RSN.UK LIMITED Financial Statements 31st December 2016

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GARRATTS WOLVERHAMPTON LIMITED

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
29 Waterloo Road
Wolverhampton
West Midlands
WV1 4DJ

Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2016

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors

Mr. G. Riedel

Mr. S. McGraw

Registered Office

Lakeside House

3 Trentham Office Village Trentham Lakes South

Stoke-On-Trent Staffordshire ST4 8GH

Auditor

Garratts Wolverhampton Limited

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

29 Waterloo Road Wolverhampton West Midlands WV1 4DJ

Bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc

74 Kilburn High Road

London NW6 4HU

Statement of Financial Position

31st December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7	604,068	630,556
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Current assets			
Stocks	8	378,294	263,296
Debtors	9	316,364	413,370
Cash at bank and in hand		497,545	281,014
•		1,192,203	957,680
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	300,086	337,391
Net current assets		892,117	620,289
Total assets less current liabilities		1,496,185	1,250,845
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		6,710	6,710
Net assets		1,489,475	1,244,135
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		40	40
Profit and loss account		1,489,435	1,244,095
Member funds		1,489,475	1,244,135

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22nd February 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Directo

Company registration number: 01418281

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31st December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lakeside House, 3 Trentham Office Village, Trentham Lakes South, Stoke-On-Trent, Staffordshire, ST4 8GH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is determined by the directors and not an independent valuer and is based on the changes in value of similar properties in the surrounding area.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

This is in accordance with FRS 102 section 16 which, unlike the Companies Act 2006, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view and to ensure compliance with FRS 102 section 2.

Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Management also concludes that the company has complied with applicable legislation, except that it has departed from a particular requirement of the applicable legislation to achieve a fair presentation.

There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal. There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop the investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the preparation of the financial statements, management makes certain judgements and estimates that impact the financial statements. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the carrying value of assets and liabilities of the company as at 31 December 2016 are discussed below:-

Investment Property

Determining the fair value of the investment property each year end requires significant management judgements and estimates. The policy for fair value measurement are detailed in note 3.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Income tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property

4% straight line

Equipment

- 8.3% - 33.3% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

20% straight line

Retail website

25% straight line

Investment property

- Measured at fair value each balance sheet date

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2016

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution plans (continued)

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	4,320	4,320

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 11 (2015: 10).

6. Profit before taxation

7. Tangible assets

	Freehold	F	ixtures and	Retail	Investment	
	property	Equipment	fittings	website	property	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 Jan 2016	428,160	328,394	26,259	29,042	.285,440	1,097,295
Additions		14,565		7,507		22,072
At 31 Dec 2016	428,160	342,959	26,259	36,549	285,440	1,119,367
Depreciation						
At 1 Jan 2016	139,866	286,742	13,987	26,144		466,739
Charge for the						
year	17,126	23,213	5,251	2,970	_	48,560
At 31 Dec 2016	156,992	309,955	19,238	29,114		515,299
Councing amount						<u> </u>
Carrying amount	271,168	33 004	7.021	7 /25	285,440	604.069
At 31 Dec 2016	211,100	33,004	7,021	7,435	200,440	604,068
At 31 Dec 2015	288,294	41,652	12,272	2,898	285,440	630,556
						

The investment property is measured at fair value each year end. The fair value of the investment property at the year end amounted to £285,440 (2015: £285,440).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2016

8. Stocks

		2016 £	2015 £
	Goods for resale and consumables	378,294	263,296
9.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Trade debtors	289,954	382,961
	Other debtors	26,410	30,409
		316,364	413,370
10.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade creditors	37,600	52,840
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,295	2,493
	Corporation tax	12,862	32,619
	Social security and other taxes	171,578	173,067
	Other creditors	67,751	76,372
		300,086	337,391

11. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2016	2015
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,801	4,065
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	25,620	14,254
	27,421	18,319

12. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 22nd February 2017 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was John Hitchen, for and on behalf of Garratts Wolverhampton Limited.

13. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year there were no advances, credits or guarantees to directors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2016

14. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of G. Riedel, a director of the company, during the current and previous year.

The company buys stock and services, on normal commercial terms, from Tiroler Glashutte GmbH, its holding company. The value of such purchases during the year ended 31st December 2016 was £1,187,129 (2015: £1,157,544). In addition the holding company provided book-keeping and ordering services at a cost of £39,994 (2015: £33,047). At the end of the year the balance due to Tiroler Glashutte GmbH was £2,261 (2015: £1,560).

The company also trades on normal commercial terms with Bayerische Glaswerke GmbH, a division of Riedel Glassworks. Purchases during the year from this company totalled £176,476 (2015: £88,922). In addition the company provided book-keeping services at a cost of £19,442 (2015: £13,009). At the year end the balance due from Bayerische Glaswerke GmbH was £829 (2014: £548).

At the year end the balance due to F.X.Nacthmann Bleikristallwerke GmbH, a company owned by Tiroler Glashutte GmbH, its holding company was £8,971 (2015: £1,762).

15. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tiroler Glashutte GmbH, an Austrian company of which Mr. G. Riedel, a director, is principal shareholder and controls the company.

16. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st January 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2016

16. Transition to FRS 102 (continued)

Reconciliation of equity

	1st January 2015 As			31st December 2015 As		
	previously stated £	Effect of F transition £	RS 102 (as restated)	previously stated £	Effect of F transition £	RS 102 (as restated)
Fixed assets Current assets Creditors: amounts falling due within one	582,034 794,791	81,826 -	663,860 794,791	537,312 957,680	93,244 -	630,556 957,680
year	(372,782)		(372,782)	(337,391)		(337,391)
Net current assets	422,009		422,009	620,289		620,289
Total assets less current liabilities	1,004,043	81,826	1,085,869	1,157,601	93,244	1,250,845
Creditors: amounts falling due after more						
than one year	(30,269)	_	(30,269)	<u> </u>	_	
Provisions	(10,664)		(10,664)	(6,710)		(6,710)
Net assets	963,110	81,826	1,044,936	1,150,891	93,244	1,244,135
Capital and						
reserves	963,110	81,826	1,044,936	1,150,891	93,244	1,244,135

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

	Year ended 31st December 2015 As previously Effect of FRS 102 (as		
	stated	transition	restated)
	£	£	£
Turnover	2,704,549	_	2,704,549
Cost of sales	(1,275,096)		(1,275,096)
Gross profit	1,429,453	_	1,429,453
Distribution costs	(403,614)	_	(403,614)
Administrative expenses	(848,994)	11,418	(837,576)
Other operating income	60,670		60,670
Operating profit	237,515	11,418	248,933
Other interest receivable and similar income	124	_	124
Interest payable and similar expenses	(524)	_	(524)
Tax on profit	(49,334)		(49,334)
Profit for the financial year	187,781	11,418	199,199

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31st December 2016

16. Transition to FRS 102 (continued)

Investment Property

FRS 102 requires property to be classified as investment property where the property is held for rental return or capital appreciation rather than for use within the business. This has resulted in the company reclassifying its property previously recognised as freehold property to mixed use of both freehold properties and investment property on transition to FRS 102 at 1 January 2015. FRS 102 requires investment property to be carried at fair value at each balance sheet date with deferred tax recognised on the uplift of fair value above cost of the property. The fair value uplift was £81,826 to fair value of £285,440 at 1 January 2015 with no deferred tax liability recognised on this uplift. The fair value uplift in total was £93,244 to fair value of £285,440 at 31 December 2016 with a total of no deferred tax liability recognised on this uplift.