

**RICHARD MEADLEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**RICHARD MEADLEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 2670276**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	233	1,215
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(30,098)	(24,804)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		(30,098)	(24,804)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		(29,865)	(23,589)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	6	(44)	(442)
		(44)	(442)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		(29,909)	(24,031)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	7	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		(30,909)	(25,031)
		(29,909)	(24,031)

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 year 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:

**R D Meadley**  
Director

Date: 29 September 2021

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**1. Accounting policies**

**1.1 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:

**1.2 Going concern**

The financial statements indicate that the company has net liabilities at the end of the financial year, the major components of which are an overdraft facility with the company's bank and a loan from the directors.

The directors, having considered the above and made due enquiries, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements which assumes that the company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

**1.3 Revenue**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

**1.4 Interest income**

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

**1.5 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**1.6 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

## **RICHARD MEADLEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

#### **1. Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **1.7 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

##### **1.8 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% straight line
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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.

##### **1.9 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**1. Accounting policies (continued)**

**1.10 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

**1.11 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.

**1.12 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**2. General information**

Richard Meadley Associates Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's registered office address is Primrose Hill, Slip Mill Lane, Hawkhurst, Kent, TN18 5AB.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

RICHARD MEADLEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	14,550
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At 31 December 2020	14,550
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<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2020	13,335
Charge for the year on owned assets	982
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At 31 December 2020	14,317
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<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2020	233
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<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	1,215
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5. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank overdrafts	3,028	6,685
Payments received on account	1,750	1,750
Trade creditors	1,470	1,080
Taxation and social security	11,213	13,521
Directors' loan account	11,557	688
Other creditors	1,080	1,080
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30,098	24,804
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**RICHARD MEADLEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**6. Deferred taxation**

	2020 £
At beginning of year	(442)
Charged to profit or loss	398
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<b>At end of year</b>	<b>(44)</b>
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The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>(44)</u>	<u>(442)</u>

**7. Share capital**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
1,000 (2019 - 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

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