Registra

Company registration number: 07090945

S M M Trading Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

28 February 2019



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Directors and other information

Director Lyndon Willcox

Company number 07090945

Registered office 501 Middleton Road

Chadderton Oldham
OL9 9LY

Business address 96 Rochdale Road

Middleton Manchester M24 2QA

Accountants Wrigley Partington

Sterling House 501 Middleton Road

Chadderton Oldham OL9 9LY

Bankers Bank Of Scotland

8 Lochside Avenue

Edinburgh EH12 9 DJ

Statement of financial position 28 February 2019

	2019		2018		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	150		300	
Tangible assets	6	8,207		10,627	
			8,357		10,927
Current assets					
Stocks		264,628		280,522	
Debtors	7	210,454		85,444	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,867		3,457	
		487,949		369,423	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	8	(162,266)		(147,821)	
Net current assets			325,683		221,602
Total assets less current liabilities			334,040		232,529
Provisions for liabilities			(2,509)		(2,509)
Net assets			331,531		230,020
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			50		50
Profit and loss account			331,481		229,970
Shareholders funds			331,531		230,020

For the year ending 28 February 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 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'.

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

Statement of financial position (continued) 28 February 2019

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 3 July 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Lyndon Willcox

Director

Company registration number: 07090945

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 28 February 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is Sterling House, 501 Middleton Road, Chadderton, Oldham, OL9 9LY.

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 28 February 2019

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

- 10 Years 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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Plant and machinery - 25% reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment - 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Computer equipment - 3 Years straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 28 February 2019

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.

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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 or 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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2018: 1).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 28 February 2019

5.	Intangible assets			Goodwill	Total
	Cost			£	£
	At 1 March 2018 and 28 February 2019			1,500	1,500
	Amortisation At 1 March 2018 Charge for the year			1,200	1,200 150
	At 28 February 2019			1,350	1,350
	Carrying amount At 28 February 2019			150	150
	At 28 February 2018			300	300
6.	Tangible assets	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and	Computer equipment	Total
		£	equipment £	£	£
	Cost At 1 March 2018 Additions	39,897 -	10,820 317	5,389 -	56,106 317
	At 28 February 2019	39,897	11,137	5,389	56,423
	Depreciation At 1 March 2018 Charge for the year	32,909 1,748	7,181 989	5,389	45,479 2,737
	At 28 February 2019	34,657	8,170	5,389	48,216
	Carrying amount At 28 February 2019	5,240	2,967	-	8,207
	At 28 February 2018	6,988	3,639		10,627
7.	Debtors			2019	2018 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors			130,768 79,686	84,538 906
				210,454	85,444

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 28 February 2019

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	657	7,594
Social security and other taxes	42,010	25,402
Other creditors	· 119,599	114,825
	162,266	147,821

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

	2019	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
Lyndon Willcox		£	£ 91,796	£ (37,500)	£ 54,296
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	2018				
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£	£
Lyndon Willcox					