

REGISTERED NUMBER: 02839181 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

FOR

PETER MULLINS CONSULTANCY LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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PETER MULLINS CONSULTANCY LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

DIRECTOR: Mr. P Mullins

SECRETARY: Mrs L Mullins

REGISTERED OFFICE: 14 Hobart Court
Sunset Avenue
Woodford Green
Essex
IG8 0TQ

REGISTERED NUMBER: 02839181 (England and Wales)

BALANCE SHEET
30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	£	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets	4		462	3,805
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors	5	9,785	5,282	
Cash at bank		<u>14,742</u>	<u>18,549</u>	
		24,527	23,831	
CREDITORS				
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>24,362</u>	<u>24,792</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>165</u>	<u>(961)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			627	2,844
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>88</u>	<u>716</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>539</u>	<u>2,128</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			3	3
Retained earnings			<u>536</u>	<u>2,125</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>539</u>	<u>2,128</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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.

BALANCE SHEET - continued
30 JUNE 2022

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 31 March 2023 and were signed by:

Mr. P Mullins - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Peter Mullins Consultancy Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number is 02839181 and registered office address is 14 Hobart Court, Sunset Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex, IG8 0TQ.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery	- 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	- at varying rates on cost

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 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 includes trade and other debtors, 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.

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 an 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 profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 company transfers the financial 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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and preference shares classed 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.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire

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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, 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.

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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2021 - 2) .

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	<u>10,356</u>	<u>27,304</u>	<u>37,660</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2021	10,345	23,510	33,855
Charge for year	<u>3</u>	<u>3,340</u>	<u>3,343</u>
At 30 June 2022	<u>10,348</u>	<u>26,850</u>	<u>37,198</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2022	<u>8</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>462</u>
At 30 June 2021	<u>11</u>	<u>3,794</u>	<u>3,805</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Other debtors	<u>9,785</u>	<u>5,282</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Taxation and social security	657	811
Other creditors	<u>23,705</u>	<u>23,981</u>
	<u>24,362</u>	<u>24,792</u>

7. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021:

	2022 £	2021 £
Mr. P Mullins		
Balance outstanding at start of year	(81)	8,111
Amounts advanced	13,328	5,918
Amounts repaid	(7,573)	(14,110)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of year	<u>5,674</u>	<u>(81)</u>

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.