

**Company registration number: 07182913**

**Merdale Fruits Ltd**

**Unaudited filleted financial statements**

**31 March 2020**

# **Merdale Fruits Ltd**

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## **Merdale Fruits Ltd**

### **Directors and other information**

<b>Directors</b>	Mr Alan Keith Smith	
	Mrs Susan Mary Smith	
	Mr Steven George Hill	(Appointed 1 May 2020)
	Mrs Emma Louise Hill	(Appointed 1 May 2020)
<b>Company number</b>	07182913	
<b>Registered office</b>	100 High Street	
	Whitstable	
	Kent	
	England	
	CT5 1AT	
<b>Business address</b>	12 Riverdale Road	
	Canterbury	
	Kent	
	England	
	CT1 1DH	
<b>Accountants</b>	The Bubb Sherwin Partnership Ltd	
	100 High Street	
	Whitstable	
	Kent	
	CT5 1AZ	

## **Merdale Fruits Ltd**

### **Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Merdale Fruits Ltd Year ended 31 March 2020**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Merdale Fruits Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants , we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.accaglobal.com/en/member/professional-standards/rules-standards/acca-rulebook.html>.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Merdale Fruits Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Merdale Fruits Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Merdale Fruits Ltd as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at [http://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA\\_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf](http://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf). To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Merdale Fruits Ltd and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Merdale Fruits Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Merdale Fruits Ltd. You consider that Merdale Fruits Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Merdale Fruits Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

The Bubb Sherwin Partnership Ltd

Chartered Certified Accountants

100 High Street

Whitstable

Kent

CT5 1AZ

23 October 2020

**Merdale Fruits Ltd****Statement of financial position****31 March 2020**

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4	-		20,000	
Tangible assets	5	88,016		91,313	
		<u>          </u>	88,016	<u>          </u>	111,313
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	34,260		32,802	
Cash at bank and in hand		551,689		575,504	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
		585,949		608,306	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	( 311,309)		( 326,815)	
		<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			274,640		281,491
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			362,656		392,804
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			( 7,616)		( 5,791)
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Net assets</b>			355,040		387,013
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			354,940		386,913
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			355,040		387,013
			<u>          </u>		<u>          </u>

For the year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Directors responsibilities:

- 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.



In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 October 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Alan Keith Smith Mrs Susan Mary Smith

Director Director

Company registration number: 07182913

# **Merdale Fruits Ltd**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2020**

### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 100 High Street, Whitstable, Kent, England, CT5 1AT.

### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The Triennial review 2017 amendments to the standard have been early adopted.

### **3. Accounting policies**

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the



company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

## **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	10 % straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Tangible assets**

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25 % reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

## 4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020</b>	200,000	200,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 April 2019	180,000	180,000
Charge for the year	20,000	20,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	200,000	200,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2019	20,000	20,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 5. Tangible assets

	Freehold and leasehold properties £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 April 2019	116,052	132,594	550	26,350	275,546
Additions	-	23,869	-	4,000	27,869
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>116,052</b>	<b>156,463</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>30,350</b>	<b>303,415</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 2019	63,260	106,152	453	14,368	184,233
Charge for the year	14,563	12,583	24	3,996	31,166
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>77,823</b>	<b>118,735</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>18,364</b>	<b>215,399</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>	<b>38,229</b>	<b>37,728</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>11,986</b>	<b>88,016</b>
At 31 March 2019	52,792	26,442	97	11,982	91,313

## 6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	15,855	22,323
Other debtors	18,405	10,479
	<b>34,260</b>	<b>32,802</b>

## 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	51,928	53,335
Corporation tax	-	5,908
Other creditors	259,381	267,572
	<b>311,309</b>	<b>326,815</b>

## 8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

Mr A and Mrs S Smith are directors and the shareholders of the company. At the year end the company owed the directors £252,097 (31 March 2019 - £261,302 ) represented by a credit balance on their joint directors' loan account.

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.