UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets			•		
Tangible assets	3		7,745		8,615
Current assets					•
Debtors ·	4	293,218		72,109	
Cash at bank and in hand		68,680		107,406	
		361,898		179,515	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(248,041)		(34,151)	
•					
Net current assets			113,857		145,364
Total assets less current liabilities			121,602		153,979
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	6		(45,833)		_
Provisions for liabilities	7		(1,427)		(1,465
Net assets			74,342		152,514
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			30,000		30,000
Profit and loss reserves			44,342		122,514
Total equity			74,342		152,514
	•				

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 Companies Act 2006 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 June 2021

J Elliett
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Accounting policies

Company information

Middleton Elliott Moore Engineering Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 8, Cookson House, River Drive, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE33 1TL.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 \pounds .

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

Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the director is aware of uncertainties in relation the current coronavirus pandemic which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The director considers that the company has sufficient resources available to continue trading through this period and for at least the next twelve months.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the amounts receivable from supplying labour to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

15% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade, other creditors and bank loans 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.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date or the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	31	45
		===	
3	Tangible fixed assets		
	rangible fixed assets	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fixtures, fittings and equipment
	Cost		£
	At 1 January 2020		16,212
	Additions	·	427
	At 31 December 2020		16,639
	Depreciation and impairment	•	,
	At 1 January 2020		7,597
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,297
	At 31 December 2020		8,894
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2020		7,745
	At 31 December 2019		8,615
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors	289,730	66,979
	Other debtors	3,488	5,130
		293,218	72,109
		====	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans	4,167	-
	Trade creditors	1,325	-
	Corporation tax	19,026	3,419
	Other taxation and social security	176,471	10,694
	Other creditors	47,052	20,038
•		248,041	34,151
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	•	
	,	2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans	45,833 ———	-
	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2020	2019
		£	£
	Payable by instalments	4,167	
			=
7	Provisions for liabilities		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	1,427	1,465
	Deferred tax liabilities	1,427 ———	=

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of £3,200 (2019 - £9,600).

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

Dividends totalling £80,070 (2019 - £37,740) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's director.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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9 Related party transactions (Continued)	•	
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	2020	2019
Amounts due to related parties	£	£
Director	1,797	2,103
	. ====	