

Company Registration No. 02230879 (England and Wales)

**MURGIAN (UK) LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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# **MURGIAN (UK) LIMITED**

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**MURGIAN (UK) LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2018****Company Registration No. 02230879**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		95,315		108,562	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(65,070)		(72,963)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<b>30,245</b>		<b>35,599</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	5	500,000		500,000	
Profit and loss reserves		(469,755)		(464,401)	
<b>Total equity</b>			<b>30,245</b>		<b>35,599</b>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15/08/2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr N C Dhayatker  
Director



Ms S O Murgian Hedger  
Director

**MURGIAN (UK) LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 April 2016</b>	500,000	(464,975)	35,025
<b>Year ended 31 March 2017:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	574	574
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2017</b>	500,000	(464,401)	35,599
<b>Year ended 31 March 2018:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(5,354)	(5,354)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2018</b>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>(469,755)</u>	<u>30,245</u>

# MURGIAN (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Murgian (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 37 Warren Street, London, W1T 6AD.

##### 1.1 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The validity of this assumption depends on the continued support of the parent company and directors. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if such support was withdrawn. If the company was unable to continue to trade, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, provide for further liabilities that may arise and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities. The directors and parent company have expressed their willingness to continue supporting the company for the foreseeable future and hence it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

##### 1.3 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, fittings & equipment	33% reducing balance
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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.

##### 1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

## MURGIAN (UK) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.5 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.

##### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### 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.

# MURGIAN (UK) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.6 Equity instruments

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

### 1.7 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.

### 1.8 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

**MURGIAN (UK) LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018****3 Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	2,120
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	2,120
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2018	-
At 31 March 2017	-

**4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts due to group undertakings	63,528	71,421
Other creditors	1,542	1,542
	<u>65,070</u>	<u>72,963</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

**5 Called up share capital**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000
	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>

**6 Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Goh Yong Chong.  
The auditor was Silver Levene (UK) Limited.