COMPANIES HOUSE

CM MITCHELL LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

MONDAY

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13/11/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #44

Milne Craig
Chartered Accountants
Abercom House
79 Renfrew Road
Paisley
Renfrewshire
PA3 4DA

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COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

DIRECTOR:

Carole Marion Mitchell

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Paisley Natural Therapy Centre

76a Causeyside Street

Paisley Renfrewshire PA1 1YP

REGISTERED NUMBER:

SC274885 (Scotland)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Milne Craig

Chartered Accountants

Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road

Paisley Renfrewshire PA3 4DA

CM MITCHELL LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC274885)

BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2017

e.		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		-		_
Tangible assets	5		3,947		4,739
		,			
			3,947		4,739
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	6	179		150	
Debtors	7	1,158		3,358	
Cash at bank and in hand	,	29,179		23,991	
					
		30,516		27,499	
CREDITORS		•		,	
Amounts falling due within one year	8	26,420		31,915	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILIT	IES)		4,096		(4,416)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			8,043		323
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	9		750		_
NET ASSETS		•	7,293		323
			 _		
CARTAL AND DESERVED					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		•	200		200
Called up share capital			200		200
Retained earnings			7,093		123
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			7,293		323
VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P			====		====

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

CM MITCHELL LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC274885)

BALANCE SHEET - continued 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 28 September 2017 and were signed by:

Carole Marion Mitchell - Director

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

CM Mitchell Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors Report on page 2.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Assets are considered for indications of impairment. If required an impairment review will be carried out and a decision made on possible impairment. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Bad debts are provided for where objective evidence of the need for a provision exists.

Inventories are assessed for evidence of obsolescence and a provision is made against any inventory unlikely to be sold, or where stock is sold post year end at a loss.

Turnover

Consideration is given to the point at which the company is entitled to receive the income.

Goodwill

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2006, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of ten years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fittings and equipment

- 25% on reducing balance

Computer equipment

- 25% on reducing balance

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transactions costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development activities is capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Company intends to and has the technical ability and sufficient resources to complete development, future economic benefits are probable and if the Company can measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Development activities improve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads and capitalised borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses

Leases

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal.

An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 8.

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
COST	
At 1 April 2016	
and 31 March 2017	112,000
AMORTISATION	
At 1 April 2016	
and 31 March 2017	112,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2017	_
At 31 March 2017	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2016	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		• •	
υ.		Fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment	Totals £
	COST	~	.	2
	At 1 April 2016	9,175	7,692	16,867
	Additions	<u> </u>	524	524
	At 31 March 2017	9,175	8,216	17,391
	DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 April 2016	7,428	4,700	12,128
	Charge for year	437	879	1,316
	At 31 March 2017	7,865	5,579	13,444
	NET BOOK VALUE	 .		
	At 31 March 2017	1,310	2,637	3,947
	A4 21 March 2016	1 747	2.002	4.720
	At 31 March 2016	1,747 =====	2,992 =====	4,739
6.	STOCKS			
			2017 £	2016 £
	Stocks		170	150
		್ಷ್ಯ (೧೯೯೧) ಪ್ರವೀತ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಲ್ಲಾಗಳಿಗಳು	a describinado de la composição de la comp A composição de la composição d	
7.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE	YEAR	•	
		- 	2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade debtors		73	540
	Other debtors		1,085	2,818
			1,158	3,358
				===
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ON	E YEAR		
			2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade creditors		1	91
	Corporation tax Directors' current accounts		14,628	23,888
	Directors current accounts		2,003	754
				7 102
	Accrued expenses		9,788	7,182
				31,915
0	Accrued expenses		9,788 26,420	
9.			9,788 26,420	31,915
9.	Accrued expenses	·	9,788 26,420	
9.	Accrued expenses		9,788 26,420 =	31,915

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

	Deferred tax
Profit and loss account Adjustment in respect of prior	£ (198)
years	948
Balance at 31 March 2017	750

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year the company benefited from an interest free loan from its director. The amount due as at 31st March 2017 amounted to £2,003 (2016: £754).

11. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is controlled by its shareholder, CM Mitchell.

12. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION

The adoption of FRS 102 has had no impact on the opening financial position of the company.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CM MITCHELL LIMITED

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the director and members in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Director are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of CM Mitchell Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Profit and loss, Balance Sheet, and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of ICAS, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance.

This report is made solely to the director of CM Mitchell Limited in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of CM Mitchell Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of CM Mitchell Limited in this report in accordance with the requirements of ICAS as detailed at http://www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that CM Mitchell Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of CM Mitchell Limited. You consider that CM Mitchell Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of CM Mitchell Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Milne Craig

Chartered Accountants

Abercorn House 79 Renfrew Road

Paisley

Renfrewshire

PA3 4DA

28 September 2017