

Company Registration No. 07841064 (England and Wales)

**MOBALPA UK LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# MOBALPA UK LIMITED

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## **MOBALPA UK LIMITED**

### **REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF MOBALPA UK LIMITED**

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In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Mobalpa UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise, the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the ICAS we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icas.com/technical-resources/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january-2017>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Mobalpa UK Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 29 August 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Mobalpa UK Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Mobalpa UK Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the ICAS as detailed at <https://www.icas.com/technical-resources/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january-2017>. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Mobalpa UK Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Mobalpa UK Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Mobalpa UK Limited. You consider that Mobalpa UK Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Mobalpa UK Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

**Condie & Co**  
**Chartered Accountants**

4 September 2019

10 Abbey Park Place  
Dunfermline  
Fife  
KY12 7NZ

# MOBALPA UK LIMITED

## Statement Of Financial Position

As At 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		5,545		87
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		11,749		93,394	
Debtors	5	62,217		96,408	
Cash at bank and in hand		169,071		21,623	
		<u>243,037</u>		<u>211,425</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(324,116)</u>		<u>(352,274)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(81,079)		(140,849)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(75,534)</u>		<u>(140,762)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8	100,000		100,000	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(175,534)</u>		<u>(240,762)</u>	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(75,534)</u>		<u>(140,762)</u>

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 2018 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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year 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 2 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

**Mrs K E Evans**  
*Director*

**Company Registration No. 07841064**

# MOBALPA UK LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Mobalpa UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 280 Winwick Road, Unit 1, Warrington, WA2 8HJ.

#### 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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will be able to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. The company incurred profits during the year of £65,228 and had net liabilities of £75,534 at the year end. The company is thus dependent on the continued support of its directors. The directors are confident about the continued support and accordingly consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

#### 1.3 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

# MOBALPA UK LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Computer equipment	33.33% straight line

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.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 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.

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 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# MOBALPA UK LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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 income statement 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.

# MOBALPA UK LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 income statement, 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.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017 - 5).



# MOBALPA UK LIMITED

## Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2018	25,117	-	25,117
Additions	1,625	4,567	6,192
Disposals	(25,116)	-	(25,116)
	<u>1,626</u>	<u>4,567</u>	<u>6,193</u>
At 31 December 2018	1,626	4,567	6,193
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2018	25,030	-	25,030
Depreciation charged in the year	100	634	734
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(25,116)	-	(25,116)
	<u>14</u>	<u>634</u>	<u>648</u>
At 31 December 2018	14	634	648
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,612</u>	<u>3,933</u>	<u>5,545</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>87</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87</u>

### 5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	-	40,197
Other debtors	250	3,595
Prepayments and accrued income	61,967	52,616
	<u>62,217</u>	<u>96,408</u>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	11,035	93,674
Amounts owed to group undertakings	197,812	183,717
Other taxation and social security	25,947	21,035
Other creditors	1,330	3,041
Accruals and deferred income	87,992	50,807
	<u>324,116</u>	<u>352,274</u>

## MOBALPA UK LIMITED

### Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

#### 7 Deferred taxation

At 31 December 2018 the company had tax losses amounting to £357,116 which are available to utilise against future trading profits. These tax losses have not been recognised as a deferred tax asset on the grounds that there is insufficient evidence that the losses will be recovered in the foreseeable future.

#### 8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £100 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

#### 9 Operating lease commitments

##### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2018 £	2017 £
189,067	247,242

#### 10 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of Section 1AC35 of FRS 102 whereby only material transactions which are not under the normal market conditions need to be disclosed.

The company has taken advantage of Section 33.1A of FRS102 whereby only transactions which are not with wholly owned members of a group need to be disclosed.

#### 11 Parent company

The company is under the control of Design Your Lifestyle Limited, registered in Scotland, and its registered office is 2 Beacon Croft, Bridge of Allan, Stirling, FK9 4RX.

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.