Registered number: 10914751

THE MOVERS TRADING CLUB LTD

UNAUDITED

PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

(A company limited by guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 10914751

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2022 £		2023 £		Note	
					ed assets
1,809		1,087		5	gible assets
1,809		1,087	_		
					rent assets
	3,816		4,152	6	otors: amounts falling due within one year
	61,438		88,580	7	h at bank and in hand
	65,254	_	92,732	_	
	(67,063)		(93,819)	8	ditors: amounts falling due within one year
(1,809)		(1,087)		_	current liabilities
-	_	-	_		al assets less current liabilities
	_		_		
	_		_		assets
					oital and reserves
-	= - =		= =		

(A company limited by guarantee) REGISTERED NUMBER: 10914751

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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 period 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 income and retained earnings 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:

.....

Peter Strange

Director

Date: 1 May 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

1. General information

The Movers Trading Club Ltd is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales, with registration number 10914751. The registered office is Tangent House, 62 Exchange Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom, WD18 0TG.

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 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company contributes to a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 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.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment - 25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 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.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. On this background, the directors consider there to be judgments applied only on depreciation policy of the fixed assets and the depreciation rates are based upon the expected useful life of the assets. There are no other judgments in any other accounting policies that might have a material effect on the balances held at the Statement of Financial Position date.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 6 (2022 - 6).

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

5.	Tangible fixed assets		
			Office equipment £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 March 2022		5,030
	At 28 February 2023		5,030
	Depreciation		
	At 1 March 2022		3,221
	Charge for the period on owned assets		722
	At 28 February 2023		3,943
	Net book value		
	At 28 February 2023	:	1,087
	At 28 February 2022	:	1,809
6.	Debtors		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Other debtors	-	681
	Prepayments and accrued income	4,152	3,135
		4,152	3,816
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	88,580	61,438
		88,580	61,438

(A company limited by guarantee)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	584	2,646
Corporation tax	3,971	-
Other taxation and social security	18,041	2,324
Other creditors	12,013	900
Accruals and deferred income	59,210	61,193
	93,819	67,063

9. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

10. Related party transactions

As at the balance sheet date, the company owed £5,158 (2022 - £5,158) to The British Association of Removers Limited in relation to recharged support costs. The company is considered to be a related party as it holds significant influence over The Movers Trading Club Limited.

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