

Geraud Markets (UK) Limited
Annual Report
For the year ended 31 December 2018
Registered Number: 03731102



Company Information

Directors	J Auguste M Distel AMC Auguste
Company registered number	03731102
Registered office	Management Suite, Prescot Centre, Eccleston Street, Prescot, Merseyside, L34 5GA
Independent auditor	Buckle Barton Limited, Sanderson House, Station Road, Horsforth, Leeds, LS18 5NT

Contents

	Page
Company information	2
Contents	3
Directors' Report	4
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	5
Independent Auditors' Report	6-8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Financial Position	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12-22

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2018

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results and dividends

The Company has reported a loss for the year after taxation of £1,603,801 (2017: £3,142,686 (re-stated loss)). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The following Directors have served during the year and right up to the date of the signing of this report:

J Auguste
M Distel
AMC Auguste

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In forming this opinion, the Directors have considered, in particular, the twelve month period following the approval of these financial statements and the fact that the ultimate parent company has provided a letter of support confirming that it unconditionally and irrevocably provides the Company with adequate financial support, either in the form of a contribution, a loan, or another form of support, to ensure its liabilities can be settled as they fall due.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a Director at the time of approving of this Report is aware there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the Company's auditor is unaware.

Having made inquiries of fellow directors and the Company's auditors, each Director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Appointment of auditors

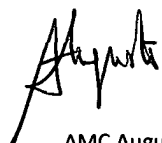
During the year, Buckle Barton Limited were appointed as auditors.

In accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act, a resolution is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting for their re-appointment as auditor of the Company.

Small companies note

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.



AMC Auguste, Director

19 December 2019

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Year ended 31 December 2018

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 GERAUD MARKETS (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Geraud Markets (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended; and
- 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 opinion on financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)). 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, 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 opinion.

Other matter

Without qualifying our opinion in respect of this point, we draw attention to the accounting policies note 2.1 to the financial statements. The financial statements of Geraud Markets (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 were audited by another auditor who disclaimed the audit opinion on the Statement of Comprehensive Income, and hence the comparative information in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity in the financial statements is considered to be unaudited.

Conclusions related to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GERAUD MARKETS (UK) LIMITED (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 director's 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 by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the company 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 set out on page 5 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GERAUD MARKETS (UK) LIMITED (continued)

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.

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

Use of the audit 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.

George Goodman FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Buckle Barton Limited, Statutory Auditor
Sanderson House
Station Road
Leeds
LS18 5NT

23 December 2019

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2018

		2018	Re-stated
	<i>Notes</i>	£	2017
			£
Turnover		293,234	498,479
Cost of sales		(101,326)	(395,070)
Gross Profit		191,907	103,409
Administrative expenses - ongoing		(1,938,978)	(2,067,117)
Administrative expenses - exceptional	6	121,821	(1,155,441)
Operating loss		(1,625,250)	(3,119,149)
Interest payable and similar expenses		(1,551)	(1,537)
Loss before tax		(1,626,801)	(3,120,686)
Tax on loss		23,000	(22,000)
Loss for the year		(1,603,801)	(3,142,686)
Other comprehensive income		(1,603,801)	(3,142,686)
Actuarial loss arising on the pension scheme	14	(6,420)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,610,221)	(3,142,686)

Further details of the prior year adjustments in 2017 are set out in note 17.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 and 2017 other than those included above in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2018

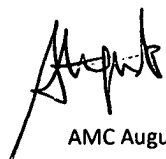
Company number: 03731102

	Notes	2018 £	Re-stated 2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	114,228	208,285
Investments	8	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		114,229	208,286
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,229,093	404,408
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>47,941</u>	<u>5,128</u>
		1,277,034	409,536
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(13,188,769)</u>	<u>(10,740,167)</u>
Net current liabilities		(11,911,735)	(10,330,631)
Total assets less current liabilities		(11,797,506)	(10,122,345)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	11	-	(23,000)
Net liabilities excluding pension liability		(11,797,506)	(10,145,345)
Pension liability	14	(113,730)	(155,670)
Net liabilities		(11,911,236)	(10,301,015)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	218,298	218,298
Profit and loss account		<u>(12,129,534)</u>	<u>(10,519,313)</u>
		(11,911,236)	(10,301,015)

Further details of the prior year adjustments in 2017 are set out in note 17.

The Company's 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 FRS102 Section 1A small entities.

