Registered number
03083325

Mouland Mann Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 July 2017

Mouland Mann Ltd
Registered number: 03083325
Balance Sheet
as at 31 July 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		1		2,600
Current assets					
Debtors	3	321,377		451,250	
Cash at bank and in hand		238,440		76,519	
		559,817		527,769	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(166,274)		(208,720)	
Net current assets			393,543		319,049
Net assets			393,544		321,649
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			200		200
Profit and loss account			393,344		321,449
Shareholders' funds			393,544		321,649

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

I Mouland
Director
Approved by the board on 25 April 2018

Mouland Mann Ltd
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 July 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for

revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2016	38,726
At 31 July 2017	38,726
Depreciation	
At 1 August 2016	36,126
Charge for the year	2,599
At 31 July 2017	38,725
Net book value	
At 31 July 2017	1
At 31 July 2016	2,600

3 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	145,685	400,400
Other debtors	175,692	50,850
	321,377	451,250

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	23,156	20,717
Taxation and social security costs	143,077	87,266
Other creditors	41	100,737
	166,274	208,720

5 Other information

Mouland Mann Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

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.