

Company Registration No. 02865680 (England and Wales)

MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

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MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

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MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		10,718		30,825
Investment properties	4		2,475,000		2,400,000
Investments	5		6,349,647		5,778,808
			<u>8,835,365</u>		<u>8,209,633</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	95,037		307,600	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,454		15,454	
		<u>110,491</u>		<u>323,054</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(5,752,510)		(5,738,483)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(5,642,019)</u>		<u>(5,415,429)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			3,193,346		2,794,204
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(280,000)		(306,667)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(35,885)</u>		<u>(59,337)</u>
Net assets			<u>2,877,461</u>		<u>2,428,200</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			500		500
Share premium account			16,325		16,325
Capital redemption reserve			1,500		1,500
Profit and loss reserves			2,859,136		2,409,875
Total equity			<u>2,877,461</u>		<u>2,428,200</u>

MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2020

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 October 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 27 July 2021

Mr R G Tizzard
Director

Company Registration No. 02865680

MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Manual Investing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Barrow Hill House, Milborne Wick, Milborne Port, SHERBORNE, Dorset, DT9 4PP.

1.1 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, 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 Going concern

In light of the current coronavirus pandemic, the director has reviewed likely future developments and remains of the opinion that there is no reason to believe that the company will have to cease trading as a result of inadequate financial resources, or any other foreseeable event, within a period of at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

1.3 Turnover

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

Revenue from the rental property, including revenue from service charges and other costs recharged to the tenant, is recognised over the period in which the tenant is occupying the property.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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	Straight line over 50 years
Office equipment	Straight line over 3 years
Motor vehicles	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.

MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.7 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.

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.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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 in the company's balance sheet 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 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.

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 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.11 Taxation

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

MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Renta income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	1	1
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MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 November 2019	9,691	9,355	49,879	68,925
Additions	-	2,007	-	2,007
Disposals	-	-	(49,879)	(49,879)
At 31 October 2020	9,691	11,362	-	21,053
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 November 2019	550	8,714	28,836	38,100
Depreciation charged in the year	194	877	-	1,071
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(28,836)	(28,836)
At 31 October 2020	744	9,591	-	10,335
Carrying amount				
At 31 October 2020	8,947	1,771	-	10,718
At 31 October 2019	9,141	641	21,043	30,825

4 Investment properties

	2020
	£
Fair value	
At 1 November 2019	2,400,000
Revaluations	75,000
At 31 October 2020	2,475,000

At 31 October 2020 the fair value of the properties in the financial statements was revised by the director based on his knowledge of the properties and documented trends in the local property market. During the year ended 31 October 2020, the revaluation in the year of £75,000 was credited to the profit and loss account (2019 - £150,000 credit).

5 Fixed asset investments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Investments	6,349,647	5,778,808

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

5	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)		
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
		Shares in group undertaking investments other than loans	Other investments other than loans	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 November 2019	15,936	5,762,872	5,778,808
	Additions	-	949,683	949,683
	Disposals	-	(378,844)	(378,844)
	At 31 October 2020	15,936	6,333,711	6,349,647
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 October 2020	15,936	6,333,711	6,349,647
	At 31 October 2019	15,936	5,762,872	5,778,808
6	Debtors		2020	2019
			£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:			
	Trade debtors		40,331	27,594
	Other debtors		54,706	280,006
			95,037	307,600
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		1,208,133	1,236,789
	Trade creditors		20,145	-
	Corporation tax		79,286	120,933
	Other taxation and social security		14,792	-
	Other creditors		4,430,154	4,380,761
			5,752,510	5,738,483

Within other creditors, the hire purchase liabilities of £Nil (2019- £33,116) are secured on the assets to which they relate. The bank loans and overdrafts of £1,208,133 (2019- £1,236,789) are secured on the investment properties.

MANUAL INVESTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2020

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	280,000	306,667
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The bank loans of £280,000 (2019- £306,667) are secured on the investment properties.

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Payable by instalments	173,333	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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