Company registration number: 02311887

MLR Networks Ltd
Trading as MLR Networks Limited

Unaudited financial statements

31 January 2017

MLR Networks Ltd

Contents

MLR Networks Ltd

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr Philip Morris Mr Ian Morris Mr Steven Wood Mr Richard Leigh
Secretary	Philip Morris
Company number	02311887
Registered office	St. Michael's House Hale Road Widnes Cheshire WA8 8XL
Business address	St. Michael's House Hale Road WIDNES Cheshire WA8 8XL
Accountants	Rigby Lennon & Co Walton Lodge Hillcliffe Road Walton Warrington WA4 6NU
Bankers	Lloyds Bank Horsemarket Street Warrington WA1 1TP
Solicitors	Turner Parkinson LLP Hollins Chambers 64a Bridge Street Manchester M3 3BA

RIGBY LENNON & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
& BUSINESS ADVISORS

Chartered accountants report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of MLR Networks Ltd
Year ended 31 January 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of MLR Networks Ltd for the year ended 31 January 2017 which comprise the statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and 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, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of MLR Networks Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of MLR Networks Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of MLR Networks Ltd as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than MLR Networks Ltd and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that MLR Networks Ltd 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 MLR Networks Ltd. You consider that MLR Networks Ltd 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 MLR Networks Ltd. 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.

Rigby Lennon & Co
Chartered Accountants

Walton Lodge Hillcliffe Road
Walton
Warrington
WA4 6NU

5 October 2017

ICAEW

The Annex, Walton Lodge, Hillcliffe Road
Walton, Warrington, WA4 6NU

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Partners:
A. Lennon
A. F. Harrison
J. P. Rigby

MLR Networks Ltd

Statement of financial position
31 January 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	68,601		42,972	
			68,601		42,972
Current assets					
Stocks		73,013		146,526	
Debtors	7	1,156,155		1,021,278	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,571		6,195	
		1,237,739		1,173,999	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(384,331)		(373,666)	
Net current assets			853,408		800,333
Total assets less current liabilities			922,009		843,305
Provisions for liabilities			(13,237)		(8,006)
Net assets			908,772		835,299
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			907,772		834,299
Shareholders funds			908,772		835,299

For the year ending 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:
- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The notes on pages 7 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 October 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Ian Morris
Director

Company registration number: 02311887

The notes on pages 7 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

MLR Networks Ltd

Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 January 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 1 February 2015	1,000	739,302	740,302
Profit for the year		94,997	94,997
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	94,997	94,997
At 31 January 2016 and 1 February 2016	1,000	834,299	835,299
Profit for the year		73,473	73,473
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	73,473	73,473
At 31 January 2017	1,000	907,772	908,772

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is MLR Networks Limited, St. Michael's House, Hale Road, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 8XL.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 February 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 35 (2016: 35).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2017	2016
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	19,727	15,348

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 February 2016	49,557	30,438	12,450	92,445
Additions	8,621	36,735	-	45,356
At 31 January 2017	58,178	67,173	12,450	137,801
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2016	27,813	14,555	7,106	49,474
Charge for the year	11,115	7,101	1,510	19,726
At 31 January 2017	38,928	21,656	8,616	69,200
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2017	19,250	45,517	3,834	68,601
At 31 January 2016	21,744	15,883	5,344	42,971

7. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	634,638	537,921
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	579,318	537,506
Prepayments and accrued income	(59,861)	(56,082)
Other debtors	2,060	1,933
	1,156,155	1,021,278

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	9,960
Trade creditors	140,048	105,905
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	3,500	4,400
Corporation tax	12,937	11,189
Social security and other taxes	74,189	78,507
Other creditors	153,657	163,705
	384,331	373,666

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
2017				
	£	£	£	£
Mr Philip Morris	(256)	-	-	(256)
Mr Ian Morris	(2,858)	17,730	(17,500)	(2,628)
Mr Steven Wood	(141)	17,548	(17,500)	(93)
	(3,255)	35,278	(35,000)	(2,977)

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
2016				
	£	£	£	£
Mr Philip Morris	(256)	-	-	(256)
Mr Ian Morris	1,614	5,028	(9,500)	(2,858)
Mr Steven Wood	160	9,200	(9,500)	(140)
	1,518	14,228	(19,000)	(3,254)

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 February 2015.

Reconciliation of equity
No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year
No transitional adjustments were required.