**Financial Statements** 

for the Year Ended 31 December 2016



A21

26/08/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE

# Contents of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

# Company Information for the year ended 31 December 2016

Directors:

J Kaneria
D Kaneria
S Snow
K J Kaneria

Secretary: J Kaneria

Registered office: 4 Horizon Point

Swallowdale Lane Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire HP2 7FZ

**Registered number:** 02567156 (England and Wales)

Auditors: Haines Watts

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Sterling House 177-181 Farnham Road

Slough Berkshire SL1 4XP

### PICCADILLY GREETINGS GROUP LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 02567156)

### Balance Sheet 31 December 2016

	Notes	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Fixed assets		_	_	_	_
Tangible assets	4		2,647,338		2,728,679
Current assets					
Stocks		741,737		381,295	
Debtors	5	764,512		503,633	
Cash in hand		348		115,297	
		1,506,597		1,000,225	
Creditors		• •			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	775,939		342,023	
Net current assets			730,658		658,202
Total assets less current liabilities			3,377,996		3,386,881
Provisions for liabilities			71,588		80,853
Net assets			3,306,408		3,306,028
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Retained earnings	8		3,306,308		3,305,928
Shareholders' funds			3,306,408		3,306,028

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on signed on its behalf by:

8 8 2017 and were

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

### 1. Statutory information

Piccadilly Greetings Group Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

### 2. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest pound.

### Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services, supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Revenue is recognised at the point goods are despatched to the customers.

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the 'following bases:

L/Term Leasehold Property

50 years straight line

Plant & machinery

- 25% reducing balance/ 33% straight line

### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2016

### 2. Accounting policies - continued

### Going concern

The Directors have identified no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

### Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates in determining the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities. Management makes assumptions of the effects of uncertain future events on those assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The management's estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and expectation of future events and are reviewed periodically. This disclosure excludes uncertainty over future events and judgement in respect of measuring financial instruments. There are no further significant judgements or estimates.

#### Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the company's cash management.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

### 3. Employees and directors

The average number of employees during the year was 58.

### 4. Tangible fixed assets

	Long	Plant and	
	leasehold	machinery	Totals
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	2,811,167	2,179,597	4,990,764
Additions	-	62,194	62,194
Disposals	· •	(165,160)	(165,160)
At 31 December 2016	2,811,167	2,076,631	4,887,798
Depreciation		-	
At 1 January 2016	445,270	1,816,815	2,262,085
Charge for year	40,223	103,312	143,535
Eliminated on disposal		(165,160)	(165,160)
At 31 December 2016	485,493	1,754,967	2,240,460
Net book value	-		
At 31 December 2016	2,325,674	321,664	2,647,338
At 31 December 2015	2,365,897	362,782	2,728,679

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2016

5.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2016	2015
		£	£
	Trade debtors	527,985	381,088
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	98,610	23,124
	Other debtors	137,917	99,421
		764,512	503,633
		<del></del>	<del></del>
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	333,033	33,361
	Trade creditors	311,446	230,704
	Taxation and social security	122,960	66,208
	Other creditors	8,500	11,750
		775,939	342,023

The bank overdraft is secured by way of a first legal mortgage dated 24 June 2004 over Unit 4, Horizon Point, Hemel Hempstead.

### 7. Called up share capital

	Number:	Class:	Nominal	2016	2015
	100	Ordinary	value: £1	£ 100	£ 100
	100	Ordinary	ΣI	====	====
8.	Reserves				
					Retained
					earnings £
	At 1 January	2016			3,305,928
	Profit for the	year			380
	At 31 Decem	ber 2016			3,306,308

### 9. Disclosure under Section 444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006

The Auditors' Report was unqualified.

Michael Davidson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Haines Watts

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 31 December 2016

### 10. Related party transactions

8 . . . .

The company is under the control of the Directors on a daily basis.

During the year the company sold goods and services in the sum of £148,775 (2015: £99,295) to a fellow subsidiary. At the year end £52,530 (2015: £23,124) was due to the company.

During the year management charges were made to the fellow subsidiary for £79,380 (£2015: £nil). At the year end £38,400 (2015: £nil) was due to the company. There was also a loan of £60,000 outstanding at the year end to the fellow subsidiary (2015: £nil), which is an informal loan and repayable on demand.

During the year the company also sold goods and services in the sum of £100,430 (2015: £63,384) to another fellow subsidiary, and made purchases of £265 (2015: £nil). At the year end £7,680 (2015: £nil) was due to the company.

During the year dividends of £nil (2015: £300,000) were paid to the parent company.

### 11. Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Floret Holdings Limited, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands.

### 12. First year adoption

The company has adopted FRS 102 Section 1A for the period ended 31 December 2016, with the date of transition therefore being 1 January 2015.

On transition management have considered the effect of any changes in accounting treatment from UK GAAP to FRS 102 Section 1A for this company but do not consider there to be any material changes that would warrant restatement of the comparative financials.

On transition we reviewed the holiday pay accrual. A review of the calculations identified that any adjustment for holiday pay accruals for the current and prior year would not be material, therefore no adjustment has been made in respect of this.

The terms of the intercompany loans were also reviewed and the treatment under FRS 102 Section 1A was deemed to be appropriate on the basis the loans are short-term and repayable on demand.

A review of issues under transition to FRS 102 Section 1A has not resulted in any changes to the financials in the current or comparative year.