COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07825858

MSG FOOD SERVICE LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 25 DECEMBER 2016

TUESDAY



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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 28 DECEMBER 2015 TO 25 DECEMBER 2016

CONTENTS	PAGE
Abbreviated balance sheet	1
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	2

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

25 DECEMBER 2016

		25 Dec 16		27 Dec 15	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Intangible assets			7,500		9,000
Tangible assets			133,782		164,718
			141,282		173,718
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		2,327		6,541	
Debtors		16,088		18,522	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	4,129		12,305	
·		22,544		37,368	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due v	vithin				
one year		655,176		610,115	ø.
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(632,632)		(572,747)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			(4 <u>91,350)</u>		(399,029)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			_		•
Called up equity share capital	3		2		2
Profit and loss account			(491,352)		(399,031)
DEFICIT			(491,350)		(399,029)

For the period from 28 December 2015 to 25 December 2016 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 accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

MS Grewal

Company Registration Number: 07825858

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 28 DECEMBER 2015 TO 25 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company will continue in business for the foreseeable future. The director believes that this is appropriate with his continued support.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts for goods sold during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Amortisation

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

Franchise fee

10% straight line basis

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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

Leasehold property

10% straight line basis

Fixtures and fittings

20% straight line basis

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 28 DECEMBER 2015 TO 25 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
COST At 28 December 2015 Additions	15,000	321,591 1,000	336,591 1,000
At 25 December 2016	15,000	322,591	337,591
DEPRECIATION At 28 December 2015 Charge for period At 25 December 2016	6,000 1,500 7,500	156,873 31,936 188,809	162,873 33,436 196,309
NET BOOK VALUE At 25 December 2016	7,500	133,782	141,282
At 27 December 2015	9,000	164,718	173,718

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	25 Dec 16		27 Dec 15		
		No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each		2	2	2	2
	•				