

Company registration number 04120313 (England and Wales)

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

T/A LA MAISON

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2023

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
T/A LA MAISON
CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
T/A LA MAISON
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 JUNE 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		16,646		20,287
Current assets					
Stocks		162,500		156,150	
Debtors	5	5,397		6,320	
Cash at bank and in hand		299,343		423,749	
		<u>467,240</u>		<u>586,219</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(306,903)</u>		<u>(430,562)</u>	
Net current assets			160,337		155,657
Total assets less current liabilities			176,983		175,944
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(27,816)</u>		<u>(38,464)</u>
Net assets			<u>149,167</u>		<u>137,480</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,177		1,177
Share premium account			148,923		148,923
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(933)</u>		<u>(12,620)</u>
Total equity			<u>149,167</u>		<u>137,480</u>

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

For the financial year ended 28 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
T/A LA MAISON
BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 JUNE 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 March 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

G Bacou
Director

L Bacou
Director

Company registration number 04120313 (England and Wales)

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
T/A LA MAISON
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

La Maison International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, 4 Tabernacle Street, London, EC2A 4LU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	25% Reducing Balance Method
Fixtures and fittings	15% Reducing Balance Method

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
T/A LA MAISON
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
T/A LA MAISON
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	3	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill
£

Cost

At 29 June 2022 and 28 June 2023

10,000

Amortisation and impairment

At 29 June 2022 and 28 June 2023

10,000

Carrying amount

At 28 June 2023

-

At 28 June 2022

-

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
T/A LA MAISON
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 29 June 2022 and 28 June 2023	77,259
Depreciation and impairment	
At 29 June 2022	56,972
Depreciation charged in the year	3,641
At 28 June 2023	60,613
Carrying amount	
At 28 June 2023	16,646
At 28 June 2022	20,287

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	5,397	6,320

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Corporation tax	46,144	28,818
Other taxation and social security	2,835	24,448
Other creditors	257,924	377,296
	306,903	430,562

The amount owed to the connected company is interest free, with no security and no fixed repayment terms.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	27,816	38,464

8 Related party transactions

Balances with related parties

LA MAISON INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
T/A LA MAISON
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 JUNE 2023

8 Related party transactions

(Continued)

	Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Other related parties	-	-	39,677	6,199
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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.