Company Registration No. 02751323 (England and Wales)	
THE PROPERTY MERCHANT GROUP LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	2020		2020		2019		
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	3		9,535		11,080		
Current assets							
Debtors	4	54,801		23,039			
Cash at bank and in hand		759		434			
		55,560		23,473			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,139,716)		(1,100,157)			
Net current liabilities			(1,084,156)		(1,076,684)		
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,074,601)		(1,065,604)		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	6		2		2		
Profit and loss reserves			(1,074,603)		(1,065,606)		
Total equity			(1,074,601)		(1,065,604)		

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 30 September 2020 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 June 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

J R K Bowdidge Director

Company Registration No. 02751323

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Property Merchant Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Danemore Farm, Leggs Lane, Langton Green, Kent, TN3 0RH.

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 directors have considered the effect of the Covid-19 outbreak which has not caused a significant disruption to the company's business. The directors are confident that the company can continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The balance sheet shows a deficit at the year end date, however the accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis as the company will continue to be financially supported by the directors for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

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

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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 25% Reducing balance Fixtures, fittings & equipment 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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. A mounts 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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2	Employees			
	There were no employees in the company during the year.			
			2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total			
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and Fix machinery	tures, fittings & equipment	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 October 2019	21,959	167,110	189,069
	Additions		1,659	1,659
	At 30 September 2020	21,959	168,769	190,728
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 October 2019	21,122	156,867	177,989
	Depreciation charged in the year	209	2,975	3,184
	At 30 September 2020	21,331	159,842	181,173
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 September 2020	628	8,927	9,555
	At 30 September 2019	837	10,243	11,080
4	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2020 £	2019 £
	-			
	Other debtors		2,166	3,039
	Prepayments and accrued income		52,635	20,000
			54,801	23,039

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
		2020	2019		
		£	£		
	Trade creditors	20,384	27,288		
	Other creditors	1,112,332	1,065,869		
	Accruals and deferred income	7,000	7,000		
		1,139,716	1,100,157		

Other creditors includes sums owed to directors of £866,850 (2019: £790,887) and sums owed to companies under common control of £245,482 (2019: £274,982).

6 Called up share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2

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.