David Maddox Associates Limited

Company No. 02995066

Information for Filing with The Registrar

30 November 2020

David Maddox Associates Limited
Balance Sheet Registrar
at 30 November 2020

Company No. 02995066	**Notes**	**2020**	**2019**
		£	**£**
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,499	-
		1,499	-
Current assets			
Debtors	5	8,320	-
Cash at bank and in hand		29,482	28
		37,802	28
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	6	(31,457)	(35,194)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		6,345	(35,166)
Total assets less current liabilities		7,844	(35,166)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(23,532)	-
Net liabilities		(15,688)	(35,166)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	8	(15,788)	(35,266)
Total equity		(15,688)	(35,166)

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 30 November 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

As permitted by section 444 (5A)of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 15 June 2021
And signed on its behalf by:

D.O. Maddox
Director
15 June 2021

David Maddox Associates Limited
Notes to the Accounts Registrar
for the year ended 30 November 2020

1 General information

Its registered number is: 02995066

Its registered office is:	Its trading address is:
Chapel House	Jordan's Barn
22 Warrington Road	Upper Redbrook
Lymm	Monmouth
	Monmouthshire
WA13 9BG	NP5 4LU

The functional and presentational currency of the company is Sterling. The accounts are rounded to the nearest pound.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) and the Companies Act 2006.

2 Accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:
• the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
• 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 economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
• the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Furniture, fittings and equipment	33% Straight line

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other 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.

Provisions

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 the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at 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.

3 Employees

	2020 Number	2019 Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:	1	0

4 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or revaluation		
Additions	2,248	2,248
At 30 November 2020	2,248	2,248
Depreciation		
Charge for the year	749	749
At 30 November 2020	749	749
Net book values		
At 30 November 2020	1,499	1,499

5 **Debtors**

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	8,320	-
	8,320	-

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,468	-
Other taxes and social security	3,463	-
Loans from directors	25,825	35,194
Accruals and deferred income	701	-
	31,457	35,194

7 **Creditors:**
amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	23,532	-
	23,532	-

8 **Reserves**

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

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.