Company Registration No. SC352313 (Scotland)

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THE ALISTAIR DEAN LAW PRACTICE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 AUGUST 2017

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THE ALISTAIR DEAN LAW PRACTICE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2017

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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.

Company Registration No. SC352313

THE ALISTAIR DEAN LAW PRACTICE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		4,089
Current assets					
Debtors	5	126,401		199,406	
Cash at bank and in hand		60,716		66	
		187,117		199,472	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(50,002)		(119,425)	
Net current assets			137,115		80,047
Total assets less current liabilities			137,115		84,136
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			137,114		84,135
Total equity			137,115		84,136

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25 JANUARY 2018

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A Dean

Director

1 Accounting policies

Company information
The Alistair Dean Law Practice Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 1 Rutland Court, Edinburgh, EH3 8EY.

Accounting convention
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance 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 company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern
There is an intention to wind up the company as of February 2018, however the director believes it is still appropriate to prepare the accounts on the going concern basis as there would be no difference in the valuation of assets and liabilities if the break up basis were used.

Turnover
Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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

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

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets
At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1 **Accounting policies (Continued)**

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.

Financial instruments

The company 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 when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

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

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

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 company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss 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.

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 monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

3 Director's remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration paid to director	-	1,248
Dividends paid to director	-	10,000

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2016	22,532
Disposals	(22,532)
At 31 August 2017	-
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2016	18,443
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(18,443)
At 31 August 2017	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2017	-
At 31 August 2016	4,089

5 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	125,579	186,322
Other debtors	822	13,084
	126,401	199,406

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	22,692
Trade creditors	6,054	20,664
Corporation tax	14,062	33,683
Other taxation and social security	24,170	32,720
Other creditors	5,716	9,666
	50,002	119,425

The bank overdraft of £nil (2016: £22,692) is secured by a bond and floating charge over the assets of the company.

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of 1p each	1	1

Of the 100 issued ordinary shares, 99 are class A and 1 is class B.

8 Director's transactions

This balance is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Personal expenditure paid by the company	-	5,458	408	(5,458)	408
		5,458	408	(5,458)	408

9 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Anderson Strathern LLP, which is registered and incorporated in the Scotland. Anderson Strathern LLP is the smallest and largest entity for which consolidated accounts including The Alistair Dean Law Practice Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Anderson Strathern LLP are available from its registered office, 1 Rutland Court, Edinburgh, EH3 8EY.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Claire Monaghan.
The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.