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



AMC Auguste

Director

19 December 2019

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	218,298	(7,376,627)	(7,158,329)
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Loss for the year (as previously reported)	-	(2,948,521)	(2,948,521)
At 31 December 2017 (as previously reported)	218,298	(10,325,148)	(10,106,850)
Prior year adjustment (increasing the 2017 reported loss)	-	(194,165)	(194,165)
At 31 December 2017 (as re-stated)	218,298	(10,519,313)	(10,301,015)
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Loss for the year	-	(1,603,801)	(1,603,801)
Actuarial movement	-	(6,420)	(6,420)
At 31 December 2018	218,298	(12,129,534)	(11,911,236)

As a result of the prior year adjustment in 2017 (arising as a result of changes in liabilities), the loss for 2017 has increased from £2,948,521 to £3,142,686.

Further details of the prior year adjustment are set out in note 17.

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

Geraud Markets (UK) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The Registered Office is Management Suite, Prescott Centre, Eccleston Street, Prescott, Merseyside, L34 5GA.

The principal activities of the Company continued to be of market consultants and market managers as well as acting as an intermediary holding company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The Company's financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. The functional currency of the Company is sterling. Certain calculations are subject to £1 rounding differences which have not been corrected.

The audit opinion in respect of the 2017 Statement of Comprehensive Income was disclaimed and the 2017 comparative information in that respect is therefore disclaimed.

2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements and cash flow statement

The Company is a Parent Company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent Company established under the law of an EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has taken advantage of the requirements of Section 7 – Statement of Cashflows as permitted and contained within Financial Reporting Standard 102.

2.3 Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In forming this opinion, the Directors have considered, in particular, the twelve month period following the date of approval of these financial statements and the fact that the ultimate controlling party has provided a letter of support confirming that it unconditionally and irrevocably provides the Company with adequate financial support, either in the form of a contribution, loan, or other form of support, to ensure its liabilities can be settled as they fall due.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the Company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty.

The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- **Market income**

Market stall income is recognised when it falls due.

- **Rental income**

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established according to the terms of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 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.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Creditors

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 (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Pensions

Defined benefit plan

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees.

A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets at that date (if any) out of which the obligations are settled.

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with FRS102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- The increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- The cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. The cost is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a finance expense.

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits is recognised as a liability and an expense. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 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 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 Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position.

2.14 Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements, except that:

- 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;
- where there are differences between amounts that can be deducted for tax for assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities compared with the amounts that are recognised for those assets and liabilities in a business combination a deferred tax liability/(asset) shall be recognised. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of the deferred tax recognised; and
- unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. 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.

2.15 Operating leases: the Company as a lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

2.16 Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is sterling. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the local books by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size of incidence.

3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

- Claims

There is a significant degree of judgement and experience required in determining both the value and disclosure requirements surrounding these amounts and circumstances. Where appropriate, the Directors rely on the professional advice from their advisors.

4. Operating result before taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
This is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Auditor's remuneration:		
For audit services	7,500	7,500
For non-audit services	1,000	1,000
Depreciation	96,404	127,528
	<hr/>	<hr/>

5. Employees

The average number of people employed by the Company (including directors) was 30 (2017: 29).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

6. *Exceptional items*

	2018 £	2017 £
Net position	121,821	(1,155,441)
	<u>121,821</u>	<u>(1,155,441)</u>

In 2018, the exceptional items represent non-recurring adjustments to certain trade balances in the balance sheet brought forward.

In 2017, the exceptional items represent the net position of the write off/(waiver) of amounts due to and from related and group companies.

7. *Tangible fixed assets*

	Market equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At the beginning of the year	691,623	44,046	96,163	831,832
Additions	2,346	-	-	2,346
At the end of the year	<u>693,969</u>	<u>44,046</u>	<u>96,163</u>	<u>834,178</u>
Depreciation				
At the beginning of the year	529,502	37,494	56,551	623,547
Charge	66,713	1,533	28,157	96,403
At the end of the year	<u>596,215</u>	<u>39,027</u>	<u>84,708</u>	<u>719,950</u>
Net book amount				
At the end of the year	<u>97,754</u>	<u>5,019</u>	<u>11,455</u>	<u>114,228</u>
At the beginning of the year	<u>162,121</u>	<u>6,552</u>	<u>39,612</u>	<u>208,285</u>

The net book amount of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Motor vehicles	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

8. *Investments*

	2018 £	2017 £
Cost or valuation		
At the beginning and end of the year	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary is Geraud Markets Scandanavia Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales and has as its registered office: Management Suite, Prescott Centre, Eccleston Street, Prescott, Merseyside, L34 5GA. It ceased trading as at 31 December 2016 and it is the Directors' intention to get this Company struck off the Registrar of Companies in 2019.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	Re-stated 2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	68,401	-
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	1,058,836	244,311
Amounts owed by related parties	73,702	148,016
Other debtors	917	917
Prepayments and accrued income	27,237	11,164
	1,229,094	404,408

Further details of the re-statement in 2017 are set out in note 17.

