

Registered number: 10612905

**JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**



**JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10612905**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	217,500	247,500
Tangible assets	5	47,819	37,993
		<u>265,319</u>	<u>285,493</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	189,441	153,347
Cash at bank and in hand		681,630	404,459
		<u>871,071</u>	<u>557,806</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(625,148)	(579,249)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>245,923</u>	<u>(21,443)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>511,242</u>	<u>264,050</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>511,242</u></u>	<u><u>264,050</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	8	65	100
Capital redemption reserve		35	-
Profit and loss account		511,142	263,950
		<u>511,242</u>	<u>264,050</u>

**JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10612905**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

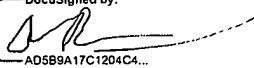
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
AD5B9A17C1204C4...  
**Mr O J L Peace**  
Director

Date: 11 December 2020

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

## JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
<b>At 1 April 2018</b>	100	-	114,033	114,133
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	341,417	341,417
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	341,417	341,417
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(191,500)	(191,500)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	-	-	(191,500)	(191,500)
<b>At 1 April 2019</b>	100	-	263,950	264,050
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	425,969	425,969
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	425,969	425,969
Dividends paid for the year	-	-	(78,777)	(78,777)
Purchase of own shares	-	35	(100,000)	(99,965)
Shares cancelled during the year	(35)	-	-	(35)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	(35)	35	(178,777)	(178,777)
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	65	35	511,142	511,242

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

## **JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

#### **1. General information**

James Leighton Financial Services Limited ("the company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is shown on the company information page.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company. The financial statements are for the year ended 31 March 2020 (2019: Year ended 31 March 2019).

#### **2. Accounting policies**

##### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### **2.2 Coronavirus and going concern**

At the balance sheet date the company had a positive cash balance and a net current asset position. At the time of signing these accounts, the directors have considered the effect of Coronavirus on the going concern position, and consider that this does indicate that the company will continue to trade for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these accounts. The company has made use of the UK Government support available to businesses during this difficult time under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and has also agreed an additional facility with its bank under the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme for £250,000.

On that basis, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

##### **2.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Turnover from commissions receivable is recognised on inception of financial services products when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of commission can be reliably measured;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be reliably measured.

In the case of life commissions there is a possibility for a period after the inception of the policy that part of the commission earned may have to be repaid if the policy is cancelled during this period. A provision is made for the expected level of commissions repayable.

Other income is only recognised as turnover when the right to consideration is achieved and is capable of reliable measurement.

##### **2.4 Operating leases**

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

## JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.5 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirers interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the profit and loss account over its useful economic life of 10 years.

##### 2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- Straight line over 5 years
Office equipment	- Straight line over 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

##### 2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

## **JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

#### **2. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **2.8 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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

##### **2.9 Financial instruments**

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

##### **2.10 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders.

#### **3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 45 (2019 - 40).

**JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

**4. Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2019	300,000
At 31 March 2020	<u>300,000</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 April 2019	52,500
Charge for the year on owned assets	30,000
At 31 March 2020	<u>82,500</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2020	<u>217,500</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>247,500</u>

The goodwill arose on 1 July 2017 as a result of the acquisition of the trade and assets from James Leighton Financial Services.



## JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## 5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2019	16,295	51,762	68,057
Additions	670	33,794	34,464
At 31 March 2020	16,965	85,556	102,521
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2019	3,076	26,988	30,064
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,389	21,249	24,638
At 31 March 2020	6,465	48,237	54,702
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2020	10,500	37,319	47,819
At 31 March 2019	13,219	24,774	37,993

## 6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	188,793	150,493
Prepayments and accrued income	648	2,854
	189,441	153,347

## 7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax	109,154	88,000
Other taxation and social security	82,429	29,885
Other creditors	244,321	282,973
Accruals and deferred income	189,244	178,391
	625,148	579,249

## JAMES LEIGHTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

## 8. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
51 (2019: 51) Ordinary A shares of £1 each	51	51
0 (2019: 35) Ordinary B shares of £1 each	-	35
14 (2019: 14) Ordinary C shares of £1 each	14	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	65	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

On 20 December 2020, the company repurchased and cancelled 35 Ordinary B shares with a nominal value of £1 per share for a total consideration of £100,000.

On 15 April 2020, 51 Ordinary A shares of £1 each and 14 Ordinary C shares of £1 each were subdivided into 5100 Ordinary A shares of 1p each and 1400 Ordinary C shares of 1p each. On the same date, the company repurchased and cancelled 150 Ordinary C shares of 1p each for a total consideration of £7,175.

On 1 May 2020, the company repurchased and cancelled 149 Ordinary C shares with a nominal value of 1p each for a total consideration of £7,127.

On 1 June 2020, the company repurchased and cancelled 149 Ordinary C shares with a nominal value of 1p each for a total consideration of £7,127.

The A and C shares rank pari passu in the share capital of the company, save that the directors may declare dividends on the A and C shares separately, as they may so determine from time to time.

## 9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £22,557 (2019: £22,979). Contributions totalling £4,621 (2019: £2,393) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included within other creditors.

## 10. Related party transactions

At 31 March 2020 included within other creditors is a balance of £198,309 (2019: £253,952) which is owed by the company to the directors.

## 11. Post balance sheet event

Subsequent to the year end, there has been an outbreak of Coronavirus which has developed into a global pandemic. As with most businesses there are short term practical difficulties which we have addressed and are managing. However, there are also positive signs from our clients to continue to operate normally, together with winning new potential commercial opportunities where we are well placed.