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Maggie Wright Associates Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2019



CHARLES BURROWS & CO

Chartered Accountants
7 Palmerston Place
Edinburgh
EH12 5AH

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

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Officers and Professional Advisers

Director Mrs Margaret Henderson

Company secretary Mr Frederick Henderson

Registered office 177 Braid Road

Edinburgh EH10 6JA

Accountants Charles Burrows & Co

Chartered Accountants 7 Palmerston Place

Edinburgh

EH12 5AH

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

		2019		2018	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		1,062		1,146
Current assets					
Debtors	7	21,241		12,545	
Cash at bank and in hand		25,988		7,680	
		47.220		20.225	
		47,229		20,225	
Creditors: amounts falling due			•		
within one year	. 8	23,250		19,325	
Net current assets			23,979		900
Total assets less surrent liabilities			25,041		2,046
Total assets less current liabilities			23,041		2,040
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			202		218
Net assets			24,839		1,828
itel assets					

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2019

	2019		2018		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Capital and reserves		•			
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			24,739		1,728
Shareholders funds			24,839		1,828

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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.

Director's 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 director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 October 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs Margaret Henderson

Director

Company registration number: SC253280

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 177 Braid Road, Edinburgh, EH10 6JA.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

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 profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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.

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

15% straight line

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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures and fittings

25% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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 as a finance cost 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: 3).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

5.	Intangible assets		
			Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019		150,000
	Amortisation At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019		150,000
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2019		
	At 31 March 2018		_
6.	Tangible assets		
		Fixtures and fittings	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2018 Additions Disposals	7,829 889 (4,826)	7,829 889 (4,826)
	At 31 March 2019	3,892	3,892
	Depreciation At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year Disposals	6,683 973 (4,826)	6,683 973 (4,826)
	At 31 March 2019	2,830	2,830
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2019 At 31 March 2018	1,062 1,146	1,062
7.	Debtors		
	Trade debtors	2019	2018 £ 12,545
	Prepayments and accrued income	188	
		21,241	12,545

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

•	2019	2018
	£	£
Accruals and deferred income	3,867	4,330
Corporation tax	11,712	6,432
Social security and other taxes	5,289	4,645
Director loan accounts	957	3,685
Other creditors	1,425	233
	23,250	19,325

9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	2,063	2,063

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mrs Margaret Henderson throughout the current and previous years. Mrs Henderson is the managing director and majority shareholder.

The director's loan is interest free with no fixed terms of repayment.