

RED HOT RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Company registration number 03430957

FILING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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RED HOT RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Douglas Smillie Sara Smillie
Company secretary	Sara Smillie
Registered number	03430957
Registered office	7 Langthorne Street Fulham London SW6 6JT
Accountants	Scott-Moncrieff Chartered Accountants 25 Bothwell Street Glasgow G2 6NL

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	4,225	3,807
Investments	7	30,000	30,000
		<u>34,225</u>	<u>33,807</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	138,198	118,018
Cash at bank and in hand		249,902	186,396
		<u>388,100</u>	<u>304,414</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(60,509)	(66,809)
Net current assets		<u>327,591</u>	<u>237,605</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>361,816</u>	<u>271,412</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(463)	(239)
		<u>(463)</u>	<u>(239)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>361,353</u></u>	<u><u>271,173</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		361,351	271,171
		<u><u>361,353</u></u>	<u><u>271,173</u></u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

As permitted by Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's statement of income and retained earnings for the year ended 30 September 2018.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Douglas Smillie
Director

Date: 8 April 2019

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

1. General information

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (GBP), as that is the currency in which the company's transactions are denominated. They comprise the financial statements of the company drawn up for the year ended 30 September 2018.

The continuing activity of Red Hot Restaurant Management Limited ('the company') is management consultancy.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. Details of the registered office can be found on the company information page of these financial statements. The company's registered number is 03430957.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Small Entities).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with Section 1A 'Small Entities' of FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors have considered a period of 12 months from the date on which these financial statements were signed and are confident that the company can continue to trade profitably and that it is correct to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Equipment, fixtures and fittings	- 15% on cost
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.9 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.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.12 Creditors

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2017 - 4).

4. Directors' remuneration

	2018	<i>2017</i>
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	9,238	<i>8,100</i>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>9,238</u>	<i><u>8,100</u></i>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5. Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	23,759	26,973
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(9)	-
	<u>23,750</u>	<u>26,973</u>
Total current tax	<u>23,750</u>	<u>26,973</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	224	(113)
	<u>224</u>	<u>(113)</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>224</u>	<u>(113)</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>23,974</u>	<u>26,860</u>
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		

There were no significant matters that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%).

RED HOT RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2017	13,336
Additions	2,114
Disposals	(4,145)
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	11,305
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Depreciation	
At 1 October 2017	9,529
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,696
Disposals	(4,145)
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	7,080
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2018	<u>4,225</u>
<i>At 30 September 2017</i>	<u><u>3,807</u></u>

7. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2017	30,000
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	<u>30,000</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

8. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	16,995	2,945
Other debtors	81,966	75,556
Prepayments and accrued income	39,237	39,517
	<u>138,198</u>	<u>118,018</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Corporation tax	23,749	26,973
Other taxation and social security	5,417	552
Other creditors	9,751	17,466
Accruals and deferred income	21,592	21,818
	<u>60,509</u>	<u>66,809</u>

10. Related party transactions

Included in other creditors are loans from directors of £7,081 (2017 - £14,778).

During the year the directors withdrew a total of £6,878 (£2017 - £38,000) from the company and £819 (2017 - £170) of expenses were paid on their behalf.

The loans are non interest bearing and they are repayable on demand.

During the year dividends of £10,000 (2017 - £10,000) were paid to the directors of the company.

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.