Registration number 06766829

Hermex International Limited

Abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 31 May 2011

25/02/2012 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Independent auditors' report to Hermex International Limited under Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 6 together with the financial statements of Hermex International Limited for the year ended 31 May 2011 prepared under Section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of the directors and the auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions

Ted Bansal (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Jamen Jones
Chartered Accountants and
Registered Auditors

77 Manor Way Nortn Harrow Middlesex HA2 6BZ

23 February 2012

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Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 May 2011

		2011		2010	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,082		1,443
Current assets					
Debtors		4,022		23,707	
Cash at bank and in hand		39,109		15,022	
		43,131		38,729	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year		(82,006)		(51,098)	
Net current liabilities			(38,875)		(12,369)
Total assets less current					
liabilities			(37,793)		(10,926)
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year			(140,730)		(140,730)
Provisions for liabilities			36,654		31,047
Deficiency of assets			(141,869)		(120,609)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		100		100
Profit and loss account			(141,969)		(120,709)
Shareholders' funds	5		(141,869)		(120,609)

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) relating to small companies

The abbreviated accounts were approved by the Board on 23 February 2012 and signed on its behalf by

Peter Garland Collins

Director

Jonathan King FCCA

Director

Registration number 06766829

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2011

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total commission income made during the year and derives from the provision of foreign exchange services falling within the company's ordinary activities

1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows

Plant and machinery

25% straight line

Fixtures, fittings

and equipment

25% straight line

1.4. Segregated Funds

Under the Payment Service Regulations 2009, the company has voluntarily segregated all funds due to customers from its own accounts. The company has excluded these segregated funds from its own company accounts. Funds held on forward contracts at the balance sheet date are included within other debtors and not considered customers funds.

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2011

continued

1.5. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold,

Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable,

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

1.6. Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the Profit and Loss account.

1.7. Going concern

The directors consider the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern

2. Auditors' remuneration

	2011 £	2010 £
Auditors' remuneration - audit of the financial statements	4,500	2,500

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2011

continued

3.	Fixed assets		Tangible fixed assets £
	Cost		
	At 1 June 2010 At 31 May 2011		1,924 1,924
	Depreciation At 1 June 2010		481
	Charge for year		361
	At 31 May 2011		842
	Net book values		
	At 31 May 2011		1,082
	At 31 May 2010		1,443
4.	Share capital	2011 £	2010 £
	Authorised	*	&
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Equity Shares		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each		
5.	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2011	2010
		£	£
	Loss for the year	(21,260)	(120,709)
	Net proceeds of equity share issue		99
	Net addition to shareholders' funds	(21,260)	(120,610)
	Opening shareholders' funds	(120,609)	1
	Closing shareholders' funds	(141,869)	(120,609)

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2011

continued

6. Going concern

The company's habilities exceeded its net assets by £141,869 (2010 £120,609). The company is therefore reliant on the support of its creditors. The long term creditors have confirmed their financial support to the company. The long term creditors have confirmed that they will not be withdrawing amounts due to them for a period of two years from the balance sheet date and only when the company has surplus accumulated distributable reserves. The sole shareholder has also given an undertaking to the company to provide additional funds should the need arise. The company is confident that the need will not arise. This indicates that the company should be able to meet current liabilities as they fall due.

In the circumstances the directors consider the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern