Company Registration No. 03247459

Coq d'Argent Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 September 2022

Coq d'Argent Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022

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Officers and professional advisers

Directors

D A L Gunewardena (Resigned 22nd September 2022)
D M Loewi
G E Cox (Appointed 17th October 2023)
M A Welden (Appointed 17th October 2023)

Registered Office

16-18 Kirby Street
London
EC1N 8TS
United Kingdom

Auditor

BDO LLP
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU
United Kingdom

Banker

HSBC Bank plc
8 Canada Square
London
E14 5HQ

Solicitor

CMS CMNO LLP
Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street
London
EC4N 6AF

Coq d'Argent Limited

Strategic report

Strategic Report
This strategic report has been prepared in accordance with S14C of the Companies Act.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the company is the operation of the Coq d'Argent restaurant at No. 1 Poultry, London.

Business Review

The directors consider the results for the period to be satisfactory in light of challenging market conditions.

The directors consider Turnover and EBITDAM (earnings before interest, taxation, management fees, depreciation, amortisation, exceptional items, and goodwill) as the key performance indicators for the company. Turnover increased to £6,155,000 in 2022 from £4,723,000 in 2021. EBITDAM has increased from £1,342,000 in 2021 to £1,663,000 in 2022.

The reconciliation between EBITDAM and profit/(loss) before tax is shown below:

Reconciliation between EBITDAM and profit/(loss) before tax

	Year ended 30 September 2022 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000
EBITDAM	1,663	1,342
Management Fees	(405)	(281)
Depreciation	(191)	(180)
Exceptional Items	20	2
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,087	883

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company follows the mitigating activities of its parent company, CGL Restaurant Holdings Limited, to manage the principal risks and uncertainties, arising from both internal and external factors that could impact the company's performance. The risks below are discussed in its parent company's financial statements which are publicly available.

- Economic and market risk;
- Operational efficiency and cost control;
- Financing and treasury;
- Major operational risk; and
- Major health and safety risks.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf on 28 March 2024.

G E Cox
Director

Coq d'Argent Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year and to the date of this report, were as follows:

D A L Gunewardena (Resigned 22nd September 2022)
D M Loewi
G E Cox (Appointed 17th October 2023)
M A Welden (Appointed 17th October 2023)

Results and Dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 10 and shows a profit before taxation for the period of £1,087,000 (2021: profit before taxation of £883,000). The directors did not recommend payment of a dividend in the year (2021: £nil).

Going concern basis

During the year the company made an operating profit before exceptional costs of £1,067,000 (2021: £881,000). The balance sheet showed net current assets before intercompany funding of £10,740,000 (2021: £8,960,000).

The company is party to funding arrangements covering various entities within the Bresand Leisure Limited group. The company has provided a cross-guarantee to this banking group and so is bound by the covenant requirements of the banking group as a whole.

In assessing the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022, the directors have taken into consideration detailed cash flow forecasts for the business within the wider banking group and the forecast compliance with bank covenants, which are set at a banking group level covering a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Cashflow forecasts have been prepared based on a range of scenarios.

The forecasts for the banking group indicate that the group has sufficient liquidity to realise its assets and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months, and that the banking covenant (based on minimum liquidity) will be met for that period. The current trading performance of the group, which shows EBITDA slightly ahead of forecasts, provides comfort to the Directors in their forecasts.

As part of the assessment of the going concern principal, management have prepared a number of sensitivities to the forecasts to determine the risks to the liquidity of the group. In each scenario, except the most extreme, the group has means available to it to manage its cashflows, such that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its covenants, realise its assets and meet its liabilities as they fall due. In only the most extreme case involving a prolonged reduction in sales, which it does not regard as reasonably likely based on the recent performance of the group, would the group require additional liquidity. Should this need arise the business has the ability within the current facility agreement to provide additional liquidity necessary, such that the covenants remain achieved. Based on discussions the Board have had with shareholders of the group and the recent commitment from the new investors, they are confident any short-term funding required would be made available, however is not currently needed.

