts expected to be recoverable from clients based on time spent, skills provided and expenses incurred, and exclude VAT. Income is recognised as contract activity progresses and the right to consideration is secured, except where the final outcome cannot be assessed with reasonable certainty.

Income in respect of contingent fee assignments is recognised in the period when the contingent event occurs and collectability of the fee is assured.

**Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019**

**Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

**Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
Computer equipment	33% straight line

**Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

**Trade creditors**

Trade creditors 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 the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

**Borrowings**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

**Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

### Financial instruments

#### **Classification**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

#### **Recognition and measurement**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

#### **Impairment**

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

**3 Staff numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was as follows:

	Year ended 31 October 2019 No.	17 October 2017 to 31 October 2018 No.
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

**4 Tangible assets**

	Computer equipment £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 November 2018	805
Additions	<u>4,581</u>
At 31 October 2019	<u>5,386</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 November 2018	266
Charge for the period period	<u>1,689</u>
At 31 October 2019	<u>1,955</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 October 2019	<u>3,431</u>
At 31 October 2018	<u>539</u>

**5 Debtors**

	31 October 2019 £	31 October 2018 £
Trade debtors	303,739	959,424
Other debtors	208,950	5,097
Prepayments	8,347	7,578
Work in progress	<u>49,453</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>570,489</u>	<u>972,099</u>



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2019

6 Creditors

	31 October 2019 £	31 October 2018 £
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Director's loan account	-	43,623
Trade creditors	9,362	-
Accrued expenses	116,900	1,900
Corporation tax liability	243,711	293,023
	<u>369,973</u>	<u>338,546</u>

7 Related party transactions

At 31 October 2019 the director, J P Dechamps, owed the company £204,712 (2018 - was owed £43,623) in the form of a director's loan account. There is no interest on the loan and there are no fixed repayment terms.

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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.