

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02687172

Mattel Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020

Mattel Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	6	120,282	124,838
Investments	7	1,594,000	1,594,000
		<u>1,714,282</u>	<u>1,718,838</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks		409,445	409,445
Debtors	8	340,550	221,217
Cash at bank and in hand		301,340	248,353
		<u>1,051,335</u>	<u>879,015</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	96,145	75,534
		<u>96,145</u>	<u>75,534</u>
Net Current Assets		955,190	803,481
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		2,669,472	2,522,319
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		136,905	137,051
		<u>136,905</u>	<u>137,051</u>
Net Assets		2,532,567	2,385,268
		<u>2,532,567</u>	<u>2,385,268</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		2,532,467	2,385,168
		<u>2,532,467</u>	<u>2,385,168</u>
Shareholders Funds		2,532,567	2,385,268
		<u>2,532,567</u>	<u>2,385,268</u>

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 Section 1A of 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 31st March 2020 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 his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Mattel Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 January 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

W.T. Smith

Director

Company registration number: 02687172

Mattel Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st March 2020

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 14A Watergate Arcade, Whitechurch, Shropshire, SY13 1DP.

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 presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

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. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period. When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income Tax

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.

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.

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:

Leasehold property	-	51 years straight line
Plant and machinery	-	15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	15% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investment properties are initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

Investment properties are revalued to their fair values at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

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. 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.

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 stock to its 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 as a finance cost 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 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.

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 2 (2019: 2).

5. Tax on Profit

Major components of tax expense

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	35,913	14,411
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(5)	—
	-----	-----
Total current tax	35,908	14,411
	-----	-----
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(146)	(8,307)
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Tax on profit	35,762	6,104
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6. Tangible Assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1st April 2019	193,346	6,248	27,280	18,900	245,774
Additions	—	—	1,167	—	1,167
At 31st March 2020	193,346	6,248	28,447	18,900	246,941
Depreciation					
At 1st April 2019	74,376	6,146	21,517	18,897	120,936
Charge for the year	3,789	20	1,914	—	5,723
At 31st March 2020	78,165	6,166	23,431	18,897	126,659
Carrying amount					
At 31st March 2020	115,181	82	5,016	3	120,282
At 31st March 2019	118,970	102	5,763	3	124,838

7. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost	
At 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020	1,594,000
Impairment	
At 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020	—
Carrying amount	
At 31st March 2020	1,594,000
At 31st March 2019	1,594,000

On 31st March 2020 the investment properties were revalued by Mr T Smith, a director of the company, on an open market value basis in the sum of £1,594,000.

8. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	—	1,674
Other debtors	340,550	219,543
	340,550	221,217

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	26,132	30,872
Corporation tax	70,013	43,284
Other creditors	—	1,378
	96,145	75,534

10. Deferred Tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Included in provisions	136,905	137,051

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	969	1,115
Fair value adjustment of investment property	135,936	135,936
	136,905	137,051

11. Called Up Share Capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100

12. Director's Advances, Credits and Guarantees

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

	2020			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
W.T. Smith	151,093	(2,822)	107,744	256,015
	2019			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
W.T. Smith	175,098	(120,343)	96,338	151,093

Interest has been charged on the loan at 2.5%. The loan is repayable on demand.

13. Related Party Transactions

During the year the company paid dividends of £1,400 (2019 - £1,300) to Mr W T Smith.

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.