

Company registration number 03092455 (England and Wales)

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		16,513		18,106
Current assets					
Debtors	5	4,979		1,581	
Cash at bank and in hand		68,244		28,859	
		<u>73,223</u>		<u>30,440</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(110,831)</u>		<u>(121,213)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(37,608)</u>		<u>(90,773)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(21,095)</u>		<u>(72,667)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(988)</u>		<u>(876)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(22,083)</u>		<u>(73,543)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	68,000		68,000	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(90,083)</u>		<u>(141,543)</u>	
Total equity			<u>(22,083)</u>		<u>(73,543)</u>

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

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 30 June 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 7 March 2023

T J Waygood (Chairman)
Director

Company Registration No. 03092455

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2020	68,000	(179,399)	(111,399)
Year ended 30 June 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	37,856	37,856
Balance at 30 June 2021	68,000	(141,543)	(73,543)
Year ended 30 June 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	51,460	51,460
Balance at 30 June 2022	68,000	(90,083)	(22,083)

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

MTravel-Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Church Farm, Ardeley, Stevenage, Herts, SG2 7AH.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The directors have assessed the impact of Covid-19 which is not considered either to be an adjusting event in respect of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022, nor of such significance to the company's operations that there are any material matters to disclose in relation to it. Naturally, the directors will be assessing the short, mid and long term impacts of Covid-19 as part of their wider strategy planning, however at this point they do not consider that issues stemming from the Covid-19 outbreak alter their assessment of the company as a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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 contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable and this occurs when the associated event takes places.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication of impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised through the profit and loss account.

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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 machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% 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 is credited or charged to profit or loss.

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).

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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 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.

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 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.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	5	5

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	120,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	120,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2022	-
At 30 June 2021	-

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 July 2021	49,366	7,658	10,750	67,774
	Additions	-	1,560	-	1,560
	At 30 June 2022	49,366	9,218	10,750	69,334
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 July 2021	37,556	4,054	8,058	49,668
	Depreciation charged in the year	1,929	705	519	3,153
	At 30 June 2022	39,485	4,759	8,577	52,821
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 June 2022	9,881	4,459	2,173	16,513
	At 30 June 2021	11,810	3,604	2,692	18,106
5	Debtors			2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			3,579	-
	Other debtors			1,400	1,581
				4,979	1,581
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2022	2021
				£	£
	Trade creditors			3,059	248
	Corporation tax			11,958	2,825
	Other taxation and social security			25,338	16,671
	Other creditors			70,476	101,469
				110,831	121,213

MTRAVEL-SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

7	Called up share capital		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	30,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	30,000	30,000
	380,000 Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	38,000	38,000
		<u>68,000</u>	<u>68,000</u>
		<u><u>68,000</u></u>	<u><u>68,000</u></u>

8 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed Church Farm Ardeley CIC £996 (2021: £Nil) and TJW Rural Enterprises Ltd £39,699 (2021: £90,354).

There are no terms relating to the repayment of capital or the payment of interest.

9 Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party throughout the year was T J Waygood, the director.

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.