Registration number: 06620512

Steve Mount Associates Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Whitnalls Chartered Certified Accountants

44a Liverpool Road Lydiate Liverpool Merseyside L31 2LZ

Contents

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 to 6

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Director Stephen Mount

Registered office Whitnalls

44a Liverpool Road

Lydiate Merseyside L31 2LZ

Accountants Whitnalls

Chartered Certified Accountants

44a Liverpool Road

Lydiate Liverpool Merseyside L31 2LZ

Page 1

(Registration number: 06620512) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	17,415	22,189
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>3</u>	9,817	5,290
Cash at bank and in hand		24,298	33,639
		34,115	38,929
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	4	(10,864)	(15,289)
Net current assets		23,251	23,640
Total assets less current liabilities		40,666	45,829
Provisions for liabilities		(907)	(907)
Net assets		39,759	44,922
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		39,758	44,921
Total equity		39,759	44,922

For the financial year ending 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.
These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the sma companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.
Approved and authorised by the director on 18 July 2019
Stephen Mount
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Fixtures and fittings 20% reducing balance
Plant machinery 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

2 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2018	241	26,980	5,545	32,766
Additions		_	880	880
At 31 December 2018	241	26,980	6,425	33,646
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2018	201	6,745	3,631	10,577
Charge for the year	8	5,059	587	5,654
At 31 December 2018	209	11,804	4,218	16,231
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	32	15,176	2,207	17,415
At 31 December 2017	40	20,235	1,914	22,189

3 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	9,817	5,290
	9,817	5,290

4 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2018	2017	
	Note	£	£	
Due within one year				
Loans and borrowings	<u>5</u>	1,384	1,297	
Taxation and social security		8,280	12,792	
Accruals and deferred income		1,200	1,200	
		10,864	15,289	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

5 Loans and borrowings

			;	2018 £	2017 £
Current loans and borrowings					
Other borrowings				1,384	1,297
6 Share capital					
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares					
	2018		2017		
	No.	£		No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1		1	1	1
-	Page 6				

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