

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05043696

MD FLOORING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 July 2020

MD FLOORING SOLUTIONS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2020

CONTENTS

PAGE

Statement of financial position

1

Notes to the financial statements

3

MD FLOORING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 July 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	999	2,823
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		1,550	1,550
Debtors	6	308	113,002
Cash at bank and in hand		61,614	59,461
		-----	-----
		63,472	174,013
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	7	75,367	166,894
		-----	-----
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		(11,895)	7,119
		-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(10,896)	9,942
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	8	20,000	47,500
		-----	-----
NET LIABILITIES		(30,896)	(37,558)
		-----	-----

MD FLOORING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 July 2020

	2020	2019
Note	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Called up share capital	1	1
Profit and loss account	(30,897)	(37,559)
	-----	-----
SHAREHOLDERS DEFICIT	(30,896)	(37,558)
	-----	-----

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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 July 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 .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 April 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Deveney

Director

Company registration number: 05043696

MD FLOORING SOLUTIONS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 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 Onega House, 112 Main Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA14 6NE, United Kingdom.

2. 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 prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

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. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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:

Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	33% straight line
Office Equipment	-	25% straight line

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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.

3. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2019: 1).

4. TAX ON PROFIT

Major components of tax expense

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	2,409	11,764
	-----	-----
Tax on profit	2,409	11,764
	-----	-----

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2019	11,397	13,050	2,682	27,129
Additions	—	—	1,332	1,332
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 July 2020	11,397	13,050	4,014	28,461
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2019	8,574	13,050	2,682	24,306
Charge for the year	2,823	—	333	3,156
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 July 2020	11,397	13,050	3,015	27,462
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2020	—	—	999	999
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 July 2019	2,823	—	—	2,823
	-----	-----	-----	-----

6. DEBTORS

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	—	42,823
Other debtors	308	70,179
	-----	-----
	308	113,002
	-----	-----

7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	—	105,129
Corporation tax	13,440	16,755
Social security and other taxes	27,741	36,745
Credit card	960	—
Other creditors	33,226	8,265
	-----	-----
	75,367	166,894
	-----	-----

8. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	20,000	—
Other creditors	—	47,500
	-----	-----
	20,000	47,500
	-----	-----

9. GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	3,649	—

10. OPERATING LEASES

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	5,817	—
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	11,635	—

	17,452	—

11. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

At 31st July 2019 the director owed MD Flooring Solutions Limited £Nil (2019: £70,176). There are no terms attached to the loan provided to the director and it has been provided by the company interest free.

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.