MILLER (ST NEOTS) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



11/12/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	2	9,270		5,543	
Cash at bank and in hand		316		3,618	
		9,586		9,161	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	3	(33,977)		(23,868)	
Net current liabilities			(24,391)		(14,707) ====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		102		102
Share premium account			256,112		256,112
Profit and loss reserves			(280,605)		(270,921)
Total equity			(24,391)		(14,707)
• •					

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 July 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

A A King Director

Company Registration No. 03400684

Director

D T Milloy

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Miller (St Neots) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Condor House, St Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AL.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.4 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 transaction 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2	Debtors
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_	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts faming due within one year.	4	
	Other debtors	9,270	5,543
3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	-	10,224
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	33,977	9,477
	Other creditors	-	4,167
		33,977	23,868
		===	===
4	Called up share capital		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	51 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	51	51
	51 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	51	51
		102	102

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Called up share capital

(Continued)

2019

2018

£ £
Ordinary A & Ordinary B shares each carry 50% of the voting rights by class and also 50% of the rights to dividends and other distributions by class.

5 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Name	of	rela	ted	party
Other	rela	ated	par	ties

Other related parties

Nature of relationship

Controlled by a director

Description of	Income		Payments	
transaction	2019 £	2018 £	018 2019 £ £	
	-	-	15,000	_

Balances with related parties

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	-	33,977	9,477