Based on the forecasts prepared and the downside scenarios modelled in the directors view the risk of default of bank facilities, and therefore inability to meet liabilities as they fall due, has not been considered a reasonably likely one and so the level of uncertainty is not considered material. Given the above and the current trading performance of the group, the directors are satisfied preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' indemnities

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Post balance sheet events

On Tuesday 17th October 2023 the CGL Restaurant Holdings Group as well as Madison Restaurant Ltd, The German Gymnasium Ltd, D&D Nova Ltd and D&D Hudson Yards LLC were acquired by Bresand Leisure Limited as part of a prepacked arrangement. The former ultimate owner, Panther Partners Limited was placed into administration. All other entities formerly owned by Panther Partners remained solvent. There has been no impact upon trade creditors or employees as part of the transaction. Bresand Leisure Limited is a holding company set up by Calveton, Breal and Beechbrook and used to acquire the group. As part of the transaction senior debt held by the former group was refinanced with the term date extended until September 2027 and with cash interest payments until 31-March 2025 deferred. Additional investment was also put in via new secured investor loan notes for the amount of £9.2m. The new structure and financing arrangements have allowed the group to focus on maximising operational effectiveness, rationalising the cost base of the group, including closing sites which are not offering a meaningful return, and making the most of opportunities as they arise.

Directors' statements as to disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the Directors' report are listed above and on page 1.

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

BDO LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint them as auditor will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

G E Cox
Director
28 March 2024

Coq d'Argent Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland." Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COQ D'ARGENT LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of its profit 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..

We have audited the financial statements of Coq d'Argent Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 September 2022 which comprise Profit and loss account, Statement of income and retained earnings, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Company and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance;
- Obtaining and understanding of the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We considered the significant laws and regulations to be the applicable accounting framework, UK tax legislation and Companies Act 2006.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of correspondence with tax authorities for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation;

Fraud

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
  - Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be management overide of controls and manual journal postings to revenue.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Testing a sample of journal entries throughout the year, which met a defined risk criteria, by agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Testing a sample of journal entries posted to revenue for any unusual journals or unusual user postings;
- Assessing significant estimates made by management for bias by challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates and judgements including, impairment testing, measurement of provisions and going concern.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:
Mark RA Edwards
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Mark RA Edwards (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, UK

Date – 03 April 2024

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Coq d'Argent Limited

Profit and loss account
For the year ended 30 September 2022

	Notes	Year ended 30 September 2022 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000
Turnover	3	6,155	4,723
Cost of sales		(4,771)	(3,648)
Gross profit/(loss)		1,384	1,075
Administrative expenses		(317)	(516)
Other income	4	-	322
Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items	4	1,067	881
Exceptional items	7	20	2
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		1,087	883
Tax on profit	8	(197)	(162)
Profit/(Loss) after taxation		890	721

There were no recognised gains or losses during the current year and prior period other than the profit/(loss) for the financial year. Accordingly no Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

Statement of income and retained earnings

For the year ended 30 September 2022

Profit and loss account	Year ended 30 September 2022 £'000
As at 1 October 2021	8,776
Profit for the financial year	890
As at 30 September 2022	9,666

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Coq d'Argent Limited

Balance Sheet
As at 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	732	872
		732	872
Current assets			
Stock	10	351	305
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	1,025	538
Cash at bank and in hand		10,613	9,950
		11,989	10,793
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,249)	(1,833)
Net current assets/(liabilities) before intercompany funding		10,740	8,960
Creditors: intercompany funding	13	(1,806)	(1,056)
Net current assets/(liabilities) after intercompany funding		8,934	7,904
Total assets less current liabilities		9,666	8,776
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	-	-
Provisions for deferred tax	15	-	-
Net assets/(liabilities)		9,666	8,776
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	16	-	-
Profit and loss account		9,666	8,776
		9,666	8,776

The financial statements of Coq d'Argent Limited, registered number 03247459, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 March 2024.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

G E Cox

The notes on pages 12 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 September 2022

1. Significant accounting policies

General Information

Coq d'Argent Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £000's, unless otherwise stated.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Leases and Lease incentives

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of the transition to the standard 01 April 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

Going concern

The company is party to funding arrangements covering various entities within the Bresand Leisure Limited group. The company has provided a cross-guarantee to this banking group and so is bound by the covenant requirements of the banking group as a whole.

In assessing the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022, the directors have taken into consideration detailed cash flow forecasts for the business within the wider banking group and the forecast compliance with bank covenants, which are set at a banking group level covering a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Cashflow forecasts have been prepared based on a range of scenarios.

The forecasts for the banking group indicate that the group has sufficient liquidity to realise its assets and meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months, and that the banking covenant (based on minimum liquidity) will be met for that period. The current trading performance of the group, which shows EBITDA slightly ahead of forecasts, provides comfort to the Directors in their forecasts.

