Company registration number 05491234 (England and Wales)	
SMITHPARSONS PARTNERSHIP LTD  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2021

		2021	I	2020	)	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		10,839		12,049	
Investment properties	5		236,806		230,000	
Investments	6		248,510		363,694	
			496,155		605,743	
Current assets						
Stocks		100,000		100,000		
Debtors		30,886		71,446		
Cash at bank and in hand		63,154		95,252		
		194,040		266,698		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(274,435)		(349,797)		
Net current liabilities			(80,395)		(83,099)	
Total assets less current liabilities			415,760		522,644	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			(400 704)		(405.000)	
than one year			(122,704)		(135,262)	
Provisions for liabilities			(25,000)		(30,055)	
Net assets			268,056		357,327	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital			100		100	
Other reserves			147,928		147,928	
Profit and loss reserves			120,028		209,299	

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2021

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (SI 2008/409)(b).

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

For the financial Period ended 30 November 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M D Smith **Director** 

Company Registration No. 05491234

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

	Share capital		OtheProfit and loss		Total	
		onaro capital	reserves	reserves	, 0	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Balance at 30 October 2019		100	-	313,358	313,458	
Year ended 29 October 2020:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	223,869	223,869	
Dividends		-	-	(180,000)	(180,000)	
Transfers		-	147,928	(147,928)	-	
Balance at 29 October 2020		100	147,928	209,299	357,327	
Period ended 30 November 2021:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period						
		-	-	29,509	29,509	
Dividends				(118,780)	(118,780)	
Balance at 30 November 2021		100	147,928	120,028	268,056	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

SmithParsons Partnership Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cathedral House, 26-28 Church Bank, Bradford, West Yorkshire. BD1 4DZ.

#### 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 £.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

# 1.3 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:

Plant and equipment33% straight line costFixtures and fittings15% reducing blanceComputers33% straight line costMotor vehicles25% straight line cost

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.

# 1.4 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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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.

### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

### 1.7 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 Taxation

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

#### 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.

### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 1.12 Leases

Rental 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

# 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

### 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.

# 1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# 2 Employees

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

		2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total	2	2
3	Intangible fixed assets		
			Total £
	Cost		
	At 30 October 2020 and 30 November 2021		205,000
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 30 October 2020 and 30 November 2021		205,000
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 November 2021		-
	At 29 October 2020		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

4	Tangible fixed assets		
			Total £
	Cost		~
	At 30 October 2020		30,646
	Additions		3,416
	At 30 November 2021		34,062
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 30 October 2020		18,597
	Depreciation charged in the Period		4,626
	At 30 November 2021		23,223
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 November 2021		10,839
	At 29 October 2020		12,049
5	Investment property		
			2021 £
	Fair value		L
	At 30 October 2020		230,000
	Additions		6,806
	At 30 November 2021		236,806
6	Fixed asset investments		
10	rixeu asset ilivestments	2021	2020
		£	£
	Other investments other than loans	248,510	363,694

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

6	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	
		Investments
		£
	Cost or valuation	
	At 30 October 2020	363,694
	Valuation changes	44,816
	Disposals	(160,000)
	At 30 November 2021	248,510
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 November 2021	248,510
	At 29 October 2020	363,694

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.