

Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 August 2020
for
HMG Management Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

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HMG Management Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

DIRECTORS:

N P Casson
W J H Murray
Mrs C A Hall

SECRETARY:

Mrs C A Hall

REGISTERED OFFICE:

St Johns House
Barrington Road
Altrincham
Cheshire
WA14 1TJ

REGISTERED NUMBER:

00790660 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Hardy & Company (Hyde) Ltd
Chartered Certified Accountants
& Statutory Auditors
Onward Chambers
34 Market Street
Hyde
Cheshire
SK14 1AH

Abridged Balance Sheet
31 August 2020

	Notes	31.8.20 £	£	31.8.19 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		19,643		39,437
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		120,874		464,479	
Cash in hand		439		796	
		<u>121,313</u>		<u>465,275</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>137,081</u>		<u>500,955</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(15,768)</u>		<u>(35,680)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>3,875</u>		<u>3,757</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			900		900
Retained earnings			<u>2,975</u>		<u>2,857</u>
			<u>3,875</u>		<u>3,757</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 August 2020 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 January 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

N P Casson - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

HMG Management Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These judgements and estimates 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.

There are no significant judgements or estimates.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Plant and machinery etc - 33% on cost

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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.

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 are 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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

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 Balance sheet 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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 9 (2019 - 10) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 September 2019	165,472
Additions	2,960
Disposals	(975)
At 31 August 2020	<u>167,457</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 September 2019	126,035
Charge for year	22,463
Eliminated on disposal	(684)
At 31 August 2020	<u>147,814</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2020	<u>19,643</u>
At 31 August 2019	<u>39,437</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 August 2020

5. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Paul Robert Campbell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Hardy & Company (Hyde) Ltd

6. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is a subsidiary of HMG Trading Ltd and the ultimate holding company is The Hollins Murray Group Limited. Both companies are incorporated in England and Wales.

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.