UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Company Registration Number: 03161654

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UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

CONTENTS	PAGES
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 to 6

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

DIRECTORS

M Moore

M Troth

R Scotton

SECRETARY

R Scotton

REGISTERED OFFICE

Cranbrook House 287-291 Banbury Road Oxford OX2 7JQ

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

03161654 England and Wales

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	201 £	8	201 £	7
FIXED ASSETS Investments	5		23,589		23,589
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors	6	-		(676)	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	7	2,264		400	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)			(2,264)		(1,076)
NET ASSETS			21,325		22,513
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Distributable profit and loss accour	nt		20,325		21,513
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			21,325		22,513

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by S444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account or Directors Report.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

R Scotton Director

Date approved by the board: 7/7/20/9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

SMT Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is:

Cranbrook House 287-291 Banbury Road Oxford OX2 7JQ

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

The company's subsidiary company, Fericon Press Limited, ceased trading on 31 December 2015 and therefore did not trade during the year under review.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost and are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. Where objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss.

The impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost, is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued...)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like goodwill and plant, property and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any asset or group of related assets (which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell) is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss account.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset, or group of related assets, is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset, or group of related assets, in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost.

Taxation

Taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods based on current tax rates and laws. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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 taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued...)

Consolidation

The company is a parent company subject to the small companies regime. The company and its subsidiary comprise a small group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the option provided by section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

No significant accounting estimates and judgements have had to be made by the directors in preparing these financial statements.

4 EMPLOYEES

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

	Average number of employees	2018 3	2017 3
5	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		Investment in subsidiary £
	Cost At 1 April 2017		23,589
	At 1 April 2017		23,309
	At 31 March 2018		23,589
	Net book value		
	At 1 April 2017		23,589
	At 31 March 2018		23,589
6	DEBTORS		
		2018	2017
	Other debtors	£ 	£ (676)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

7	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
	, ,	2018 £	2017 £
	Accruals and deferred income Other creditors	400 1,864	400
		2,264	400