Registration number: 10414477

METROPHARM LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

S Amin

R P Patel

Registered office

Metro House Unit B6 Redlands

Ullswater Crescent

Coulsdon Surrey CR5 2HT

Accountants

Harmer Slater Limited

Chartered Accountants

Salatin House 19 Cedar Road

Sutton Surrey SM2 5DA

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10414477) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	4	36,480	5,760
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,195	2,241
		38,675	8,001
Current assets			
Inventories	6	281,282	277,216
Receivables	7	2,155,593	786,625
Cash at bank and in hand		418,969	105,335
		2,855,844	1,169,176
Payables: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,469,986)	(901,386)
Net current assets		385,858	267,790
Total assets less current liabilities		424,533	275,791
Provisions for liabilities		(7,199)	(1,466)
Net assets		417,334	274,325
Equity			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Retained earnings	9	417,333	274,324
Total equity		417,334	274,325

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 10414477) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

For the financial year ending 31 October 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The directors of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 25 June 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

R P Patel Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 General information

Metropharm Limited (the 'company') is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Going concern

The directors has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The functional currency of the company is considered to be pound sterling (\mathfrak{L}) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The financial statements are presented in pound sterling (\mathfrak{L}) .

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

25% straight line

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class

Software development

Amortisation method and rate

20% straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventories are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Payables

Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 10 (2018 - 4).

4 Intangible assets

	Software development £
Cost or valuation At 1 November 2018 Additions	7,200 40,200
At 31 October 2019	47,400
Amortisation At 1 November 2018 Amortisation charge	1,440 9,480
At 31 October 2019	10,920

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

4 Intangible assets (continued)		
		Software development £
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2019		36,480
At 31 October 2018		5,760
5 Property, plant and equipment		
		Office equipment £
Cost		
At 1 November 2018 Additions		2,988 935
At 31 October 2019		3,923
Depreciation		0,020
At 1 November 2018		747
Charge for the year		981
At 31 October 2019		1,728
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2019		2,195
At 31 October 2018		2,241
6 Inventories		
	2019 £	2018 £
Stock	281,282	277,216
7 Receivables		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019 (CONTINUED)

7 Receivables (continued)				
			2019	2018
			£	£
Trade receivables			2,128,445	665,207
Other receivables			10,614	107,878
Prepayments			16,534	13,540
			2,155,593	786,625
8 Payables				
•			2019	2018
			£	£
Due within one year				
Trade payables			873,618	537,050
Corporation tax			60,157	57,369
Social security and other taxes			31,054	3,105
Outstanding defined contribution pensi-	on costs		1,819	679
Other payables			1,459,431	285,480
Accrued expenses			41,850	17,703
Directors current account		****	2,057	_
			2,469,986	901,386
9 Share capital and reserves				
Allotted, called up and fully paid sha	ires			
	No.	2019 £	No.	2018 £
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	100	1	100	1

The company has one class of share capital which carries no right to fixed income.

Reserves

The retained earnings reserve represents cumulative profit or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

10 Related party transactions

At 31 October 2019, R P Patel was owed £2,057 by the company. The loan is interest free and has no fixed repayment date or repayment schedule.