

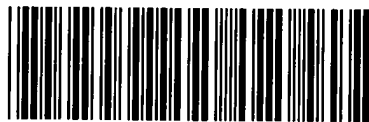
Company Registration No. 08475310

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 April 2019

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Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019

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Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

M B Polson
P A Jenkins
A M Pearson
R E Harris (appointed 1 March 2019)

Company Secretary

R E Harris (appointed 1 March 2019)
S D J Beddow (resigned 28 February 2019)

Registered Office

London Fruit & Wool Exchange
1 Duval Square
London
E1 6PW

Bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc
15 Bishopgate
London
EC2P 2AP

Solicitors

Ashurst LLP
London Fruit & Wool Exchange
1 Duval Square
London
E1 6PW

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The company provides personnel and associated services to Ashurst LLP.

The results for the period are set out on page 8. No changes to the business took place during the period or are planned for the future.

Structure and registered office

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales.

The registered office is given on page 1.

Review of activities and future prospects

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited operates as a service company for Ashurst LLP. Performance of the company is governed by the agreed terms of service with Ashurst LLP. For this reason, the company's directors believe that further key performance indicators are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

The company expects to provide an increased number of personnel and associated services to Ashurst LLP in the coming year as Ashurst LLP continues to seek efficient staffing solutions.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including liquidity risk. The company did not hold any derivative financial instruments during the year or at the year end.

The company's management policy regarding liquidity risk is to ensure that it always has sufficient committed facilities available to meet its foreseeable needs.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



M B Polson
Director

9th January 2020

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019.

Results

The profit on ordinary activities for the year after taxation amounted to £579,039 (2018: £370,317).

The results for the year are set out on page 8. A review of activities and future prospects are set out on page 2.

Dividends

A dividend totalling £489,282 was paid during the year (2018: £300,000).

Going Concern

The directors have considered the going concern assumption given the current economic climate and have reviewed the company forecasts, as well as the forecasts for the Ashurst LLP group, for the foreseeable future.

After making enquiries and considering the above facts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, which extends out for more than 12 months after the date of signing of the accounts. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and thereafter unless otherwise stated were:

M B Polson

P A Jenkins

A M Pearson

R E Harris (appointed 1 March 2019)

Disabled employees

It is the policy of the company to consider fully, applications for employment of disabled persons. In the event of employees becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

Employee consultation

The company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued its practice of keeping them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on various factors affecting the performance of the company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings and the intranet.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director of the company at the date when this report was approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



M B Polson
Director

9th January 2020

London Fruit & Wool Exchange
1 Duval Square
London
E1 6PW

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 directors are 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Ashurst Commercial Services Limited:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 April 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 15.

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 are 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 Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 respect of these matters.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ashurst Commercial Services Limited (continued)

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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 has 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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 members 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Jeremy Black (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

14 January 2020

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Profit and loss account For the year ended 30 April 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	1	15,292,868	10,694,047
Staff costs	3	(11,869,412)	(8,035,232)
Operating expenses		<u>(2,695,224)</u>	<u>(2,149,575)</u>
Operating profit and profit on before taxation	4	728,232	509,240
Tax on profit	5	<u>(149,193)</u>	<u>(138,923)</u>
Profit after taxation for the financial year		<u><u>579,039</u></u>	<u><u>370,317</u></u>

All results are derived from continuing operations.

The company has no items of other comprehensive income for the current or preceding financial years other than the results above. Therefore no separate of comprehensive income has been presented.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Balance sheet As at 30 April 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	372,289	560,282
Current assets			
Debtors	7	2,070,522	1,334,223
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,863,771)	(1,405,222)
Net current assets /(liabilities)		206,751	(70,999)
Total assets less current liabilities and net assets		579,040	489,283
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1	1
Profit and loss account	11	579,039	489,282
Shareholder's funds	11	579,040	489,283

These financial statements of Ashurst Commercial Services Limited (company no. 08475310) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 9 January 2020.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



M B Polson
Director

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 April 2019

	Notes	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 May 2017		1	418,965	418,966
Profit for the financial year		-	370,317	370,317
Dividends paid on equity shares	12	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
At 30 April 2018		1	489,282	489,283
Profit for the financial year		-	579,039	579,039
Dividends paid on equity shares	12	-	(489,282)	(489,282)
At 30 April 2019		1	579,039	579,040

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 April 2019

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below and applied consistently in both years.

General information and basis of accounting

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors report on page 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of the company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. The company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent Ashurst LLP which are available to the public. Exemptions have been taken in these separate company financial statements in relation to financial instruments, related party transactions, remuneration of key management personnel and the presentation of a cash flow statement.

After considering the financial commitment from the ultimate parent undertaking, which has been confirmed in writing, and extends out for more than 12 months after the date of signing of the accounts, the directors have concluded that the company is a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as described in the Directors' Report.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	The shorter of the period of the lease, the expected use of the property and eight years
Furniture	Four years
Computer equipment	Three years
Office equipment	Four years

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

Impairment of assets

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.

Financial assets

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, where this effect is deemed material.

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.

