# Merchant Services Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 June 2017

# **GERALD KREDITOR & CO.**

Chartered accountant Hallswelle House 1 Hallswelle Road London NW11 0DH



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# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 30 June 2017

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## **Statement of Financial Position**

#### 30 June 2017

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£
603,907
60,002 4,955 64,957
76,387
11,430
592,477
296,014
296,463
100 296,363
296,463

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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2017 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.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Financial Position (continued)

## 30 June 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 September 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Chijne Director

Company registration number: 2374162

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Hallswelle House, 1 Hallswelle Road, London, NW11 0DH.

#### 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.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 July 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

#### Income tax

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

#### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 June 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Tangible assets (continued)

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.

#### 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.

#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### 4. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost or valuation	L
At 1 July 2016	603,907
Revaluations	21,840
At 30 June 2017	625,747
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	_
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	625,747
At 30 June 2016	602.007
At 30 Julie 2016	603,907

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 30 June 2017

#### 5. Debtors

	Other debtors	2017 £ 51,478	2016 £ 60,002
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Corporation tax Other creditors	2017 £ 29,893 9,803 3,755 44,823 88,274	2016 £ 24,784 9,843 681 41,079 76,387
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	00,274	70,307
	Bank loans and overdrafts	2017 £ 292,222	2016 £ 296,014

#### 8. Transition to FRS 102

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

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.