

Company Registration No. 01633050 (England and Wales)

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PM+M Solutions for Business LLP
Chartered Accountants
New Century House
Greenbank Technology Park
Challenge Way
Blackburn
Lancashire
BB1 5QB

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

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MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		164,479		162,204
Tangible assets	4		178,764		233,283
			<u>343,243</u>		<u>395,487</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		618,934		536,252	
Debtors	5	3,492,111		2,249,561	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,396,733		1,659,808	
		<u>6,507,778</u>		<u>4,445,621</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(4,512,200)</u>		<u>(2,587,909)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>1,995,578</u>		<u>1,857,712</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,338,821</u>		<u>2,253,199</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(144,508)</u>		<u>(501,191)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(29,372)</u>		<u>(26,288)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>2,164,941</u></u>		<u><u>1,725,720</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			160		160
Profit and loss reserves	8		2,164,781		1,725,560
Total equity			<u><u>2,164,941</u></u>		<u><u>1,725,720</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 June 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J Terry

Director

Company Registration No. 01633050

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Meesons A. I. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cardea House, Sidings Business Park, Skipton, North Yorkshire, BD23 1TB.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

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, rebated, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Research and development expenditure

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives of 5 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Development costs	20% straight line
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1.5 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 recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Office Equipment	20% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.7 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 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company 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 and investments in ordinary shares.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year,) including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, 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, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequent at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 Taxation

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

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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.

1.15 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of Comprehensive income 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.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 Foreign exchange

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 transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs.' All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income.'

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	36	33
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MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Intangible fixed assets		Development costs					
		£					
Cost							
At 1 April 2021		179,138					
Additions		10,741					
At 31 March 2022		<u>189,879</u>					
Amortisation and impairment							
At 1 April 2021		16,934					
Amortisation charged for the year		8,466					
At 31 March 2022		<u>25,400</u>					
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2022		<u>164,479</u>					
At 31 March 2021		<u>162,204</u>					
4 Tangible fixed assets		Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost							
At 1 April 2021		10,840	82,052	96,144	225,353	28,209	442,598
Additions		-	-	24,054	-	1,550	25,604
Disposals		-	-	(18,548)	-	-	(18,548)
At 31 March 2022		<u>10,840</u>	<u>82,052</u>	<u>101,650</u>	<u>225,353</u>	<u>29,759</u>	<u>449,654</u>
Depreciation and impairment							
At 1 April 2021		5,299	34,555	58,126	90,239	21,096	209,315
Depreciation charged in the year		1,385	11,874	15,802	44,588	2,592	76,241
Eliminated in respect of disposals		-	-	(14,666)	-	-	(14,666)
At 31 March 2022		<u>6,684</u>	<u>46,429</u>	<u>59,262</u>	<u>134,827</u>	<u>23,688</u>	<u>270,890</u>
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2022		<u>4,156</u>	<u>35,623</u>	<u>42,388</u>	<u>90,526</u>	<u>6,071</u>	<u>178,764</u>
At 31 March 2021		<u>5,541</u>	<u>47,497</u>	<u>38,018</u>	<u>135,114</u>	<u>7,113</u>	<u>233,283</u>

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5 Debtors	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	2,399,088	1,112,022
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	388,291	523,217
Amounts owed by group undertakings	545,295	545,295
Derivative financial instruments	285	-
Other debtors	5,275	7,215
Prepayments and accrued income	153,877	61,812
	<u>3,492,111</u>	<u>2,249,561</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	100,000	50,000
Obligations under finance leases	21,508	24,251
Payments received on account	706,535	446,686
Trade creditors	787,403	571,956
Corporation tax	372,137	169,414
Other taxation and social security	235,399	229,768
Derivative financial instruments	-	19,193
Other creditors	344,258	52,355
Accruals and deferred income	1,944,960	1,024,286
	<u>4,512,200</u>	<u>2,587,909</u>

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Coronavirus Business Interruption Loans of £215,990 (2021 - £500,000) are secured by way of a debenture over the assets of the company. Partial guarantee is also provided by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

An overdraft facility is secured against the assets of the company by a fixed and floating charge dated May 2008.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	115,990	450,000
Obligations under finance leases	28,518	51,191
	<u>144,508</u>	<u>501,191</u>

MEESONS A. I. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (Continued)

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Coronavirus Business Interruption Loans of £215,990 (2021 - £500,000) are secured by way of a debenture over the assets of the company. Partial guarantee is also provided by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

8 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

The profit and loss account reserve represents cumulative profits and losses made by the company to date less dividends distributed to shareholders.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has entered into forward currency contracts as at 31 March 2022 to buy €297,000 (2021: €600,000).

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
	228,368	206,344
	<u>228,368</u>	<u>206,344</u>

11 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Meesons Futures Limited and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by FRS 102 Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with the parent company or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

The company leases a property from a company connected through common ownership. During the year the company was charged rent of £16,000 (2021: £16,000). At the year end there was £nil (2021: £nil) balance owed to/(from) the company.

12 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company are Meesons Holdings Limited and Meesons Futures Limited respectively. Both companies are incorporated in England and Wales.

The company is ultimately controlled by the director, Mr J Terry, who owns 100% of the issued share capital of Meesons Futures Limited.

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.