

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03461753

Magnet Creative Design Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
28 February 2021

Magnet Creative Design Limited**Statement of Financial Position****28 February 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	242	323
Current assets			
Stocks		1,000	1,000
Debtors	7	1,060	980
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		2,060	1,980
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	40,475	37,173
		-----	-----
Net current liabilities		38,415	35,193
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Total assets less current liabilities		(38,173)	(34,870)
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Net liabilities		(38,173)	(34,870)
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Magnet Creative Design Limited**Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)***28 February 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(38,273)	(34,970)
		-----	-----
Shareholders deficit		(38,173)	(34,870)
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 28 February 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

– 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 ;

– The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 November 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N T Rhind

Director

Company registration number: 03461753

Magnet Creative Design Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Summit House, 10 Waterside Court, Newport, South Wales, NP20 5NT.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	10% straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Motor Vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to Nil (2020: Nil).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021	5,000

Amortisation	
At 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021	5,000

Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2021	—

At 29 February 2020	—

6. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles	Equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021	3,086	22,291	25,377
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Depreciation			
At 1 March 2020	3,081	21,973	25,054
Charge for the year	1	80	81
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At 28 February 2021	3,082	22,053	25,135
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Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2021	4	238	242
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At 29 February 2020	5	318	323
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7. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,060	980
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	7,295	9,287
Trade creditors	1,446	1,773
Social security and other taxes	159	100
Other creditors	31,575	26,013
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	40,475	37,173
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9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

At the start of the year, the company owed the director £24,777. At the end of the year, the company owed the director £30,711.

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr N Rhind in the current and previous period. Mr N Rhind is the Managing Director and majority Shareholder. No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1a.

11.

