

Registered number
04692353

MULSYS LIMITED

Filleled Accounts

30 September 2019

MULSYS LIMITED**Registered number:** 04692353**Balance Sheet****as at 30 September 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		475,757	633,931
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2	(3,277)	(2,629)
Net current assets		<u>472,480</u>	<u>631,302</u>
Net assets		<u>472,480</u>	<u>631,302</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		111	111
Profit and loss account		472,369	631,191
Shareholders' funds		<u>472,480</u>	<u>631,302</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Prof A M Kondozi

Director

Approved by the board on 29 May 2020

MULSYS LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 September 2019

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Motor vehicles	25% wdv

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at

amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Revenue recognition

Revenues from software licences are recognised upon delivery to a customer, when there are no significant vendor obligations remaining. Where specific obligations are attached to the sale of a software licence, then the revenue is recognised when the company has right to the consideration i.e. when there obligations have been fulfilled.

Profit is taken on fixed price contracts while the contract is in progress, having regard to the total contract which has been completed at the balance sheet date. Provision is made for all foreseeable future losses.

Professional services, such as consultancy, are recognised when the service are performed.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	747	-
Taxation and social security costs	744	451
Other creditors	1,786	2,178
	<u>3,277</u>	<u>2,629</u>

3 Controlling party

Prof A M Kondo is the ultimate controlling party.

4 Other information

MULSYS LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

6 Marlyns Close

Burpham

Guilford

Surrey

GU4 7LR

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