Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2020



Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

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Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of MPKJ Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The company has been dormant as defined in section 1169 of the Companies Act 2006 throughout the year. It is anticipated that the company will remain dormant for the foreseeable future.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

JL Beckwith SD Roberts DF Rogers

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors! Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the period was that of a holding company.

Results for the period

The loss for the year after taxation was £nil (2019: £nil).

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Director's responsibility statement

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 22 September 2020 and signed on behalf of the board by:

SD Roberts Director

Registered office: 124 Sloane Street London SW1X 9BW

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2020

Current assets	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Debtors	5	108	108
Net current assets		108	108
Total assets less current liabilities		108	108
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	7	108	108
Shareholders funds		108	108

The company did not trade during the current year or prior year and has not made either a profit or loss.

For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 September 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

SD Roberts Director

Company registration number: 10049888

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

2. General information

MPKJ Limited (10049888) is a company incorporated in England and Wales. The address and registered office is 124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BW. The nature of the company's operations are set out in the Directors' Report on page 1.

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.

Going concern

The directors have made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the company has sufficient resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future, a period of not less than twelve months from the date of this report. For this reason, the directors adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

Disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions available under FRS 102:

- The exemption from preparing a Statement of Cash Flows
- The exemption from disclosing key management personnel compensation

Income statement

The company is dormant as defined by section 1169 of the Companies Act 2006. The company received no income and incurred no expenditure during the current year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is possible that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

The company enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Listed investments are measured at fair value on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period, with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified in accordance with the substance of contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

4. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting practices requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

(i) Fair value of listed investments

The carrying value of listed investments are recognised in the financial statements by reference to the mark to market value of the shares held by the company at the reporting date. Revaluation gains or losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period in which they relate.

5. Debtors

•	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	108	108

6. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Financial assets	•	
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	108	108

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise listed investments.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise other creditors.

7. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	108	108	108	108
				

8. Reserves

Retained earnings - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses, less amounts distributed to shareholders.

9. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such are required to be disclosed under FRS 102.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2020

10. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate controlling party of the company is JL Beckwith, a director and majority shareholder of the company.