

Company registration number 10212567 (England and Wales)

**MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

---

# MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		Year ended 31 December 2022	Period ended 31 December 2021
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	2,980	574
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	4	16,491	18,678
Cash at bank and in hand		136,482	122,309
		152,973	140,987
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	(32,204)	(44,452)
<b>Net current assets</b>		120,769	96,535
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		123,749	97,109
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6	(16,917)	(23,917)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(604)	(144)
<b>Net assets</b>		106,228	73,048
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	7	167	192
Capital redemption reserve		25	-
Profit and loss reserves		106,036	72,856
<b>Total equity</b>		106,228	73,048

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

## **MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022***

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

T Royal  
**Director**

S Henly  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 10212567**

# MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

MN Digital Media Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Crowmeole Barn, Crowmeole Lane, Shrewsbury, United Kingdom, SY3 8AY.

#### **1.1 Reporting period**

These financial statements cover the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. The company shortened its accounting period last year from 30 June 2022 to 31 December 2021, in order to better fit its operations. The period was reported on the date range from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021. As a consequence, the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

#### **1.2 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### **1.5 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### *Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

# MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

##### 1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	Year ended 31 December 2022 Number	Period ended 31 December 2021 Number
Total	2	4

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2022	280	399	679
Additions	-	3,090	3,090
At 31 December 2022	280	3,489	3,769
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2022	46	59	105
Depreciation charged in the year	59	625	684
At 31 December 2022	105	684	789
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2022	175	2,805	2,980
At 31 December 2021	234	340	574



## MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 4 Debtors

	Year ended 31 December 2022 £	Period ended 31 December 2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	11,656	18,568
Other debtors	4,835	110
	<u>16,491</u>	<u>18,678</u>

#### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Year ended 31 December 2022 £	Period ended 31 December 2021 £
Bank loans	7,000	7,000
Trade creditors	296	703
Taxation and social security	17,267	22,752
Other creditors	7,641	13,997
	<u>32,204</u>	<u>44,452</u>

Included within bank loans is a Coronavirus Bounce Back Loan which is secured by way of government guarantee, with £7,000 (2021: £7,000) due within one year. The loan is due to be fully repaid within five years, £16,917 is due after one year.

#### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Year ended 31 December 2022 £	Period ended 31 December 2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>16,917</u>	<u>23,917</u>

Included within bank loans is a Coronavirus Bounce Back Loan which is secured by way of government backed guarantee, with £16,917 (2021: 23,917) due after one year. The loan is due to be fully repaid within five years. £7,000 is due within one year, included within bank loans.

## MN DIGITAL MEDIA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 7 Called up share capital

	Year ended 31 December 2022	Period ended 31 December 2021	Year ended 31 December 2022	Period ended 31 December 2021
	Number	Number	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares - class A of 0.001p each	12,450,000	12,450,000	125	125
Ordinary shares - class B of 0.001p each	4,216,670	6,716,670	42	67
	<u>16,666,670</u>	<u>19,166,670</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>192</u>

During the year, 2,500,000 Ordinary class B shares of 0.001p each were bought back by the company at par. Accordingly, a capital redemption reserve of £25 has been created.

Ordinary class A shares of 12,450,000 have full voting rights, full dividend rights, full rights on winding up and are non redeemable.

Ordinary class B shares of 4,216,670 have no voting rights, full dividend rights, full rights on winding up and are non redeemable.

#### 8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The parent company has charge its assets as security against borrowings. The only asset of the parent entity is the investment in this company and as such the assets of this company have been pledged. At the year end, the balance of the charge amounted to £144,525 (2021: £nil).

As at the date of approval of the financial statements, no default has occurred which would trigger the above liability, nor is one anticipated. As such, the directors consider that the fair value of this obligation is £nil and there is no recognition of a liability on the balance sheet.

#### 9 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is M N Digital Holdings Limited and its registered office is Crowmeole Barn, Crowmeole Lane, Shrewsbury, United Kingdom, SY3 8AY

During the year, M N Digital Holdings Limited became the parent entity after a transaction with the previous shareholders.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.