MACKEV SOLUTIONS LTD

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 March 2023

MACKEV SOLUTIONS LTD

Registered number: 05265209

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2023

	Notes		2023		2022
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		176,599		181,620
Investments	4		-		23,000
		•	176,599	_	204,620
Current assets					
Investments held as current					
assets	5	_		(23,000)	
Cash at bank and in hand		74,604		120,813	
		74,604		97,813	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	6	5,762		(39,388)	
Net current assets			80,366		58,425
Net carrent assets			00,000		JU, 4 23
Total assets less current				_	
liabilities			256,965		263,045
Creditors: amounts falling	. 7		(7.640)		(40.624)
due after more than one year	. 7		(7,649)		(10,634)
				_	
Net assets			249,316	_	252,411
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10		10
Profit and loss account			249,306		252,401
Observation Indianate in the			0.40.0.45	-	050.444
Shareholders' funds			249,316	-	252,411

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The 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.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Indu Mahendra Patel
Director
Approved by the board on 2 January 2024

MACKEV SOLUTIONS LTD

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years

Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term

Plant and machinery over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 5 years

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at

amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. 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 future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the 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, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees 2023 2022

			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company		1	3
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	Cost	£	£	£
	At 1 April 2022	240,119	4,542	244,661
	At 31 March 2023	240,119	4,542	244,661
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2022	62,605	436	63,041
	Charge for the year At 31 March 2023	4,803 67,408	218 654	5,021
	At 31 March 2023	07,400		
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2023	172,711	3,888	176,599
	At 31 March 2022	177,514	4,106	181,620
4	Investments			
				Other
				investments £
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2022			23,000
	Disposals			(23,000)
	At 31 March 2023			-
5	Investments held as current assets		2023	2022
			£	£
	Fair value			
	Unlisted investments			(23,000)
_				
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	Γ	2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts		3,276	3,276
	Taxation and social security costs Other creditors		3,824 (12,862)	6,472 29,640
	Other deditors		(12,002)	29,040

		(5,762)	39,388
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans	7,649	10,634

8 Other information

MACKEV SOLUTIONS LTD is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

8 Pinner View

HARROW

Middlesex

HA1 4Qa

9 Other Notes

Controlling Parties are

Indu Mahendra Patel

10 Directors advances, credits and gurantees

During the year the directors entered into following advances and credit with the company

9 -		•	• •
31.3.2022	Balance	Advances	Advances
	Brought	/(credits) to	/(credits) to
	Forward	Director	Director
Indu Mahendra Patel	-	-	-
Kevin Patel	26,193	(5,388)	20,805
31.3.2023	Balance	Advances	Advances
	Brought	/(credits) to	/(credits) to
	Forward	Director	Director
Indu Mahendra Patel	-	(29,998)	(29,998)
Kevin Patel	20,805	20,805	-

Directors overdrawn account was repaid by intoduction of £30,000

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