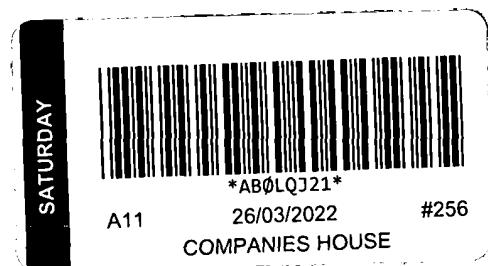


Company Registration No. 03715914 (England and Wales)

MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

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MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

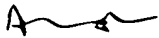
MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one year	4	15,860,714		11,864,921	
Debtors falling due within one year	4	8,732,072		8,308,150	
Cash at bank and in hand		196,829		527,748	
		<u>24,789,615</u>		<u>20,700,819</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(10,738,318)</u>		<u>(10,212,138)</u>	
Net current assets			14,051,297		10,488,681
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(9,623,253)		(6,323,896)
Net assets			<u>4,428,044</u>		<u>4,164,785</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			60		60
Profit and loss reserves			4,427,984		4,164,725
Total equity			<u>4,428,044</u>		<u>4,164,785</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 24/03/22.


 A J Marsh
 Director

MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Marsh Finance & Commercial Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Crossfield Mill, Crawford Street, Rochdale, OL16 5RS.

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.

Going concern

The director has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis. This basis of preparation assumes that the company will be able to generate sufficient cash flows from its activities to meet its liabilities as they fall due over a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements are authorised for issue.

The director A J Marsh, is also a director of Marsh Finance Limited which has provided a letter of support stating that it shall make available such funding as is necessary for Marsh Finance & Commercial Limited to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of the 30 September 2021 financial statements. Marsh Finance Limited has also confirmed the company will not be requested to make any repayment of any loans outstanding at 30 September 2021 for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the 30 September 2021 financial statements other than any repayments which can affordably be made from the company's own cash flow.

The director has also provided a letter of support stating that he shall make available such funding as is necessary for the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of the 30 September 2021 financial statements. The director has also confirmed the company will not be requested to make any repayment of any loans outstanding to him at 30 September 2021 for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the 30 September 2021 financial statements other than any repayments which can affordably be made from the company's own cash flow.

Accordingly, the director has concluded that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate.

Turnover

Turnover represents finance lease interest receivable. Interest is calculated to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment in the finance leases. Lease payments relating to the period are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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 trade 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including bank loans and other 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.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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 leased asset are consumed.

Hire purchase assets for hiring and leased assets

Assets hired to customers on hire purchase agreements are excluded from the fixed assets of the company and are reported in the statement of financial position as a debtor for the amount expected to be received from that agreement, net of future period finance charges.

MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

The company makes an estimate of the amount of revenue to recognise on its financing contracts. In making this assessment, management consider the duration of the contract, the principal value being financed and the rate of interest applicable to the agreement, all of which will vary on a lease by lease basis.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 6 for the net carrying amount of debtors.

3 Employees

The average number of persons, including directors, employed in the reporting period was nil (2020 - nil). The director was remunerated by other related companies and it is not practicable to ascertain what proportion of their emoluments relates to this company.

MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

4 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	8,611,549	8,125,075
Other debtors	-	800
	<u>8,611,549</u>	<u>8,125,875</u>
Deferred tax asset (note 7)	120,523	182,275
	<u>8,732,072</u>	<u>8,308,150</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Trade debtors	<u>15,860,714</u>	<u>11,864,921</u>
Total debtors	<u>24,592,786</u>	<u>20,173,071</u>

During the year the company acquired assets for the purpose of hiring under finance lease agreements of £13,701,661 (2020 - £8,370,222). Trade debtors represent the company's net investment in hire purchase contracts.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	6,102,204	4,545,432
Other taxation and social security	225	-
Other creditors	<u>4,635,889</u>	<u>5,666,706</u>
	<u>10,738,318</u>	<u>10,212,138</u>

The bank loans are secured by a legal charge over the finance agreements held by the company for its customers.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	<u>9,623,253</u>	<u>6,323,896</u>

The bank loans are secured by a legal charge over the finance agreements held by the company for its customers.

MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

7 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company are:

	Assets 2021 £	Assets 2020 £
Balances:		
Short term timing differences	23,288	98,909
Tax losses	97,235	83,366
	<u>120,523</u>	<u>182,275</u>
Movements in the year:		2021 £
Asset at 1 October 2020		(182,275)
Charge to profit or loss		61,752
Asset at 30 September 2021		<u>(120,523)</u>

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments, under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	77,340	77,340
Between one and five years	32,225	109,565
	<u>109,565</u>	<u>186,905</u>

9 Related party transactions

At the year end the company owed £1,370,306 (2020 - £1,568,021) to entities under common control. During the year, the company was charged rent of £77,340 (2020 - £77,340), interest of £76,059 (2020 - £86,657) and service charges of £875,604 (2020 - £707,625) from these entities, and made payments of £1,226,718 (2020 - £1,093,231) to these entities. Interest is charged at normal market rates and the balance is unsecured and has no fixed date of repayment.

At the year end the company owed £3,010,605 (2020 - £3,933,165) to the director of the company. During the year £1,750,108 (2020 - £1,110,589) was advanced to the company by the director, £2,782,739 (2020 - £1,147,413) was repaid to the director by the company and £110,071 (2020 - £138,485) of interest was payable to the director. Interest is charged on the balance owing at normal market rates and the balance is unsecured and has no fixed date of repayment.

MARSH FINANCE & COMMERCIAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

10 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 Andrew Allchin FCA.

The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.