

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED
REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2022

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COMPANIES HOUSE

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	M Rowe
Secretary	M Rowe
Company number	04765843
Registered office	1 Preston Road Wimbledon London England SW20 0SS

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

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MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Fair review of the business

Turnover for the company was £886 for the year to 31 December 2022 compared to £9,481 for the year to 31 December 2021 generating a loss after tax of (£3,006), (2021: £2,288).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The financial market in which the company operates remains challenging and the level of competition is fierce.

Going concern

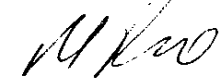
The directors have reviewed the forecasted cash-flows and profits of the company and believe that there are adequate resources available to enable the company to meet its liabilities for at least one year from the date the financial statements are signed. The preference shareholders have confirmed that they will not redeem the preference shares unless sufficient funds are available. For these reasons, the directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Key performance indicators

The company monitors its performance through the key indicators set out in the table below:

	31-Dec-22 £	31-Dec-21 £
Turnover	886	9,481
Profit/(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	(3,006)	2,288
Cash at bank and in hand	9,015	12,021

On behalf of the board



.....
M Rowe

Director

Date: 18th August 2023

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity is that of an internet-based price comparison and lead generation service across a wide range of markets. The company is no longer actively trading but receives a small amount of residual income from past sales.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

M Rowe

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 4.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial instruments

The directors and management are constantly reviewing the objectives of the business operations to identify areas where they can reduce the level of financial risk without impacting on performance.

The company does not have any foreign currency dealings or hedge arrangements.

The company does provide credit terms to its customers. The majority of these have been major providers such as banks, insurance and energy companies which are not expected to be in danger of default. The company also extends credit to a number of smaller product brokers. The directors are mindful of the potential impact of the economic downturn on those brokers and the risk of default from any falling into financial difficulties. The directors will seek to ensure that any potential risk of default is limited to the smallest extent possible.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

On behalf of the board



M Rowe

Director

Date: 18th August 2023

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have 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 directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are 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 directors are 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. They are 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.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	2	886	9,481
Cost of sales		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		886	9,481
Administrative expenses		(3,892)	(7,193)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit/(loss)	5	(3,006)	2,288
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) before taxation		(3,006)	2,288
Taxation	7	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	16	(3,006)	2,288
		<hr/>	<hr/>

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

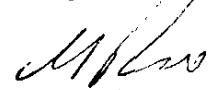
	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	8	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	9	-	-	-	-
Investments	10	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Current assets					
Debtors	12	12,283	12,283	12,283	12,283
Cash at bank and in hand		9,015	12,021	12,021	12,021
		21,298	24,304	24,304	24,304
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(6,501)	(6,501)	(6,501)	(6,501)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		14,797	17,803	17,803	17,803
Total assets less current liabilities		39,797	42,803	42,803	42,803
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15	-	-	-	-
Share premium account	16	-	-	-	-
Profit and loss reserves	16	39,797	42,803	42,803	42,803
Total equity		39,797	42,803	42,803	42,803

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and 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.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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 18th August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



M Rowe
Director

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	-	-	40,514	40,514
Year ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,289	2,289
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	42,803	42,803
Year ended 31 December 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year (including £1 rounding)	-	-	(3,006)	(3,006)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2022	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

MoneyExpert Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Preston Road, Wimbledon, London, England, SW20 0SS.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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.

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.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

Preparation of group accounts

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

MoneyExpert Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of MoneyExpert Holdings Limited and the results of MoneyExpert Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of MoneyExpert Holdings Limited which are available from Companies House.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the forecasted cash flows and profits of the company and believe that there are adequate resources available to enable the company to meet its liabilities for at least one year from the date the financial statements are signed. The main preference shareholders within the parent company MoneyExpert Holdings Limited have confirmed that they will not redeem the preference shares unless sufficient funds are available. For these reasons, the directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Turnover

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

Click based revenues

Click based revenues and associated costs are recognised in the period that the lead is invoiced, cash backs are provided to customers on completion of certain product ranges. Cash backs are shown as a cost of sale and recognised on a previous claims profile basis.

Brokerage commissions

Brokerage commissions are recognised at the point of completion of the transaction with the customer.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	17-33% per annum
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% per annum

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.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

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 amounts owed by fellow group companies, trade and other 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

Financial assets 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.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies 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.

Equity instruments

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

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 period.

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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are expected to be recovered in the foreseeable future.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

2 Turnover

The analysis of turnover by class of business and the geographical analysis of turnover have not been given as in the opinion of the directors such disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Management	1	1
Administration, sales & customer service	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	-	-
Social security costs	-	-
Pension costs	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

4 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5 Operating profit

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-
Operating lease charges	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(3,006)	2,288
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%	-	-
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	-
Effect of change in unprovided deferred tax	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	-
Disposal	-
	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	-
Amortisation charged for the year	-
On disposal	-
	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>

The amortisation of goodwill for the year is included within administrative expenses.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Depreciation charged in the year	-	-	-
On disposal	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2021	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

10 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	12	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2022 & 31 December 2022	<u>25,000</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	<u>25,000</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>25,000</u>

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

11 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
MoneyExpert Insurance Services Limited	1 Preston Road Wimbledon London England SW20 0SS	FCA registration holder to 30 June 2017	Ordinary	100.00	

12 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-
Other debtors	12,283	14,282
Prepayments and accrued income	-	-
	<u>12,283</u>	<u>14,282</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	-	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-
Other taxation and social security	-	-
Other creditors	6,501	6,501
Accruals and deferred income	-	-
	<u>6,501</u>	<u>6,501</u>

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022	2021
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	-	-

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

15 Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 (2019: 1) Ordinary shares of 10p each	-	-

16 Reserves

Share premium

Consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

17 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:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	-	-
Between one and five years	-	-
	-	-

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

18 Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions throughout the year.

19 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

At 31 December 2022	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Transferred on disposal £
M Rowe - Loan account	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Transferred on disposal £
M Rowe - Loan account	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

No interest is charged on these accounts and there are no set repayment terms.

The opening balances were the maximum overdrawn positions on the accounts during the year.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

20 Parent company and controlling party

House and Home Care Holdings Limited is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by MoneyExpert Holdings Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is the estate of N D Warr.

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover		
Sales of goods	886	9,481
Cost of sales		
Direct costs	-	-
Gross profit	886	9,481
Administrative expenses	(3,892)	(7,193)
Operating profit/(loss)	(3,006)	2,288
Interest payable and similar expenses		
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts	-	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(3,006)	2,288

MONEYEXPERT LIMITED

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	-	-
Social security costs	-	-
Staff pension costs defined contribution	-	-
Directors' remuneration	-	-
Rent re operating leases	-	-
Rates and water	-	-
Training and recruitment fees	-	-
Cleaning	-	-
Power, light and heat	-	-
Property repairs and maintenance	-	-
Insurance	-	1,671
Computer running costs	-	-
Licences and insurance	-	-
Motor running expenses	-	-
Travelling expenses	-	-
Professional fees (tax computations and filings)	2,000	2,000
Subscriptions	-	-
Legal fees	-	-
Consultancy fees	-	-
Accountancy	1,500	3,050
Bank charges	392	472
Bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Advertising and marketing	-	-
Hosting fees	-	-
Compliance	-	-
Data feed	-	-
Telecommunications	-	-
Entertaining	-	-
Sundry expenses	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,892	7,193
