

**Company Registration No. 00257489 (England and Wales)**

**EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD

## CONTENTS

---

	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

---

# **EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018**

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	160,365	209,647
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		198,994	279,291
Debtors	4	635,541	889,781
Cash at bank and in hand		22,026	28,720
		<u>856,561</u>	<u>1,197,792</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(1,606,320)</u>	<u>(1,224,713)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(749,759)</u>	<u>(26,921)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(589,394)</u>	<u>182,726</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	6	1	1
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(589,395)</u>	<u>182,725</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>(589,394)</u>	<u>182,726</u>

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

For the financial period ended 30 November 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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 period 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Murphy  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 00257489**

# EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

EFG European Furniture Group Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit N2, Haydock Cross, Kilbuck Lane, Haydock, St Helens, Merseyside, WA11 9UX.

#### 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

Since the balance sheet date the company has made significant reductions in annual administrative expenses and has secured increased revenue from both new and existing companies. This, together with the increased finance facility of £800k have allowed the company to continue to operate since the year end and projections demonstrate that the company will continue to operate and meet its debts as they fall due for the foreseeable future. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the sale of office furniture products prior to the balance sheet date net of VAT.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Showroom	25% per annum on a straight line basis
Short leasehold land and buildings	2% per annum on a straight line basis
Plant and equipment	10% - 33% per annum on a reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% per annum on a straight line basis

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.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

# EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

---

### 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.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stock and work in progress is stated at lower of cost and net realisable value.

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.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### 1.8 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.

# EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### **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.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 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.

# EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **1.12 Retirement benefits**

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

#### **1.13 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 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 leased asset are consumed.

# EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 26 (2017 - 26).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2018	79,702	459,006	538,708
Additions	-	1,150	1,150
	<u>79,702</u>	<u>460,156</u>	<u>539,858</u>
At 30 November 2018	79,702	460,156	539,858
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2018	65,751	263,310	329,061
Depreciation charged in the period	12,899	37,533	50,432
	<u>78,650</u>	<u>300,843</u>	<u>379,493</u>
At 30 November 2018	78,650	300,843	379,493
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 November 2018	<u>1,052</u>	<u>159,313</u>	<u>160,365</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>13,951</u>	<u>195,696</u>	<u>209,647</u>

### 4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	541,868	817,635
Other debtors	93,673	72,146
	<u>635,541</u>	<u>889,781</u>



# EFG EUROPEAN FURNITURE GROUP LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	245,075	267,109
Trade creditors	920,836	842,290
Taxation and social security	138,528	91,641
Other creditors	301,881	23,673
	<u>1,606,320</u>	<u>1,224,713</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge on the assets of the company.

Included in other creditors are hire purchase contracts amounting to £Nil (2017 - £7,420) which are secured on the assets to which they relate.

**6 Called up share capital**

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

**7 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:

	2018	2017
	£	£
	623,450	1,439,260
	<u>623,450</u>	<u>1,439,260</u>

**8 Parent company**

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Hage Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

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.