Coq d'Argent Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Going concern (continued)

As part of the assessment of the going concern principal, management have prepared a number of sensitivities to the forecasts to determine the risks to the liquidity of the group. In each scenario, except the most extreme, the group has means available to it to manage its cashflows, such that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its covenants, realise its assets and meet its liabilities as they fall due. In only the most extreme case involving a prolonged reduction in sales, which it does not regard as reasonably likely based on the recent performance of the group, would the group require additional liquidity. Should this need arise the business has the ability within the current facility agreement to provide additional liquidity necessary, such that the covenants remain achieved. Based on discussions the Board have had with shareholders of the group and the recent commitment from the new investors, they are confident any short-term funding required would be made available, however is not currently needed.

Based on the forecasts prepared and the downside scenarios modelled in the directors view the risk of default of bank facilities, and therefore inability to meet liabilities as they fall due, has not been considered a reasonably likely one and so the level of uncertainty is not considered material. Given the above and the current trading performance of the group, the directors are satisfied preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

Turnover

Turnover represents sales to outside customers at invoiced amounts excluding discretionary service charge and Value Added Tax.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the products have transferred to the buyer. This will occur through the provision of restaurant services and sale of goods, and will be upon the completion of a sale to customers.

Government Grant Income

The Company recognises an unconditional government grant related to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme as Other Income when the grant becomes receivable. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised. At the period end any deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income. The group has not directly benefitted from any other forms of government assistance.

Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are those outside the normal course of business both for costs and income.

Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than investments and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are included at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	–	over the shorter of the period of the lease and 25 years
Plant and equipment	–	over 4 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	–	over 10 years

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment

Fixed assets and goodwill are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Fixed assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased, except for goodwill where impairment losses previously recognised are not reversed.

Stocks

Stocks consist of raw materials and consumables, crockery, linen and staff uniforms. Raw materials and consumables are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first-in, first-out basis.

Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities, excluding convertible debt and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (after deducting transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

Reserves

The company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Profit and loss account represents the cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustment

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company does not operate its own pension scheme. The company makes contributions to certain senior employees' personal pension schemes, which are charged to the profit and loss account as they fall due. The Group operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the plan attributable to individuals participating in the plan are independently administered and managed by The People's Pension. The amounts charged against profit represent the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Coq d'Argent Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation and deferred taxation

Corporation tax is provided on taxable profits at the current rate, using the tax rates applicable.

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 and will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

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.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In the preparation of the accounts the directors have made appropriate assessments and are of the opinion there are no critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3. Turnover

Turnover, attributable to continuing operations, is derived from the sale of food, wines, spirits, beverages and sundry items. The origin and end destination of all turnover was the United Kingdom.

Coq d'Argent Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2022

4. Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging / (crediting):

	Year ended 30 September 2022 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	13	9
Operating lease costs – property	199	269
Depreciation	191	180
Management fees	405	281
Stock recognised as an expense	1,429	1,072
Furlough Income	-	(322)

The Furlough Income above relates to the receipt of funds from the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme to partially cover payroll costs for employees registered on the scheme. Following initial compliance with the scheme there are no conditions attached to the benefit moving forwards. Amounts included have been successfully applied for and funds received.

5. Directors' remuneration

No remuneration is payable directly to the directors nor are any pension contributions payable on their behalf.

Directors are remunerated directly by D&D London Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of CGL Restaurant Holdings Limited. Of this remuneration £nil (2021: £nil) is allocated to Coq d'Argent Limited.

Coq d'Argent Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2022

6. Staff costs

	Year ended 30 September 2022 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	1,671	1,579
Social security costs	122	101
Pension costs	33	26
	1,826	1,706

The average full-time equivalent number of persons employed by the company during the year was 74 (2021: 83).

This is split by function as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2022	Year ended 30 September 2021
Management and admin	19	4
Hospitality	55	79
	74	83

7. Exceptional items

There was £20,000 of exceptional items in the year relating to refunds relating to the Royal Exchange (2021: £2,000 relating to redundancy costs from disposal of the Royal Exchange).

8. Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities

(a) Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	Year ended 30 September 2022 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000
Current tax:		
Group relief payable	214	180
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(9)	
Total current tax	205	180
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5)	1
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(1)	1
Effect of changes in tax rates	(2)	(20)
Total deferred tax	(8)	(18)
Tax charge on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities (note 8(b))	197	162

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge/(credit)

The tax assessed on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the year varies from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are reconciled below:

	Year ended 30 September 2022 £'000	Year ended 30 September 2021 £'000
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,087	883
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	207	168
Fixed asset differences	2	4
Expenses not deductible	-	-
Income not taxable	-	-
Group relief surrendered	(214)	(180)
Payment for group relief	214	180
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(10)	-
Tax rate changes	(2)	(10)
Total current tax (note 8(a))	197	162

Coq d'Argent Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2022

9. Tangible fixed assets

The net book value of tangible fixed assets of the company comprises:

	Leasehold improvements £'000	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 October 2021	2,229	757	345	3,331
Additions	4	20	27	51
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2022	2,233	777	372	3,382
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 October 2021	1,856	452	151	2,459
Provided during the year	88	71	32	191
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Impairment of fixed assets	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2022	1,944	523	183	2,650
Net book value				
At 30 September 2022	289	254	189	732
At 30 September 2021	373	305	194	872

10. Stock

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	201	157
Crockery, linen and staff uniforms	150	148
	351	305

There is no material difference between the carrying value and the replacement value of stocks.

Coq d'Argent Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2022

11. Debtors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade debtors	67	57
Other debtors	210	215
Amounts owed by group undertakings	432	11
Prepayments and accrued income	227	174
Deferred taxation (note 14)	89	81
	1,025	538

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade creditors	439	1,111
Other creditors	257	259
Other taxation and social security	220	165
Accruals and deferred income	333	298
Bank overdraft	-	-
	1,249	1,833

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (intercompany funding)

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,806	1,056

The loan from the company's parent undertaking is repayable out of the company's cash flow. The parent undertaking will only demand repayment to the extent that the company has sufficient cash to meet such repayment.

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Other creditors	-	-

Other creditors relate to landlord capital contributions which are being amortised over the life of the lease.

Coq d'Argent Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2022

15. Provisions for liabilities and charges

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Provision at start of year	81	63
Deferred tax charge to income statement for the period	8	18
	89	81

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £'000
Fixed asset timing differences	89
	89

16. Share Capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allocated, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary Shares of £1 (2021: 2 Ordinary Shares of £1)	2	2
	2	2

17. Operating lease commitments

The company leases certain land and buildings. The rents payable under these leases are subject to review at intervals specified in the lease. At 30 September 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Not later than 1 year	152	199
Later than 1 and not later than 5 years	-	47
Later than 5 years	-	-

18. Contingent liabilities

The company, together with its fellow subsidiaries, were party to an intercompany guarantee dated 11 October 2016 in favour of Santander UK Plc (as security agent for HSBC Bank Plc and Santander UK Plc) given as security for debt facilities provided to the parent undertaking and its subsidiaries. As at the balance sheet date the net amount due under these facilities was £39,275,000 (2021: £40,482,000).

Coq d'Argent Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 September 2022

19. Related party transactions

No disclosure is made of transactions with other wholly owned group undertakings as permitted by Financial Reporting Standard 102.

20. Ultimate Parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Bresand Leisure Ltd, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. CGL Restaurant Holdings Limited is the largest group into which the results of the company are consolidated. There is no ultimate controlling party. Copies of the financial statements of CGL Restaurant Holdings Limited can be obtained from 16 Kirby Street, London EC1N 8TS.

21. Post balance sheet events

On Tuesday 17th October 2023 the CGL Restaurant Holdings Group as well as Madison Restaurant Ltd, The German Gymnasium Ltd, D&D Nova Ltd and D&D Hudson Yards LLC were acquired by Bresand Leisure Limited as part of a prepacked arrangement. The former ultimate owner, Panther Partners Limited was placed into administration. All other entities formerly owned by Panther Partners remained solvent. There has been no impact upon trade creditors or employees as part of the transaction. Bresand Leisure Limited is a holding company set up by Calveton, Breal and Beechbrook and used to acquire the group. As part of the transaction senior debt held by the former group was refinanced with the term date extended until September 2027 and with cash interest payments until 31-March 2025 deferred. Additional investment was also put in via new secured investor loan notes for the amount of £9.2m. The new structure and financing arrangements have allowed the group to focus on maximising operational effectiveness, rationalising the cost base of the group, including closing sites which are not offering a meaningful return, and making the most of opportunities as they arise.