

**NADINE PAGE MRCVS LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**NADINE PAGE MRCVS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 09605436**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	96,623	64,515
		<u>96,623</u>	<u>64,515</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	64,115	74,598
Cash at bank and in hand	6	21,888	78,818
		<u>86,003</u>	<u>153,416</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(55,616)	(98,530)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>30,387</u>	<u>54,886</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>127,010</u>	<u>119,401</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(35,628)	(23,726)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(14,858)	(11,354)
		<u>(14,858)</u>	<u>(11,354)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>76,524</u></u>	<u><u>84,321</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		76,424	84,221
		<u><u>76,524</u></u>	<u><u>84,321</u></u>

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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The director considers 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 director acknowledges her 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.

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 profit and loss account 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 by:

**Nadine Page**  
Director

Date: 20 June 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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**1. General information**

Nadine Page MRCVS Ltd is a private limited company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at Overton Heath Stables, Love Lane, Overton Common, Malpas, Cheshire, SY14 7DQ.

**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 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:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

**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.

**2.3 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.5 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

**2.6 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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:

Freehold property	-	15%	reducing balance
Plant and machinery	-	15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Office equipment	-	15%	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 DECEMBER 2022**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 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.

**2.10 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**2.11 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.12 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2021 - 2).

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 January 2022	7,745	89,939	24,935	18,644	141,263
Additions	-	35,604	15,300	1,661	52,565
At 31 December 2022	7,745	125,543	40,235	20,305	193,828
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2022	2,989	52,811	11,290	9,659	76,749
Charge for the year on owned assets	713	6,826	3,825	1,597	12,961
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	4,084	3,411	-	7,495
At 31 December 2022	3,702	63,721	18,526	11,256	97,205
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2022	4,043	61,822	21,709	9,049	96,623
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	4,756	37,128	13,645	8,985	64,514

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Freehold	4,043	4,756
	<u>4,043</u>	<u>4,756</u>

5. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	25,612	74,598
Other debtors	38,503	-
	<u>64,115</u>	<u>74,598</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	21,888	78,818
	<u>21,888</u>	<u>78,818</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	3,175	3,175
Other loans	376	1,505
Trade creditors	17,852	10,472
Other taxation and social security	1,811	36,139
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	9,652	10,636
Other creditors	21,000	35,353
Accruals and deferred income	1,750	1,250
	<u>55,616</u>	<u>98,530</u>

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	3,175	6,350
Other loans	-	376
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	19,459	-
Other creditors	12,994	17,000
	<u>35,628</u>	<u>23,726</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	3,175	3,175
Other loans	376	1,505
	<u>3,551</u>	<u>4,680</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	3,175	6,350
Other loans	-	376
	<u>3,175</u>	<u>6,726</u>
	<u><u>6,726</u></u>	<u><u>11,406</u></u>

10. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></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.