

Company registration number: 07975249

The Mot Mate Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2019

The Mot Mate Limited

Contents

Statement of financial position

Statement of changes in equity

Notes to the financial statements

The Mot Mate Limited

Statement of financial position

31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	4,275		8,550	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
			4,275		8,550
Current assets					
Stocks		515		425	
Debtors	6	26,214		22,629	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,561		4,182	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		36,290		27,236	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(21,452)		(30,372)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			14,838		(3,136)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total assets less current liabilities			19,113		5,414
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net assets			19,113		5,414
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			19,013		5,314
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders funds			19,113		5,414
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 08 October 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

D J Burnett

Director

Company registration number: 07975249

The Mot Mate Limited

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 31 March 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2017	100	8,268	8,368
Profit for the year		7,046	7,046
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>7,046</u>	<u>7,046</u>
Dividends paid and payable		(10,000)	(10,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>
At 31 March 2018 and 1 April 2018	100	5,314	5,414
Profit for the year		17,699	17,699
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>17,699</u>	<u>17,699</u>
Dividends paid and payable		(4,000)	(4,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>100</u>	<u>19,013</u>	<u>19,113</u>

The Mot Mate Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 40 Turner Close, Shoeburyness, Essex, SS3 9TL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	- over 5 years
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units .

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2018: 4).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	22,500	22,500
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2018	13,950	13,950
Charge for the year	4,275	4,275
At 31 March 2019	18,225	18,225
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2019	4,275	4,275
At 31 March 2018	8,550	8,550

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	16,200	12,529
Other debtors	10,014	10,100
	26,214	22,629

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	1,628	4,319
Corporation tax	4,151	1,653
Social security and other taxes	3,603	2,448
Other creditors	12,070	21,952
	21,452	30,372

8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2019

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance o/standing £
D J Burnett	(15,680)	(2,000)	8,115	(9,565)
J Himpfen	(5,000)	(2,000)	6,000	(1,000)
	<u>(20,680)</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>14,115</u>	<u>(10,565)</u>

2018

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the directors £	Amounts repaid £	Balance o/standing £
D J Burnett	(15,287)	(5,000)	4,607	(15,680)
J Himpfen	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
	<u>(15,287)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>4,607</u>	<u>(20,680)</u>

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.