
MERALI DIGITAL LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

MERALI DIGITAL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07317179

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	46,908	54,316
		<u>46,908</u>	<u>54,316</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	49,424	36,505
Cash at bank and in hand	6	590,069	766,133
		<u>639,493</u>	<u>802,638</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(18,206)	(24,505)
Net current assets		<u>621,287</u>	<u>778,133</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>668,195</u>	<u>832,449</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(47,500)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(8,913)	(10,320)
		<u>(8,913)</u>	<u>(10,320)</u>
Net assets		<u>659,282</u>	<u>774,629</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		659,281	774,628
		<u>659,282</u>	<u>774,629</u>

MERALI DIGITAL LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07317179

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 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 income and retained earnings 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 by:

A Merali
Director

Date: 13 January 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

1. General information

Merali Digital Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is First Floor, Radius House, 51 Clarendon Road,

Watford, Hertfordshire, WD17 1HP.

The company's principal activity is that of website development and maintenance.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

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 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 period 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 end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Interest income

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

2.5 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 profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.6 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

2.7 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 APRIL 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	- 15% Reducing Balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% Straight Line
Office equipment	- 33.3% Straight Line

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 balance sheet 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 Balance sheet.

2.12 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 30 APRIL 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Going concern

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus the directors have reviewed the company's financial position and its ability to continue as a going concern.

Based on the current information, cash reserves and future forecasts prepared by the company the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate in the opinion of the directors.

2.14 Job retention scheme

The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) income is recognised under the accrual model.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 11 (2021 - 14).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2021	97,230	14,545	80,297	192,072
Additions	-	-	3,771	3,771
At 30 April 2022	97,230	14,545	84,068	195,843
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2021	46,475	14,483	76,798	137,756
Charge for the year on owned assets	7,613	62	3,504	11,179
At 30 April 2022	54,088	14,545	80,302	148,935
Net book value				
At 30 April 2022	43,142	-	3,766	46,908
At 30 April 2021	50,755	62	3,499	54,316

MERALI DIGITAL LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

5. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	44,785	30,338
Other debtors	2,899	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,740	6,167
	<u>49,424</u>	<u>36,505</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	590,069	766,133
	<u>590,069</u>	<u>766,133</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	-	2,500
Trade creditors	30	30
Corporation tax	-	2,830
Other taxation and social security	12,217	11,292
Other creditors	960	769
Accruals and deferred income	4,999	7,084
	<u>18,206</u>	<u>24,505</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	-	47,500
	<u>-</u>	<u>47,500</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	-	2,500
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	-	10,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	-	37,500
	<u>-</u>	<u>37,500</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>50,000</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	(10,320)
Charged to profit or loss	1,407
At end of year	<u><u>(8,913)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(8,913)	(10,320)
	<u><u>(8,913)</u></u>	<u><u>(10,320)</u></u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022**

11. Pension commitments

The Company also 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 £51,428 (2021 - £33,479).

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.