COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05306821

Melbourne Commercial Company Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

31 March 2017

BRUCE ROBERTS & CO LIMITED
Chartered Accountants and Business Advisers
18 Ruabon Road
Wrexham
LL13 7PB

Melbourne Commercial Company Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

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Melbourne Commercial Company Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors	Mr G A Asher Mr R Thomas
Company secretary	Mr G A Asher
Registered office	18 Ruabon Road WREXHAM LL13 7SH
Accountants	BRUCE ROBERTS & CO LIMITED Chartered Accountants and Business Advisers 18 Ruabon Road Wrexham LL13 7PB
Bankers	Lloyd's TSB Sapphire West 550 Streetsbrook Road Solihull Birmingham B91 1QY

Melbourne Commercial Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets				
Investment properties	**8**		**545,000**	535,000
Current assets				
Debtors	**9**	**40,722**		41,829
Investment	**10**	**17,315**		16,462
Cash at bank and in hand		**68,914**		40,054
		126,951		98,345
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**11**	**(275,089)**		(267,504)
Net current liabilities			**(148,138)**	(169,159)
Total assets less current liabilities			**396,862**	365,841
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**(16,364)**	(15,225)
Net assets			**380,498**	350,616
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**2**	2
Profit and loss account			**380,496**	350,614
Members funds			**380,498**	350,616

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 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 income statement has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2017 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 .

Melbourne Commercial Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 June 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr G A Asher

Director

Company registration number: 05306821

Melbourne Commercial Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
At 1 April 2015 (as previously reported)	2	279,112	279,114
Effects of changes in accounting policies	–	81,434	81,434
At 1 April 2015 (restated)	2	360,546	360,548
Loss for the year		(9,932)	(9,932)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	(9,932)	(9,932)
At 31 March 2016	2	350,615	**350,617**
Profit for the year		29,881	**29,881**
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	29,881	**29,881**
At 31 March 2017	2	380,496	**380,498**

Melbourne Commercial Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 18 Ruabon Road, WREXHAM, LL13 7SH.

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 the Republic of Ireland'.

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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company accounting policies.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents net sales, after credits and discounts, of services and property and rental of property, including vehicles, plant and machinery, excluding Value Added Tax.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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 that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, and is recognised in respect of investment property that is measured at fair value in accordance with Section 16 requirements and therefore any increase or decrease in the fair value of the investment property is matched with a corresponding provision for deferred tax.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	15% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investment properties are stated on the balance sheet at their fair value and any changes to such value is reflected in the profit and loss account. This is a change to previous policy where changes in value were taken to the statement of total recognised gains or losses, and reflected a movement on the revaluation reserve, now incorporated within the profit and loss account.

Current asset investments are stated at fair value, with any changes to value reflecting through the profit and loss account.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

The following assets and liabilities within the accounts are classified as financial instruments - trade debtors, trade creditors and directors loans. Directors loans (being repayable upon demand), trade debtors and trade creditors, are measured at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If such evidence is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to Nil (2016: Nil).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Fair value adjustments to investment property	**(10,000)**	–

6. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	**7,617**	3,165
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**1,139**	14,251
Tax on profit	**8,756**	17,416

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings
	£
Cost	
At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	**513**
Depreciation	
At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	**513**
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	**–**

8. Investment properties

	Investment Properties	
	£	
Cost		
At 1 April 2016	**535,000**	
Revaluations	**10,000**	
At 31 March 2017	**545,000**	
Impairment		
At 1 Apr 2016 and 31 Mar 2017	**–**	
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2017	**545,000**	
At 31 March 2016	535,000	

The land and buildings were informally valued in 2017 at the open market value disclosed in the accounts of £545,000. Miners Park was valued on behalf of the company, by Mr G Asher, an officer of the company, having due regard to property and rental values in the immediate locality and general prevailing market conditions, and a recent insurance valuation.

Davy Way was also informally valued on behalf of the company by Mr Asher, again having due regard to property and rental values in the immediate locality and general prevailing market conditions.

9. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	**593**	1,700
Other debtors	**40,129**	40,129
	40,722	41,829

10. Investment

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current asset available for sale investments (at fair value)	**17,315**	16,462

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	**–**	123
Corporation tax	**7,616**	3,165
Social security and other taxes	**2,238**	2,119
Other creditors	**265,235**	262,097
	275,089	267,504

12. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

The directors operate a loan account with the company. At the beginning of the period the balance owed to them by the company was £256,814 (2016 £256,814) and at the end of the period the balance owed to them was £256,814 (2016 £256,814).

13. Related party transactions

Various freehold property was leased to Mectec Engineering Limited at a charge of £10,000 in the year (2016 - £14,000). The directors of the company also control Mectec Engineering Limited. At the year end, Mectec Engineering Limited owed the company £0 (2016 - £0). The company also operated an intercompany loan account with Mectec Engineering Limited, and at the year end the balance owed by Mectec Engineering Limited was £40,129(2016 - £40,129).

14. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

	1 April 2015			**31 March 2016**		
	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	539,872	–	539,872	535,000	–	535,000
Current assets	121,723	–	121,723	98,345	–	98,345
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(284,438)	–	(284,438)	(267,504)	–	(267,504)
Net current liabilities	(162,715)	–	(162,715)	(169,159)	–	(169,159)
Total assets less current liabilities	377,157	–	377,157	365,841	–	365,841
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(34,985)	–	(34,985)	–	–	–
Provisions	(974)	–	(974)	–	(15,225)	(15,225)
Net assets	341,198	–	341,198	365,841	(15,225)	350,616
Capital and reserves	355,237	–	355,237	365,841	(15,225)	350,616

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

	Year ended 31 March 2016		
	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)
	£	£	£
Turnover	16,691	–	16,691
Cost of sales	(283)	–	(283)
Gross profit	16,408	–	16,408
Administrative expenses	(5,455)	–	(5,455)
Operating profit	10,953	–	10,953
Loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,888)	–	(2,888)
Other interest receivable and similar income	1	–	1
Interest payable and similar expenses	(582)	–	(582)
Tax on profit	(2,191)	(15,225)	(17,416)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	5,293	(15,225)	(9,932)

The reserves for the year ended 31 March 2016 have decreased by £15,225 due to the introduction of a deferred tax provision relating to the changes in value of the investment property which is measured at fair value in accordance with section 16 requirements.

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.