Company Registration No. NI025937 (Northern Ireland)

MELMOR LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

MELMOR LIMITED

CONTENTS

MELMOR LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Current assets					
Stocks		**643,929**		643,929	
Debtors	**2**	**21,595**		18,816	
Cash at bank and in hand		**256,570**		308,788	
		922,094		971,533	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**3**	**(12,396)**		(41,439)	
Net current assets			**909,698**		930,094
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**4**		**246,100**		246,100
Capital redemption reserve			**115,435**		115,435
Profit and loss reserves			**548,163**		568,559
Total equity			**909,698**		930,094

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 March 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D.B.S. Isherwood
Director

Company Registration No. NI025937

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Melmor Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 4th Floor Donegall House, 7 Donegall Sq North, Belfast, BT1 5GB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 are the first financial statements of Melmor Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.3 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Corporation tax recoverable	**5,099**	-
Other debtors	**16,496**	18,816
	21,595	18,816

3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	**588**	1,367
Corporation tax	**-**	27,691
Other creditors	**11,808**	12,381
	12,396	41,439

4 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
246,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	**246,000**	246,000
100 'A' Ordinary Shares of £1 each	**100**	100
	246,100	246,100

5 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Dr R I Peters Gallagher OBE FCA.
The auditor was Moore Stephens (NI) LLP.

6 Related party transactions

During the year the company sold goods to R. Sinclair Limited, a company in which Mr P.A. Sinclair is the company secretary, of £nil (2016: £217,318). During the year the company purchased goods from R. Sinclair Limited of £nil (2016: £135,250). The balance outstanding at the year end in respect of all the above transactions was £Nil (2016: £Nil).

Included in administrative expenses is £3,000 (2016: £3,000) for bookkeeping services provided by Fiona Isherwood, the wife of Mr D.B.S. Isherwood, a director of Melmor Limited.

During the year Triberg Limited, a company which Mr. D.B.S Isherwood is also a director, paid expenses of £1,452 (2016 - £1,297) on behalf of Melmor Limited. The balance outstanding at the year end was £nil (2016: £nil).