REGISTERED NUMBER: 07516213 (England and Wales)

JAMES MO DESIGN LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

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JAMES MO DESIGN LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

DIRECTOR:	J Y L Mo
REGISTERED OFFICE:	5 St Michaels Road London SW9 0SL
REGISTERED NUMBER:	07516213 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	Bevan & Buckland Chartered Accountants Langdon House Langdon Road SA1 Swansea Waterfront Swansea SA1 8QY

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		432		318
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		2,458		4,278	
Cash at bank		7,421		8,066	
		9,879		12,344	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year		9,649		7,487	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			230		4,857
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			662		5,175
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			562		5,075
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			662		5,175

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 28 February 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Income Statement and an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 28 February 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 27 September 2017 and were signed by:

J Y L Mo - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

James Mo Design Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared uncer the historical cost convention.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.
Plant and machinery etc - 33% on cost

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Amounts recoverable on contracts
Amounts recoverable on contracts are valued at sales value and is measured by the percentage of work done on contracts.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments
The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial I instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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 receivables 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liab lities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

First year adoption
There are no trans tional adjustments from FRS102 Section 1A that are material to these accounts.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 1 .

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4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 March 2016	3,612
Additions	472
At 28 February 2017	4,084
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 March 2016	3,294
Charge for year	358
At 28 February 2017	3,652
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 28 February 2017	432
At 29 February 2016	318

5. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

During the year, total dividends of £31,000 (2016 - £25,000) were paid to the director .

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JAMES MO DESIGN LIMITED

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the director and members in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Abridged Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Director are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of James Mo Design Limited for the year ended 28 February 2017 which comprise the Abridged Income Statement, Abridged Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the director of James Mo Design Limited in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of James Mo Design Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of James Mo Design Limited in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than James Mo Design Limited director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that James Mo Design Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of James Mo Design Limited. You consider that James Mo Design Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of James Mo Design Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Bevan & Buckland
Chartered Accountants
Langdon House
Langdon Road
SA1 Swansea Waterfront
Swansea
SA1 8QY

Date: .....

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.