REGISTERED NUMBER: 12211708 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30th September 2024

for

Adams & Bowles Wealth Management Ltd

Adams & Bowles Wealth Management Ltd (Registered number: 12211708)

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th September 2024

	Page
Abridged Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

Adams & Bowles Wealth Management Ltd (Registered number: 12211708)

Abridged Balance Sheet
30th September 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	5		485,024		485,024
Tangible assets	6		19,807		26,175
			504,831		511,199
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		42,727		30,546	
Cash at bank and in hand		131,859		118,558	
		174,586		149,104	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		137,690		112,634	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			36,896		36,470
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			541,727		547,669
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year			(319,734)		(356,565)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(4,952)		(6,544)
NET ASSETS			217,041		184,560
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			216,941		184,460
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			217,041		184,560

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30th September 2024.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30th September 2024 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

Abridged Balance Sheet - continued
30th September 2024

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

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th September 2024 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24th February 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr D C Bowles - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th September 2024

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Adams & Bowles Wealth Management Ltd is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number: 12211708

Registered office: Suite1 30 Churchill Square
Kings Hill
West Malling
Kent
ME19 4YU

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Revenue recognition
Sales comprise the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Sales are presented, net of value-added tax, rebates and discounts.

Rendering of services
Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised at the point at which those services have been provided to the customer. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year. They are subsequently released to the profit and loss in the period the services are rendered.

Goodwill
Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2022, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of five years.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- 25% on reducing balance

continued...

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Financial instruments
The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, such as the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

continued...

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

4. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 5 (2023 - 5) .

5. **INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Totals £
COST	
At 1st October 2023 and 30th September 2024	485,024
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30th September 2024	485,024
At 30th September 2023	485,024

continued...

6. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Totals £
COST	
At 1st October 2023	32,973
Additions	206
At 30th September 2024	33,179
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st October 2023	6,798
Charge for year	6,574
At 30th September 2024	13,372
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30th September 2024	19,807
At 30th September 2023	26,175

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.