THE SMART MARKETING & MEDIA GROUP LTD
Company Registration No. 05069286 (England and Wales)
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	2020)	2019	+
Notes	£	£	£	£
4		230		-
5		1		1
		231		1
6	55,483		62,060	
	43,933		-	
	99,416		62,060	
7	(54.724)		(114 220)	
,	(54,754)		(114,226)	
		44,682		(52,168)
		44,913		(52,167)
		(74.007)		
8		(74,667)		
		(29,754)		(52,167)
9		2		2
		(29,756)		(52,169)
	4 5 6 7	Notes £ 4 5 6 55,483 43,933 99,416 7 (54,734)	4 230 5 1 231 6 55,483 43,933 99,416 7 (54,734) 44,682 44,913 8 (74,667) (29,754)	Notes £ £ £ 4 230 1 5 1 231 6 55,483 62,060 43,933 - 62,060 7 (54,734) (114,228) 44,682 44,913 8 (74,667) (29,754) (29,754)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs R V Hubbard **Director**

Company Registration No. 05069286

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Smart Marketing & Media Group Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 138 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY2 6AP.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 a global pandemic on 11 March 2020 and the UK went into lockdown on 23 March 2020. This has resulted in reduced trading levels during the lockdown period, however it is anticipated trading will return to normal levels in the future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers

20% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Total	6	8
		_	
4	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			machinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 October 2019 Additions		288
	Additions		
	At 30 September 2020		288
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 October 2019		
	Depreciation charged in the year		58
	At 30 September 2020		58
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 September 2020		230
			_
	At 30 September 2019		-
5	Fixed asset investments		
•		2020	2019
		£	£
	Other investments other than loans	1	1
	Other investments other than loans		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	2,411	23,970
	Corporation tax recoverable	15,804	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	34,838	34,838
	Other debtors	2,430	3,252
		55,483	62,060
		===	
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2000	2040
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	5,333	4,722
	Trade creditors	37,674	102,817
	Corporation tax	1,555	-
	Other taxation and social security	7,296	2,570
	Other creditors	2,876	4,119 ———
		54,734	114,228
8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	74,667	-

The directors have given personal guarantees against a £25,000 overdraft limit that is available from The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC.

During the year the company took out a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan. At the end of the year the balance outstanding was £80,000, with £5,333 being due for repayment within 1 year.

9 Called up share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
2,015	16,159

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

At the year end, a balance of £34,838, (2019: £34,838) was owed from DLH Estates Limited, the Ultimate Parent Company, for transactions linked to a hive up.

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.