

MANTLE LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

MANTLE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04129868

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	95,528	119,106
Investments	5	7,154	7,154
		<u>102,682</u>	<u>126,260</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	203,833	160,315
Cash at bank and in hand		-	30,600
		<u>203,833</u>	<u>190,915</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(194,871)	(167,867)
Net current assets		<u>8,962</u>	<u>23,048</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>111,644</u>	<u>149,308</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(17,876)	(17,876)
Net assets		<u><u>93,768</u></u>	<u><u>131,432</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2,175	2,175
Profit and loss account		91,593	129,257
		<u><u>93,768</u></u>	<u><u>131,432</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

MANTLE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04129868

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

L Bolt
Director

Date: 21 July 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

1. General information

Mantle Limited (04129868) is a private company limited by shares. It is incorporated in England & Wales. The registered office is Innovation House, Molly Millars Close, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG41 2RX.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.4 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of income and retained earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line or reducing balance method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property	- 10% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	- 25% reducing balance
Office equipment	- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments held as fixed assets are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the statement of financial position.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 14 (2018 - 12).

MANTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold Property Improvement £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2018	134,071	8,760	79,680	32,004	254,515
At 30 September 2019	134,071	8,760	79,680	32,004	254,515
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2018	74,796	7,884	25,834	26,895	135,409
Charge for the year on owned assets	13,407	219	8,675	1,277	23,578
At 30 September 2019	88,203	8,103	34,509	28,172	158,987
Net book value					
At 30 September 2019	45,868	657	45,171	3,832	95,528
At 30 September 2018	59,275	876	53,846	5,109	119,106

MANTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Short leasehold	<u>45,868</u>	<u>59,275</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

5. Fixed asset investments

	Other fixed asset investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2018	7,154
At 30 September 2019	<u>7,154</u>

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	58,690	45,253
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	118,276	90,305
Prepayments and accrued income	26,867	24,757
	<u>203,833</u>	<u>160,315</u>

MANTLE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019**

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	26,982	27,504
Trade creditors	34,990	17,201
Amounts owed to other participating interests	-	3,106
Corporation tax	2,401	2,401
Other taxation and social security	67,137	48,393
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	13,800
Other creditors	57,014	47,805
Accruals and deferred income	6,347	7,657
	<u>194,871</u>	<u>167,867</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2019 £
At beginning of year	(17,876)
Charged to the profit or loss	-
At end of year	<u><u>(17,876)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(17,876)	(18,025)
Short term timing differences	-	149
	<u><u>(17,876)</u></u>	<u><u>(17,876)</u></u>

9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £10,788 (2018 - £9,403). Contributions totalling £880 (2018 - £880) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

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.