Registered number: 04886995

# MEREDITH BROWN ASSOCIATES LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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# MEREDITH BROWN ASSOCIATES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:04886995

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		7,425		2,926
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	217,884		103,225	
Current asset investments	7	236,416		207,735	
Bank & cash balances	_	519,441		386,995	
		973,741	_	697,955	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(268,978)		(110,626)	
Net current assets	_		704,763		587,329
Total assets less current liabilities			712,188	_	590,255
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		-		(49,167)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11		(1,411)		(556)
Net assets		=	710,777	=	540,532
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		150		150
Profit and loss account			710,627		540,382
		_	710,777	_	540,532

## MEREDITH BROWN ASSOCIATES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:04886995

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The directors consider 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 the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 14 September 2022.

#### A Brown

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1. General information

Meredith Brown Associates Limited is a private limited company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered address is Salisbury House, London Wall, London, EC2M 5QQ.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is £ sterling.

The principal activity of the Company was that of an employment agent.

#### 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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Turnover is recognised when all terms of the engagement and contracts are satisfied with no recourse.

#### 2.3 Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill - 10

#### 2.4 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

S/Term Leasehold Property - Over remaining lease term

Fixtures & fittings - 25% reducing balance

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each reporting date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

#### 2.6 Basic financial instruments

The Company only enters into transactions that result in basic financial instruments such as trade and

other debtors, trade and other creditors, cash at bank and in hand, loans to/from related parties.

Trade debtors, other debtors and loans to related parties are recognised initially at the transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade creditors, other creditors and loans from related parties are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade and other debtors, and loans to related parties.

Interest bearing borrowings, such bank loans, classified as basic financial instruments are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Thereafter they are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

#### 2.7 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

#### 2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

#### 2.11 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The company contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge

represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

#### 2.12 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the reporting date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the reporting date.

#### 2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### 2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 (2021 - 8).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

### 4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	18,861
At 31 March 2022	18,861
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2021	18,861
At 31 March 2022	18,861
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2021	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5.	Tangible fixed assets			
		S/Term		
		Leasehold	Fixtures &	
		Property	fittings	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2021	2,347	19,102	21,449
	Additions	-	5,683	5,683
	Disposals	(2,347)	-	(2,347)
	At 31 March 2022		24,785	24,785
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2021	2,347	16,176	18,523
	Charge for the year on owned assets	· -	1,184	1,184
	Disposals	(2,347)	, -	(2,347)
	At 31 March 2022		17,360	17,360
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	7,425	7,425
	At 31 March 2021		2,926	2,926
6.	Debtors			
			2022	2021
			£	£
	Trade debtors		198,058	89,227
	Other debtors		5,290	180
	Prepayments and accrued income		14,536	13,818
			217,884	103,225
7.	Current asset investments			
			2022	2021
			£	£
	Unlisted investments		236,416	207,735

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	-	833
	Trade creditors	46,248	17,078
	Other taxation and social security	130,177	42,254
	Other creditors	406	9,536
	Accruals and deferred income	92,147	40,925
		268,978	110,626
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
٠.	ordators. Amounts family due after more than one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans		49,167
10.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Bank loans	_	833
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
	Bank loans		40.467
	Bank loans		49,167 
			50,000
11.	Deferred taxation		
			2022
			£
	At beginning of year		(556)
	Charged to profit or loss		(855)
	At end of year		(1,411)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

11.	Deferred taxation (continued)		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(1,411)	(556)
12.	Share capital		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	150 (2021 - 150) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	150	150

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.