

Company registration number: 7930966

Michigan Investments Limited

Pages for filing with Registrar

28 February 2020

Michigan Investments Limited

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Statement of financial position

28 February 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	9,741,826	9,404,327
Investments	7	100	100
		<u>9,741,926</u>	<u>9,404,427</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	49,511	20,181
Cash at bank and in hand		331,635	636,250
		<u>381,146</u>	<u>656,431</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,466,635)	(3,515,915)
Net current liabilities		<u>(3,085,489)</u>	<u>(2,859,484)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>6,656,437</u>	<u>6,544,943</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(4,680,930)	(4,753,940)
Provisions for liabilities		-	(23,127)
Net assets		<u>1,975,507</u>	<u>1,767,876</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Fair value reserve		2,420,394	2,420,394
Profit and loss account		(444,987)	(652,618)
Shareholders funds		<u>1,975,507</u>	<u>1,767,876</u>

For the year ending 28 February 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 and in accordance with 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 February 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Mark Adam Walton

Director

Company registration number: 7930966

Michigan Investments Limited

Statement of changes in equity

Year ended 28 February 2020

	Called up share capital £	Fair value reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 March 2018 (as previously reported)	100	2,008,927	(271,218)	1,737,809
Prior period adjustments	(-)	411,467	(411,467)	(-)
At 1 March 2018 (restated)	100	2,420,394	(682,685)	1,737,809
Profit for the year			30,067	30,067
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	30,067	30,067
At 28 February 2019 and 1 March 2019	100	2,420,394	(652,618)	1,767,876
Profit for the year			207,631	207,631
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	207,631	207,631
At 28 February 2020	100	2,420,394	(444,987)	1,975,507

Michigan Investments Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 28 February 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 West 2, Asama Court, Newcastle Business Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 7YD.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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 prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The directors are satisfied that funding is in place to enable the company to continue trading for the foreseeable future.

Turnover

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 the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	20 % reducing balance
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Fixed asset 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.

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 in finance costs 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.

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.

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 income

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(23,127)	(8,301)
Tax on profit	<u>(23,127)</u>	<u>(8,301)</u>

6. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 March 2019	9,190,873	259,602	9,450,475
Additions	-	344,959	344,959
At 28 February 2020	<u>9,190,873</u>	<u>604,561</u>	<u>9,795,434</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 March 2019	-	46,148	46,148
Charge for the year	-	7,460	7,460
At 28 February 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>53,608</u>	<u>53,608</u>
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2020	<u>9,190,873</u>	<u>550,953</u>	<u>9,741,826</u>
At 28 February 2019	<u>9,190,873</u>	<u>213,454</u>	<u>9,404,327</u>

Included in fixtures, fittings and equipment are assets under construction with a cost of £521,111 (2019: £176,152), which are not depreciated.

Investment property

Included within the above is investment property as follows:

	£
At 1 March 2019 and 28 February 2020	<u>9,190,873</u>

7. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 March 2019 and 28 February 2020	100	100
Impairment		
At 1 March 2019 and 28 February 2020	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 28 February 2020	100	100
At 28 February 2019	100	100

8. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	14,632
Other debtors	49,511	5,549
	49,511	20,181

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	73,024	159,320
Trade creditors	38,783	2,306
Social security and other taxes	-	4,993
Other creditors	3,354,828	3,349,296
	3,466,635	3,515,915

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,680,930	4,753,940
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

The company has an outstanding directors loan in the name of Philip George Walton of £71,458 (2019 £71,458). This loan is included in other creditors in note 10. This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Related party transactions

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

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Walton Robinson Limited	-	-	(811,277)	(811,277)
Chicago Acquisitions Limited	351,000	148,000	(62,220)	(52,320)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Walton Robinson Limited is a company controlled by Mark Adam Walton. Chicago Acquisitions Limited is wholly owned by Michigan Investments Limited .

13. Controlling party

The company was under the control of the directors throughout the current and previous year.

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.