# UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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25/05/2021 COMPANIES HOUSE #332

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		202	2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	. £	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	2		310,399		310,633	
Investments	3		379,917		379,917	
,			690,316		690,550	
Current assets						
Debtors	4	2		30,002	٠.	
Cash at bank and in hand		82,369		93,028	•	
		82,371		123,030		
Creditors: amounts falling due within				•		
one year	5	(140,219)		(149,351)		
Net current liabilities			(57,848)		(26,321)	
Total assets less current liabilities			632,468		664,229	
Provisions for liabilities	6		(705)		(670)	
Net assets			631,763		663,559	
					-	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		2		2	
Profit and loss reserves			631,761		663,557	
Total equity			631,763		663,559	

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

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.

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.

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

and are signed on its behalf by:

A Stuckes Director C Morton Director

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Millier Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 272 Southmead Road, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, BS10 5EW.

#### 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"), 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### Going concern

The directors have given consideration to the unprecedented impact of COVID-19 on the business with ongoing reviews of trade and plans to preserve the solvency of the business. The business continues to trade satisfactorily with no significant adverse cash flow impact given the nature of the trade. The business also has cash reserves to draw on if required. The directors will continue to review the business position and react accordingly. The directors, having taken these steps, believe that the business has sufficient prospect of trade and cash reserves to continue to trade for a period of no less than twelve months from the approval of these accounts.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts received and receivable for rent and management charges.

Management charges are recognised at the fair value of consideration received or receivable for services in the ordinary nature of the business.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, 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:

Freehold property and land

not depreciated

Fixtures and fittings

15% reducing balance basis

#### Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

#### 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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest

#### 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 loans from fellow group companies 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. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

#### Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable. Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2	Tang	ible 1	fixed	assets
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•	Taligible lives assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	• •		£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	309,072	6,820	315,892
	Depreciation and impairment	-		
	At 1 January 2020	•	5,259	5,259
	Depreciation charged in the year	•	234	234
	At 31 December 2020	•	5,493	5,493
	Comulan amount			
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2020	309,072	1,327	310,399
	At 31 December 2020	509,072	1,327	310,333
	At 31 December 2019	309,072	1,561	310,633
		<del></del>		
3	Fixed asset investments			
			2020	2019
	`	<b>.</b>	£	£
	Investments - shares in group undertakings		379,917	379,917
				<del></del>
4	Debtors			
			2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Other debtors		2	30,002

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one	vear		•	
		,		2020	2019
	· .			£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			109,867	108,737
	Corporation tax			30,352	40,614
				140,219	149,351
		•			
6	Provisions for liabilities			2020	2019
				£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities			705	670
			-		=====
7	Called up share capital				
		2020	2019	2020	2019
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
	Ordinary shares of 1p each	200	200	2	2
	•				

#### 8 Related party transactions

The company has taken exemption under section 1A para 1AC.35. The company has not disclosed transactions with wholly owned members of the same group headed by Millier Holdings Limited.

During the year the company paid dividends totalling £80,000 (2019: £100,000) to the directors and £80,000 (2019: £100,000) to persons related to the directors.