

# MGC London Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 30 November 2021

The Numbersmith Limited  
10 Cheyne Walk  
Northampton  
Northamptonshire  
NN1 5PT

# **MGC London Limited**

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# **MGC London Limited**

## **Company Information**

**Directors** Miss Gabriella Nassif  
Mr Miguel Arquero Dominguez

**Registered office** Great Western Studios  
Studio 203  
65 Alfred Road  
London  
W2 5EU

**Accountants** The Numbersmith Limited  
10 Cheyne Walk  
Northampton  
Northamptonshire  
NN1 5PT

# MGC London Limited

(Registration number: 10483734)

## Abridged Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	1,184	1,076
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors		64,725	59,507
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>147,365</u>	<u>195,802</u>
		212,090	255,309
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>(74,829)</u>	<u>(67,446)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>137,261</u>	<u>187,863</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		138,445	188,939
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		<u>(105,000)</u>	<u>(150,000)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>33,445</u></u>	<u><u>38,939</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>33,444</u>	<u>38,938</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>33,445</u></u>	<u><u>38,939</u></u>

For the financial year ending 30 November 2021 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and the option to not file the profit and loss account has been taken.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Profit and Loss Account and an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 14 December 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

**MGC London Limited**

**(Registration number: 10483734)**

**Abridged Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2021**

.....  
Miss Gabriella Nassif  
Director

.....  
Mr Miguel Arquero Dominguez  
Director

# **MGC London Limited**

## **Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2021**

### **1 General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Great Western Studios

Studio 203

65 Alfred Road

London

W2 5EU

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 14 December 2021.

### **2 Accounting policies**

#### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

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

#### **Statement of compliance**

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis of preparation**

These abridged financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

## **MGC London Limited**

### **Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2021**

#### **Judgements**

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' best judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be appropriate.

Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### **Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

#### **Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

## **MGC London Limited**

### **Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2021**

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
Office equipment	25% straight line

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **Borrowings**



## **MGC London Limited**

### **Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2021**

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

## MGC London Limited

### Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2021

#### Financial instruments

##### **Classification**

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments such as loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method; Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, such as the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

#### **3 Staff numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 5 (2020 - 5).

#### **4 Profit before tax**

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation expense	629	820

# MGC London Limited

## Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 November 2021

### 5 Tangible assets

	<b>Furniture, fittings and equipment £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>		
At 1 December 2020	3,280	3,280
Additions	737	737
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 November 2021	4,017	4,017
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 December 2020	2,204	2,204
Charge for the year	629	629
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 November 2021	2,833	2,833
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 30 November 2021	1,184	1,184
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 November 2020	1,076	1,076
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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.