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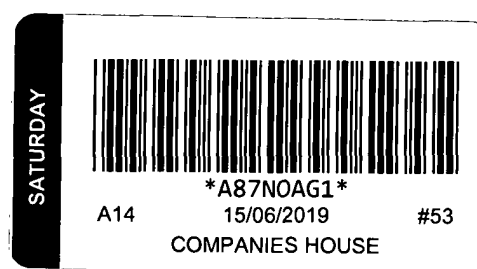
COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 2951138

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended

30 September 2018



BEEVER AND STRUTHERS

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

St. George's House

215 - 219 Chester Road

Manchester

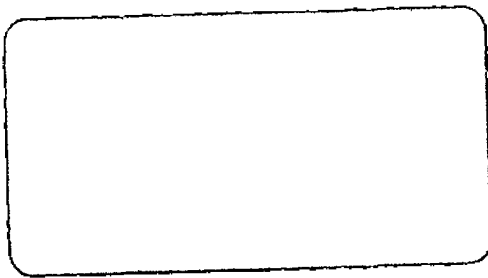
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Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2018

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Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Directors' Report

Year Ended 30 September 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

T H Hogg
G A Johnson
F Robinson
S Bishop
A Wormleighton
N C Phillips
S J Aldred

A Lee was appointed as a director on 29 October 2018 and resigned on 11 January 2019.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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). 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 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 judgments 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 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.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

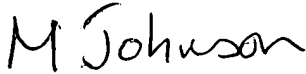
Directors' Report *(continued)*

Year Ended 30 September 2018

Small Company Provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 23 May 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

M F Johnson
Company Secretary

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Year Ended 30 September 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lawbase Legal Systems Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2018 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the 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.

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

(continued)

Year Ended 30 September 2018

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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 this regard.

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.

Matters on Which We are Required to Report by Exception

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 material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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
- the 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

(continued)

Year Ended 30 September 2018

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 Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.



Richard Williams BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Beever and Struthers
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
St. George's House
215 - 219 Chester Road
Manchester
M15 4JE

23 May 2019

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
Year Ended 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		40,174	52,285
Cost of sales		<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,699</u>
Gross profit		38,174	49,586
Administrative expenses		96,092	95,302
Other operating income		<u>77,878</u>	<u>77,809</u>
Operating profit		19,960	32,093
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	<u>55</u>	<u>54</u>
Profit before taxation		19,905	32,039
Tax on profit		<u>3,782</u>	<u>6,071</u>
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		<u>16,123</u>	<u>25,968</u>
Dividends paid and payable		(16,000)	(25,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		96,422	95,454
Retained earnings at the end of the year		<u>96,545</u>	<u>96,422</u>

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 8 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	8	100,621		103,199	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
		101,621		104,199	
Creditors: Amounts Falling due Within One Year	9	<u>4,080</u>		<u>6,781</u>	
Net current assets			<u>97,541</u>		<u>97,418</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>97,541</u>		<u>97,418</u>
Net assets			<u>97,541</u>		<u>97,418</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			996		996
Profit and loss account			<u>96,545</u>		<u>96,422</u>
Shareholders funds			<u>97,541</u>		<u>97,418</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 May 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:


T H Hogg
Director

Company registration number: 2951138

The notes on pages 8 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 30 September 2018

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Strata House, Kings Reach Road, Stockport, Cheshire, SK4 2HD.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

Going Concern

In previous years the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. On 3 May 2019 the company ceased trading having given six months' notice to all its customers in November 2018. As the directors do not intend to recommence, or to acquire a replacement trade within the foreseeable future, the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis. No adjustments were required in order to write down current assets to their recoverable amount.

Disclosure Exemptions

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of CDL Group Holdings Limited which can be obtained from Companies House. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 30 September 2018

3. Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

- Determination of the recoverability of trade debtors. A specific provision is made against certain debts where in the opinion of the directors the debt is not fully recoverable.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

- Recoverability of trade debtors. A specific provision is made against certain debts where in the opinion of the directors the debt is not fully recoverable.

Revenue Recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents work performed during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 30 September 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Tax (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Developed software - 20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 30 September 2018

3. Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Financial Instruments *(continued)*

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Operating Profit

The directors' remuneration and audit fees are paid by a fellow company within the group and are recharged to group companies as part of the management charge.

5. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to Nil (2017: Nil).

All employees are employed by a fellow company within the group - Cheshire Datasystems Limited. The staff costs are recharged by Cheshire Datasystems Limited to group companies as part of the management recharge.

6. Interest Payable and Similar Expenses

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	<u>55</u>	<u>54</u>

Lawbase Legal Systems Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year Ended 30 September 2018

7. Intangible Assets

	Software rights £
Cost	
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	<u>121,210</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	<u>121,210</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	<u>–</u>
At 30 September 2017	<u>–</u>

8. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	2,111	4,770
Amounts owed by group undertakings	98,238	97,331
Other debtors	272	1,098
	<u>100,621</u>	<u>103,199</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts Falling due Within One Year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	–	29
Corporation tax	3,780	6,069
Other creditors	300	683
	<u>4,080</u>	<u>6,781</u>

10. Related Party Transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CDL Group Holdings Limited. The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 Section 33.1A from disclosing transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group. The consolidated financial statements of CDL Group Holdings Limited, within which the company is included, can be obtained from Companies House.

11. Controlling Party

The directors regard CDL Group Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, as the ultimate parent company. CDL Group Holdings Limited prepare consolidated accounts which are publicly available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff.

The ultimate controlling party of this company is considered to be T H Hogg who is a director of CDL Group Holdings Limited and, by virtue of his family's holdings, has control of the issued share capital of CDL Group Holdings Limited.