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	Re-stated 2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	69,272	152,487
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	12,281,586	9,751,777
Amounts owed to related parties	293,585	282,990
Other taxation and social security	79,472	322,157
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	4,191
Other creditors	355,131	175,084
Accruals and deferred income	109,722	51,481
	13,188,769	10,740,167

Further details of the re-statement in 2017 are set out in note 17.

11. Deferred tax

	2018	2017
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	23,000	1,000
To the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(23,000)	22,000
At the end of the year	-	23,000

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balance (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Accelerated capital allowances	-	23,000
--------------------------------	---	--------

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

12. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
218,298 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>218,298</u>	<u>218,298</u>

13. Contingencies

During 2014, Geraud (UK) Limited and other entities in the UK group entered into litigation against former directors following their dismissal from the group with civil cases going before the Court in 2016 resulting in interim charging orders dated 10 November 2016 and further charging orders in January 2017. The group was successful in its litigation although the final quantum of monies to be received is dependent upon the availability of personal funds of the former directors and the final position on this is still being established. The group also made a claim from the CCU (Criminal Cases Unit) for the recovery of significant legal expenses.

The recovery of these monies is not recorded in these financial statements or those of other members in the group due to uncertainty as to the final timing and quantum of the recovery.

14. Pension deficit

The Company provides defined benefit pensions for a small number of current and former employees.

The position of members of this Citrus Pension Plan has been estimated based on the most recent formal actuarial valuation of that scheme which was 31 March 2018.

The movement in the provision during the year, and its year end position, are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
At the beginning of the year	155,670	179,850
Payments made	(48,360)	(24,180)
Actuarial valuation	6,420	-
At the end of the year	<u>113,730</u>	<u>155,670</u>

The Directors have not disclosed the full analysis required under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (Section 28) on the grounds of the time delay in obtaining such information in relation to the pension obligation.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

15. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in respect of the defined contribution scheme was as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Charge for the year to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>65,178</u>	<u>42,488</u>

16. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Financial Reporting Standard 102, Section 1A, from the requirement to disclose transactions and balances with fellow wholly owned subsidiary companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by Geraud (UK) Limited and which are publicly available.

Other related parties, which are interest free and have no fixed repayment terms, are as follows:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Nature of related party</i>	2018 £	2017 £
		<i>Year end balance</i>	<i>Year end balance</i>
The Forge Market Property Co Limited	Common control	73,702	73,702
The Forge Market Limited	Common control	(126,342)	(282,990)
Geraud Markets Denmark	Common control	-	74,314
Geraud Gestion	Common control	(157,248)	-
Shareholders and family	Shareholders	(9,995)	-
Hulme Space Management Limited	Common control	21,194	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

17. Prior year adjustments

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2017

	As reported	Reclassifications	Liability adjustment	As re-stated
	£	£	£	£
Tangible assets	208,285			208,285
Investments	1			1
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	608,469	(204,061)		404,408
Cash at bank and in hand	5,128			5,128
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(10,750,063)	204,061	(194,165)	(10,740,167)
Net current liabilities	(10,136,466)	-	(194,165)	(10,330,631)
Deferred tax	(23,000)			(23,000)
Net liabilities excluding pension liability	(9,951,180)	-	(194,165)	(10,145,345)
Pension liability	(155,670)			(155,670)
Net liabilities	(10,106,850)	-	(194,165)	(10,301,015)
Called up share capital	218,298			218,298
Profit and loss account	(10,325,148)		(194,165)	(10,519,313)
	(10,106,850)	-	(194,165)	(10,301,015)

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2017

	As reported	Reclassifications	Liability adjustment	As re-stated
	£	£	£	£
Turnover	498,479			498,479
Cost of sales	(234,546)	(15,172)	(145,352)	(395,070)
Gross profit	263,933	(15,172)	(145,352)	103,409
Administrative expenses - other	(2,033,476)	15,172	(48,813)	(2,067,117)
Administrative expenses - exceptional	(1,155,441)			(1,155,441)
Operating loss	(2,924,984)	-	(194,165)	(3,119,149)
Interest payable and similar expenses	(1,537)			(1,537)
Loss before tax	(2,926,521)	-	(194,165)	(3,120,686)
Tax on loss	(22,000)			(22,000)
Loss for the year	(2,948,521)	-	(194,165)	(3,142,686)

The liability adjustment has arisen following a further investigation of liabilities at the previous reporting date and re-stating those where they had previously been written back to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The reclassifications have arisen to aid comparability.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

18. Controlling party

The intermediate parent company is Geraud (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, with a registered office at: Management Suite, Prescot Centre, Eccleston Street, Prescot, Merseyside, England, L34 5GA.

The smallest group of companies into which the Company's results are consolidated is Geraud (UK) Limited. The financial statements of that company can be obtained from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ or via its website.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Geraud SA, a company registered in Luxembourg with a registered office at: 44, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L - 1855, Luxembourg.