Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC319021 (England and Wales)

KLC EMPLOYMENT LAW CONSULTANTS LLP

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

KLC EMPLOYMENT LAW CONSULTANTS LLP

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KLC EMPLOYMENT LAW CONSULTANTS LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		36,624		54,948
Tangible assets	4		3,495		5,589
Current assets					
Debtors	5	103,125		80,444	
Cash at bank and in hand		48		206	
		103,173		80,650	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(167,194)		(123,378)	
Net current liabilities			(64,021)		(42,728)
Total assets less current liabilities			(23,902)		17,809
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(8,622)		-
Net (liabilities)/assets attributable to members			(32,524)		17,809
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits			(62,524)		(12,191)
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity			30,000		30,000
			(32,524)		17,809
Total members' interests					
Loans and other debts due to members			(62,524)		(12,191)
Members' other interests			30,000		30,000
			(32,524)		17,809

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

KLC EMPLOYMENT LAW CONSULTANTS LLP

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2018

For the financial year ended 30 April 2018 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008).

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships regime.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 7 January 2019 and are signed on their behalf by:

P Chadwick
Designated member

C Carrington
Designated Member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC319021

KLC EMPLOYMENT LAW CONSULTANTS LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

Current financial year	EQUITY	DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other amounts	Total	Total 2018
	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members		(12,191)		
Members' interests at 1 May 2017	30,000	(12,191)	(12,191)	17,809
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	175,949	175,949	175,949
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	30,000	163,758	163,758	193,758
Drawings	-	(226,282)	(226,282)	(226,282)
Members' interests at 30 April 2018	30,000	(62,524)	(62,524)	(32,524)
Amounts due to members		(62,524)		
		(62,524)		

KLC EMPLOYMENT LAW CONSULTANTS LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

Prior financial year	EQUITY	DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other amounts	Total	Total 2017
	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members		16,030		
Members' interests at 1 May 2016	30,000	16,030	16,030	46,030
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	200,119	200,119	200,119
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	30,000	216,149	216,149	246,149
Drawings	-	(228,340)	(228,340)	(228,340)
Members' interests at 30 April 2017	30,000	(12,191)	(12,191)	17,809
Amounts due to members		(12,191)		
		(12,191)		

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

KLC Employment Law Consultants LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Milford Suite, Mill Pool House, Mill Lane, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1EY.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in January 2017, together with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the limited liability partnership. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, excluding value added tax, under contractual obligations which are performed gradually over time.

If, at the balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.3 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

Where there exists an asset and liability component in respect of an individual member's participation rights, they are presented on a gross basis unless the LLP has both a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to settle and realise these amounts simultaneously, in which case they are presented net.

There are no restrictions or limitations on the ability of the members to reduce the amount of members other interests.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 15 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33.3% straight line on cost
Computer equipment	33.3% straight line on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the limited liability partnership estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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 or .

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the limited liability partnership transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

3 **Intangible fixed assets**

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018	256,510
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2017	201,562
Amortisation charged for the year	18,324
At 30 April 2018	219,886
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2018	36,624
At 30 April 2017	54,948

4 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2017	41,999
Additions	1,000
Disposals	(336)
At 30 April 2018	42,663
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2017	36,410
Depreciation charged in the year	3,094
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(336)
At 30 April 2018	39,168
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2018	3,495
At 30 April 2017	5,589

5 **Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2018** **£**	**2017** **£**
Trade debtors	23,406	29,235
Other debtors	79,719	51,209
	103,125	80,444

6 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 **£**	**2017** **£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	46,698	21,923
Trade creditors	13,244	13,198
Other taxation and social security	15,931	17,885
Other creditors	91,321	70,372
	167,194	123,378

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2018 **£**	**2017** **£**
Other creditors	8,622	-

8 **Loans and other debts due to members**

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.

9 **Operating lease commitments**

Lessee
At the reporting end date the limited liability partnership had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2018 **£**	**2017** **£**
	124,853	58,887

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