CMS Financial Services Ltd

Filleted Accounts

For The Year Ended

31 March 2022

CMS Financial Services Ltd

Registered number: NI642932

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2022

	Notes		2022		2021
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		8,437		13,437
Tangible assets	4		3,790		4,034
		•	12,227	-	17,471
Current assets					
Debtors	5	23,964		22,170	
Cash at bank and in hand		41,502		50,045	
		65,466		72,215	
Creditors: amounts falling	,				
due within one year	6	(7,152)		(9,472)	
Net current assets			58,314		62,743
Total assets less current liabilities		-	70,541	-	80,214
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one			(18 100)		(22, 420)
year	7		(18,190)		(23,439)
Net assets		-	52,351	=	56,775
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			52,251		56,675
Shareholders' funds		-	52,351	-	56,775

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Colman Smith

Director

Approved by the board on 16 December 2022

CMS Financial Services Ltd Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings over 50 years
Plant and machinery over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 5 years

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to

recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Employees	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	2	2
Intangible fixed assets		£
Goodwill:		
Cost		
At 1 April 2021		33,437
At 31 March 2022		33,437
Amortisation		
At I April 2021		20,000
Provided during the year		5,000
At 31 March 2022		25,000
Net book value		
At 31 March 2022		8,437
At 31 March 2021		13,437
	Average number of persons employed by the company Intangible fixed assets Goodwill: Cost At 1 April 2021 At 31 March 2022 Amortisation At 1 April 2021 Provided during the year At 31 March 2022 Net book value At 31 March 2022	Average number of persons employed by the company 2 Intangible fixed assets Goodwill: Cost At 1 April 2021 At 31 March 2022 Amortisation At 1 April 2021 Provided during the year At 31 March 2022 Net book value At 31 March 2022

The company bought over the business of the Easy Mortgage Shop for £40,000. Goodwill is reprentative of this amount less net assets of the business. Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 7 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery
	·
	etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	7,707
Additions	1,621

1	At 31 March 2022		9,328
J	Depreciation		
1	At 1 April 2021		3,673
(Charge for the year		1,865
1	At 31 March 2022	•	5,538
1	Net book value		
1	At 31 March 2022		3,790
1	At 31 March 2021	•	4,034
5 1	Debtors	2022	2021
	Debtot 3	£	£ 2021
		₽	a.
7	Frade debtors	5,077	4,500
(Other debtors	18,887	17,670
		23,964	22,170
6 (Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
•	creations, amounts failing due within one year	£	£
		st-	≈
I	Bank loans and overdrafts	5,244	3,884
,	Frade creditors and accruals	1,830	3,210
-	Taxation and social security costs	78	2,378
		7,152	9,472
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2022	2021
		£	£
I	Bank loans	18,190	23,439

8 Events after the reporting date

There were no events since the balance sheet date which would necessitate a change in the above figures.

9 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the year end.

10 Controlling party

The controlling parties have been identified as the directors and shareholders, Colman Smith and Michelle Smith.

11 Other information

CMS Financial Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Northern Ireland. Its registered office is:

10C Duke Street

Warrenpoint

Co.Down

BT34 3JY

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