

Company Registration No. 02987472 (England and Wales)

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 8

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		354,117		235,215
Current assets					
Stocks		915,856		802,475	
Debtors	4	1,000,352		1,123,742	
Cash at bank and in hand		38,985		21,103	
		<u>1,955,193</u>		<u>1,947,320</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,022,448)</u>		<u>(1,952,767)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			932,745		(5,447)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,286,862</u>		<u>229,768</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(2,403,573)		(608,095)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(38,073)</u>		<u>(5,765)</u>
Net liabilities			<u><u>(1,154,784)</u></u>		<u><u>(384,092)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(1,155,784)</u>		<u>(385,092)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(1,154,784)</u></u>		<u><u>(384,092)</u></u>

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

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 1 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Andrea Macchione
Director

Company Registration No. 02987472

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Marasu's Petits Fours Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 8, Powergate Business Park, Volt Avenue, London, NW10 6PW.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Following the year end date, the ongoing outbreak of Covid-19 has impacted the business. Despite the fact that the management took appropriate measures to mitigate the relevant implications (payables extension, PAYE and VAT deferrals etc.) to the minimum, the impact of Covid-19 resulted in short term cash deficit which was met by financial support from the parent company.

After careful consideration of forecast cash flows and expected trading performance in addition to the post balance sheet transactions, the directors believe that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements using existing working capital and ongoing financial support from the parent company. The directors have therefore concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis for the preparation of these financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

1.4 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over 4 years
Plant and machinery	10% per annum of cost
Fixtures and fittings	25% per annum of cost
Computer and office equipment	20% per annum of cost

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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).

1.6 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents deferred tax.

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.

1.10 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.

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 85 (2018 - 73).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Computer and office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	502,489	1,444,055	109,859	-	2,056,403
Additions	90,096	57,729	7,067	29,642	184,534
At 31 December 2019	592,585	1,501,784	116,926	29,642	2,240,937
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2019	495,559	1,215,770	109,859	-	1,821,188
Depreciation charged in the year	16,481	46,762	333	2,056	65,632
At 31 December 2019	512,040	1,262,532	110,192	2,056	1,886,820
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2019	80,545	239,252	6,734	27,586	354,117
At 31 December 2018	6,930	228,285	-	-	235,215

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	854,834	849,892
Other debtors	145,518	146,510
	<u>1,000,352</u>	<u>996,402</u>

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	127,340
	<u>-</u>	<u>127,340</u>
Total debtors	<u>1,000,352</u>	<u>1,123,742</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans	-	24,376
Trade creditors	327,476	971,639
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	314,031
Taxation and social security	65,554	61,330
Other creditors	629,418	581,391
	<u>1,022,448</u>	<u>1,952,767</u>

Included within other creditors is an amount of £433,642 (2018: £437,535) which is secured.

The bank loan and overdraft are secured by fixed and floating charges over all the company's assets, together with an unlimited inter-company guarantee.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,102,903	291,448
Other creditors	300,670	316,647
	<u>2,403,573</u>	<u>608,095</u>

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

(Continued)

Included within other creditors is an amount of £4,711 (2018: £20,688) which is secured.

Included within other creditors is a director's current account balance of £295,959 (2018: £295,959) which is secured against the company.

The bank loan is secured by fixed and floating charges over all the company's assets, together with an unlimited inter-company guarantee.

7 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was qualified and the auditor reported as follows:

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8 Audit report information

(Continued)

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Marasu's Petits Fours Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise , the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for qualified opinion

We were appointed as auditors of the company after 31 December 2018 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical stock at the beginning of the year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning stock quantities held at 31 December 2018. Since the opening stock enters into the determination of the financial performance, we were unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect of the loss for the year reported in the profit and loss account.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

The senior statutory auditor was Donal Peter O'Connell.
The auditor was Shaw Gibbs Limited.

9 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:

2019	2018
£	£
1,569,870	1,830,333
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

MARASU'S PETITS FOURS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

10 Events after the reporting date

The implications of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, especially in light of going concern, have been discussed in the relevant accounting policy. As noted in the relevant policy, the directors believe that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements using existing working capital and ongoing financial support from the parent company.

The directors consider the Covid-19 outbreak to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event due to the worldwide spread of the virus, together with the corresponding economic impact and public health measures, occurring after the balance sheet date, rather than reflecting events or conditions in place as at 31 December 2019.

11 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with other group companies which are wholly owned within the group.

12 Directors' transactions

Included in other creditors due after more than one year is an amount of £295,959 (2018: £295,959) owed to the director as at the year end date.

13 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Prestat Group Ltd and its registered office is Unit 8 Powergate Business Park, Volt Avenue, London, NW10 6PW. The largest group for which accounts are prepared is that headed by Gruppo Illy S.p.A. The smallest group for which accounts are prepared is that headed by Polo del Gusto. Copies of the ultimate holding company's financial statements can be obtained by writing to Gruppo Illy S.p.A., via Della Mercede 11 – Roma 00187.

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.