

**MANOY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

**MANOY LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:05863518**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	1,812	2,332
Investment property	5	417,000	392,000
		<u>418,812</u>	<u>394,332</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	293	283
Cash at bank and in hand		11,981	10,554
		<u>12,274</u>	<u>10,837</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(58,513)	(59,195)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(46,239)</u>	<u>(48,358)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>372,573</u>	<u>345,974</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(261,206)	(261,206)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(13,364)	(9,202)
		<u>(13,364)</u>	<u>(9,202)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>98,003</u></u>	<u><u>75,566</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	10	97,903	75,466
		<u><u>98,003</u></u>	<u><u>75,566</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.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019**

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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 income statement in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 14 July 2020.

**M Youngman**  
Director

**Mrs S L Noy**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

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**1. General information**

Manoy Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 05863518, the registered office is Faiers House, Gilray Road, Diss, Norfolk, IP22 4WR.

**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 financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

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.

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

**2.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery	- 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 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 profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Investment property**

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.6 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.

**2.7 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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

MANOY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 November 2018	5,190	4,500	9,690
At 31 October 2019	5,190	4,500	9,690
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 November 2018	3,925	3,433	7,358
Charge for the year on owned assets	253	267	520
At 31 October 2019	4,178	3,700	7,878
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 October 2019	1,012	800	1,812
<b>At 31 October 2018</b>	1,265	1,067	2,332

5. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
<b>Valuation</b>	
At 1 November 2018	392,000
Additions at cost	214
Surplus on revaluation	24,786
<b>At 31 October 2019</b>	417,000

The 2019 valuations were made by Sarah Noy, director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

At 31 October 2019

**MANOY LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019**

**6. Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
Prepayments and accrued income	293	283
	<u>293</u>	<u>283</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax	547	1,641
Other creditors	57,168	56,798
Accruals and deferred income	798	756
	<u>58,513</u>	<u>59,195</u>

**8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	261,206	261,206
	<u>261,206</u>	<u>261,206</u>

**9. Loans**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	261,206	261,206
	<u>261,206</u>	<u>261,206</u>
	<u>261,206</u>	<u>261,206</u>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**10. Reserves**

**Profit & loss account**

The profit and loss account is the accumulated profit of the company since inception, along with the fair value movement of the investment property. The distributable amount is £40,513 (2018: £32,472), non distributable amount is £57,390 (2018: £42,994).

**11. Post balance sheet events**

The Directors have considered the Company's position at the time of signing the financial statements, and in particular the current issues caused by Covid-19 and its potential impact on the Company and the wider economy. As such under the current circumstances, it is difficult to produce meaningful forecasts for the remainder of the financial year and medium term. Nevertheless, the Directors have considered the current financial strength of the Company, together with the range of measures the Directors can take to mitigate ongoing costs should they need to, and ultimately should it be required, the support now being offered by the UK government for which the Company would be eligible to apply.

Based on this, the Directors have concluded that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and, based on the economic environment recovering within the timeframe currently being widely anticipated, at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements, they therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

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.