Registered number: 05889747

MILL DEVELOPMENT (UK) LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

MILL DEVELOPMENT (UK) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:05889747

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Current assets					
Stocks		**243,455**		243,455	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	**3,846**		2,333	
Bank and cash balances		**158,086**		260,050	
		405,387		505,838	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**(775,353)**		(888,513)	
Net current liabilities			**(369,966)**		(382,675)
Total assets less current liabilities			**(369,966)**		(382,675)
Net liabilities			**(369,966)**		(382,675)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100**		100
Profit and loss account			**(370,066)**		(382,775)
			(369,966)		(382,675)

MILL DEVELOPMENT (UK) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:05889747

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JULY 2021

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

....

Mr J Cunningham
Director

Date: 29|11|2021

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Mill Development (UK) Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act.

The registered number and address of the registered office are given in the company information.

The functional and presentational currency of the Company is pounds sterling (£) and rounded to the nearest whole pound.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends upon an improvement in the company's trading position and continued financial support from its directors and shareholders. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if such support is not continuing.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.11 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2020 - 5).

4. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other debtors	2,339	2,333
Prepayments and accrued income	1,507	-
	3,846	2,333

5. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other loans	92,593	40,000
Trade creditors	-	250
Corporation tax	2,497	-
Other creditors	679,513	639,513
Accruals and deferred income	750	208,750
	775,353	888,513

6. Related party transactions

During the year transactions took place with a director. At the year end £99,016 (2020: £99,016) was due to the director, this balance is included within other creditors. No interest has been charged on this loan and the loan is repayable on demand.

During the year transactions took place with a second director. At the year end £263,332 (2020: £263,332) was due to the director, this balance is included within other creditors. No interest has been charged on this loan and the loan is repayable on demand.

During the year transactions took place with a third director. At the year end £67,862 (2020: £67,862) was due to the director, this balance is included within other creditors. No interest has been charged on this loan and the loan is repayable on demand.

During the year transactions took place with a fourth director. At the year end £121,035 (2020: £81,035) was due to the director, this balance is included within other creditors. No interest has been charged on this loan and the loan is repayable on demand.

During the year transactions took place with a fifth director. At the year end £128,268 (2020: £128,268) was due to the director, this balance is included within other creditors. No interest has been charged on this loan and the loan is repayable on demand.