

**DAKERS LAW LIMITED  
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023**

**Dakers Law Limited**  
**Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**For The Year Ended 31 January 2023**

---

**Contents**

	<b>Page</b>
Balance Sheet	1—2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3—6

**Dakers Law Limited**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**As At 31 January 2023**

Registered number: 09379285

		<b>2023</b>		<b>2022</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible Assets	<b>3</b>		-		450,000
			-		450,000
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	<b>4</b>	49,257		3,750	
Cash at bank and in hand		417,936		15,512	
		467,193		19,262	
<b>Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year</b>	<b>5</b>	(322,570 )		(122,392 )	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)</b>			144,623		(103,130 )
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			144,623		346,870
<b>Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year</b>			(5,220 )		(203,966 )
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>					
Deferred Taxation			-		(12,750 )
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			139,403		130,154
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	<b>7</b>		1		1
Profit and Loss Account			139,402		130,153
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			139,403		130,154

**Dakers Law Limited**  
**Balance Sheet (continued)**  
**As At 31 January 2023**

---

For the year ending 31 January 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

-----

Mr Timothy Dakers

Director

12/07/2023

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

## **1. Accounting Policies**

### **1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

### **1.2. Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

#### **Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

#### **Rendering of services**

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

### **1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold	not considered necessary
----------	--------------------------

### **1.4. Investment Properties**

All investment properties are carried at fair value determined annually and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided for. Changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account.

### **1.5. Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

### **1.6. Government Grant**

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

## **2. Average Number of Employees**

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 1 (2022: 1)

**Dakers Law Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 31 January 2023**

**3. Tangible Assets**

	<b>Investment Properties</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>	
As at 1 February 2022	450,000
Disposals	(450,000 )
	<u><u>          </u></u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	
As at 31 January 2023	-
As at 1 February 2022	<u><u>450,000</u></u>

If the following tangible fixed assets had been accounted for under historical cost accounting rules, the amounts would be:

	<b>Investment Properties</b>
	<b>£</b>
Cost	<u><u>375,000</u></u>

**4. Debtors**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors	49,257	3,750
	<u><u>49,257</u></u>	<u><u>3,750</u></u>

**5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	198,588	9,000
Other creditors	111,230	110,667
Taxation and social security	12,752	2,725
	<u><u>322,570</u></u>	<u><u>122,392</u></u>

**6. Secured Creditors**

Of the creditors falling due within and after more than one year the following amounts are secured against the assets of the company.

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	212,966

**Dakers Law Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 31 January 2023**

---

**7. Share Capital**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

**8. Reserves**

The profit & loss account reserves are split into the following:

Fair value revaluation (non distributable) 2023 £ NIL (2022 £62,250)

Profit & loss account (distributable) 2023 £ 139,402 (2022 £ 67,903)

**9. Related Party Transactions**

**Timothy Dakers**

The rental income receivable by the company is from the director's sole trader business.

**10. General Information**

Dakers Law Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09379285 . The registered office is 24 MILLYARD CRESCENT, BRIGHTON, EAST SUSSEX, BN2 6LJ.

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.