
Financial statements

MFP Technology Services (UK) Ltd

For the year ended: 31 December 2018

Company registration number: 02453476



MFP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES (UK) LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02453476

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets			
Stocks	5	158,904	378,106
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	722,312	772,486
Cash at bank and in hand	7	171,720	272,144
		<u>1,052,936</u>	<u>1,422,736</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(850,518)	(1,025,410)
Net current assets		<u>202,418</u>	<u>397,326</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>202,418</u>	<u>397,326</u>
Net assets		<u>202,418</u>	<u>397,326</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		192,418	387,326
		<u>202,418</u>	<u>397,326</u>

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:


S Nickel
Director

Date: August 9, 2019

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

MFP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES (UK) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

The entity is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated in England. The registered office is Unit 39 Stretford Motorway Estate, Trafford Park, Manchester, M32 0ZH.

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 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.3 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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.

2.5 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 charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 20-33% reducing balance
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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 the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.11 Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2017 - 8).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2018	108,654
At 31 December 2018	108,654
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2018	108,654
At 31 December 2018	108,654
Net book value	
At 31 December 2018	-
At 31 December 2017	-

5. Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	158,904	378,106

6. Debtors

2018 £	2017 £
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. Debtors (continued)

Trade debtors	74,983	173,994
Amounts owed by group undertakings	572,492	572,492
Other debtors	16,809	8,379
Prepayments and accrued income	6,057	8,413
Tax recoverable	27,862	-
Deferred taxation	24,109	9,208
	722,312	772,486

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	171,720	272,144
	171,720	272,144

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	42,370	30,769
Amounts owed to group undertakings	699,690	858,222
Corporation tax	-	27,862
Other taxation and social security	9,142	6,231
Accruals and deferred income	99,316	102,326
	850,518	1,025,410

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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9. Deferred taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
At beginning of year	9,208	8,318
Charged to profit or loss	14,901	890
At end of year	24,109	9,208

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	504	651
Tax losses carried forward	13,093	-
Short term timing differences	10,512	8,557
	24,109	9,208

10. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
10,000 (2017 - 10,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	10,000	10,000

11. Related party transactions

No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under Financial Reporting Standard 102.

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 33 and consequently has not disclosed details of transactions with fellow subsidiary entities.

12. Controlling party

The parent company undertaking of the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member is Global Source LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The registered address is 65 Trap Falls Road, Shelton, CT 06484, USA.

MFP TECHNOLOGY SERVICES (UK) LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

13. Auditors' information

The directors have opted not to include the profit and loss account in accordance with section 444(5A) of Companies Act 2006 and therefore have not included the auditors' report. The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 was unqualified. The senior statutory auditor was Jason Mitchell and the auditor was MHA MacIntyre Hudson LLP.