Registered number: 03202078

FRENGER BUSINESS SERVICES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS FRENCH BUSINESS CENTRE LIMITED)

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

SATURDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

REGISTERED NUMBÉR: 03202078

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Note		2018 £		2017 £
		-		~
4		5,002		-
	-	5,002		
5	227,453		46	
6	396,605		-	
•	624,058		46	
7	(400,567)		-	
•		223,491		46
		228,493		46
	_	228,493		46
	_			
8		2		2
		228,491		44
		228,493		46
	5 6 7	5 227,453 6 396,605 624,058 7 (400,567)	Note £ 4	Note £ 4

REGISTERED NUMBER: 03202078

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the Statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

B Mermet Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1. General information

Frenger Business Services Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Wilberforce House, Station Road, London, NW4 4QE.

The principal activity of the company is that of business services. The company was previously dormant but commenced trading during the year.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 October 2016.

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the year in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings

- 10%-33% Straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2017 - 2).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £
Cost	
Additions	7,326
At 30 September 2018	7,326
Depreciation	
Charge for the year	2,324
At 30 September 2018	2,324
Net book value	
At 30 September 2018	5,002
At 30 September 2017	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5 .	Debtors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	216,699	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	· •	46
	Prepayments and accrued income	10,754	-
		227,453	46
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	396,605	-
		396,605	- -
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
7.		£	2017 £
7.	Trade creditors	£ 1,586	
7.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings	£ 1,586 57,096	
7.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax	£ 1,586 57,096 53,812	
7.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	£ 1,586 57,096 53,812 5,589	
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7.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	£ 1,586 57,096 53,812 5,589 177,214	
7.	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	£ 1,586 57,096 53,812 5,589 177,214 105,270	
7 . 8 .	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors	£ 1,586 57,096 53,812 5,589 177,214 105,270	
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	£ 1,586 57,096 53,812 5,589 177,214 105,270 400,567	2017
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	£ 1,586 57,096 53,812 5,589 177,214 105,270 400,567	£

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £7,546 (2017 - £Nil). At the Statement of financial position date contributions payable amounted to £Nil (2017 - £Nil).

10. Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing transactions with its parent company and other wholly owned group subsidiaries, under FRS 102, as it is itself a wholly owned subsidiary.

11. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Frenger International Limited, the ultimate parent undertaking, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is the director by virtue of her majority shareholding in the parent company.