Company Registration Number: 03568742

Poilane Limited
Filleted Financial Statements
31st March 2018

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Statement of Financial Position

31st March 2018

		2018		2017
	Note	£	£	£
: Fixed Assets				
Tangible assets	6		652,635	761,179
Current Assets				
Stocks		29,650		24,227
Debtors	7	678,494		640,975
Cash at bank and in hand		333,782		266,132
		1,041,926		931,334
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,193,132		1,101,376
Net Current Liabilities			151,206	170,042
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			501,429	591,137
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			19,555	23,054
Net Assets			481,874	568,083

Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital			10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account			471,874	558,083
Shareholders Funds			481,874	568,083
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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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28th September 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Company registration number: 03568742

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st March 2018

1. General Information

The company's principle activities during the year were that of a bakery and restaurant.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, '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.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover represents the fair value of goods and services provided, excluding value added tax, during the year.

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.

Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st March 2018

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:

Leasehold Property

Plant & Machinery

Fixtures & Fittings

Office Equipment

- Straight line over the life of the lease
25% Straight line basis per annum
25% Straight line basis per annum
25% Straight line basis per annum

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st March 2018

3. Accounting Policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

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.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 38 (2017: 40).

5. Tax on (Loss)/Profit

Major components of tax (income)/expense

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax: UK current tax (income)/expense	(1,136)	35,116
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	(3,499)	5,289
Tax on (loss)/profit	(4,635)	40,405

Reconciliation of tax (income)/expense

The tax assessed on the (loss)/profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than (2017: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 20%).

	2018 £	2017 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(90,844)	83,436
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(17,260) 249 12,376	16,687 305 23,413
Tax on (loss)/profit	(4,635)	40,405

Poilane Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st March 2018

6.	Tangible Assets					
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1st April 2017 Additions	1,949,501	203,956 8,172	53,679 9,000	8,078 1,770	2,215,214 18,942
	At 31st March 2018	1,949,501	212,128	62,679	9,848	2,234,156
	Depreciation At 1st April 2017 Charge for the year	1,201,722 117,520	200,270 2,753	44,434 6,312	7,609 901	1,454,035 127,486
	At 31st March 2018	1,319,242	203,023	50,746	8,510	1,581,521
	Carrying amount At 31st March 2018	630,259	9,105	11,933	1,338	652,635
	At 31st March 2017	747,779	3,686	9,245	469	761,179
7.	Debtors				2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors				253,318 425,176 678,494	225,366 415,609 640,975
8.	Creditors: amounts falling	due within one y	year			
					2018 £	2017 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group under	ertakings and und	dertakings in w	hich the	137,320	131,768
	company has a participating in Corporation tax				949,955 -	831,579 35,116
	Social security and other taxe Other creditors	es			36,739	34,455
	Other creditors Other creditors				14,848 54,270	13,500 54,958
					1,193,132	1,101,376

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st March 2018

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u	Deferred Tax

10.

Deterred Tax		
The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follows:		
	2018 £	2017 £
Included in provisions	19,555	23,054
included in provisions		
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respec		
	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	19,555	23,054
Operating Leases		
The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases	s are as follows	:
	2018	2017
	£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	275,000	385,000
Later than 5 years	371,250	416,250
	646,250	801,250

11. Summary Audit Opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 28th September 2018 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Macdonald BA FCA, for and on behalf of Martlet Audit Limited.

12. Related Party Transactions

The company was under the control of A. Poilâne throughout the current and previous year.

During the year the company's immediate parent company S.A.S Poilâne provided an inter-company current account to the company. The balance outstanding at the end of the year £949,955 (2017 - £831,579). A commercial rate of interest is being applied. Interest paid during the year £1,396 (2017 - £1,369).

During the year the company purchased goods and services, on an arms' length basis, to the value of £219,038 (2017 - £199,158) from S.A.S Poilâne.

13. Controlling Party

The ultimate holding company is S.A.S A2P, a company incorporated in France. No group accounts are drawn up of which the company is a member, on the grounds that the group of companies to which the company belongs qualifies for exemption from preparing group accounts due to the fact it is small.