Turnover

Turnover comprises fees chargeable to Ashurst LLP for services excluding VAT, all of which arose in the United Kingdom. Turnover is recognised when the company obtains a right to consideration under the terms of the service agreement.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pension costs

The company makes contributions to employees' individual pension plans as applicable. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Taxation

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 balance sheet date.

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.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, 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 liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In accordance with the transitional provisions of FRS 102, lease incentives on leases which were in existence prior to the date of the transition have been spread over the shorter of the lease and the period to the first review date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. There are no critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3. Staff costs

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	10,184,867	6,963,843
Social security costs	978,858	687,354
Other costs (including pension costs)	705,687	384,035
	<u>11,869,412</u>	<u>8,035,232</u>

The pension costs relate to defined contribution pension schemes. The total expense charged to profit or loss in the period ended 30 April 2019 was £363,996 (2018: £218,383). The contributions outstanding and included within accruals at the year end amounted to £82,188 (2018: £29,899).

Monthly average number of people employed during the period (excluding members)

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Monthly average number of persons employed:		
Fee earning staff	74	55
Other staff	233	186
	<u>307</u>	<u>241</u>

None of the directors received any emoluments for services to the company during the current financial year.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2019

4. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation	265,209	340,256
Operating lease rentals:		
Land and buildings	426,228	348,108
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>5,000</u>	<u>4,900</u>

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements of the parent company are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

5. Tax charge on profit

The tax charge comprises:

	2019 £	2018 £
Total current tax – UK corporation tax	<u>191,232</u>	<u>150,487</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(39,876)	(51,144)
Change in tax rate	1,018	-
Prior year adjustment for change in tax rate	<u>(3,181)</u>	<u>39,580</u>
Total deferred tax (see note 9)	<u>(42,039)</u>	<u>(11,564)</u>
Total tax on profit	<u><u>149,193</u></u>	<u><u>138,923</u></u>

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit is 19 per cent (2018: 19 per cent).

The rate of corporation tax reduced from 20 per cent to 19 per cent from 1 April 2017, and will reduce from 19 per cent to 17 per cent from 1 April 2020.

During the year beginning 1 May 2019, the net reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities is not expected to be material. There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2019

5. Tax charge on profit (continued)

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before tax	728,232	509,240
Tax on profit at standard UK corporate tax rate of 19 per cent (2018:19 per cent)	138,364	96,756
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	12,992	3,618
- Non-deductible depreciation on assets not qualifying for capital allowances	-	(1,031)
- Change in tax rates	1,018	-
- Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(3,181)	39,580
Total tax charge for period	149,193	138,923

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Furniture	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Total £
Cost					
At 1 May 2018	898,415	668,360	606,994	6,583	2,180,352
Additions	-	-	30,798	46,417	77,215
At 30 April 2019	898,415	668,360	637,792	53,000	2,257,567
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 May 2018	494,242	551,510	567,735	6,583	1,620,070
Charge for the year	128,345	96,093	39,454	1,317	265,209
At 30 April 2019	622,587	647,603	607,189	7,900	1,885,279
Net book value					
At 30 April 2019	275,828	20,757	30,603	45,100	372,289
At 30 April 2018	404,173	116,850	39,259	-	560,282

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2019

7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts due from parent undertaking	1,657,796	846,293
Other debtors	31,082	379,303
Deferred tax asset (Note 9)	8,641	-
Prepayments	373,003	108,627
	<u>2,070,522</u>	<u>1,334,223</u>

All debtors are due within one year.

The amounts due from the parent undertaking are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors		
- Social security and PAYE	406,090	245,203
- Corporation tax	191,231	150,487
Deferred tax liability (note 9)	-	30,217
Accruals and deferred income	1,266,450	979,315
	<u>1,863,771</u>	<u>1,405,222</u>

9. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax (asset)/liability is provided as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed Assets	5,331	39,850
Other short term timing differences	(13,972)	(9,633)
Deferred tax (asset)/liability	<u>(8,641)</u>	<u>30,217</u>
Reconciliation of movement in year		£
At 1 May 2018		30,217
Timing differences:		
- Capital allowances		(34,519)
- Other		(4,339)
At 30 April 2019		<u>(8,641)</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Ashurst Commercial Services Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 April 2019

10. Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Called up, allotted and fully paid:		
1 ordinary share of £1	1	1

11. Movements in reserves and shareholders funds

	Called up Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Shareholder's funds £
At start of year	1	489,282	489,283
Dividends paid	-	(489,282)	(489,282)
Retained profit	-	579,039	579,039
At end of year	1	579,039	579,040

12. Dividends

A final dividend totalling £489,282 per share was paid during the year (2018: £300,000 per share).

13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions under FRS 102 – 33.1A, Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions with other wholly-owned entities in the Ashurst LLP group.

14. Financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of land and buildings are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	552,841	663,408
Between one to five years	-	559,431
After five years	-	-
	552,841	1,222,839

15. Ultimate controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party of the company is Ashurst LLP. The only group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Ashurst LLP. Copies of the group financial statements can be obtained from London Fruit & Wool Exchange, 1 Duval Square, London E1 6PW, which is the registered address.