

Company registration number 04266620 (England and Wales)

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	298,522	356,662
Current assets			
Stocks		349,053	300,026
Debtors falling due after more than one year			
	5	256,239	253,828
Debtors falling due within one year	5	149,787	154,516
Cash at bank and in hand		77,742	86,988
		<u>832,821</u>	<u>795,358</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,633,348)</u>	<u>(1,587,445)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(800,527)</u>	<u>(792,087)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(502,005)</u>	<u>(435,425)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	1,800,000	1,800,000
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(2,302,005)</u>	<u>(2,235,425)</u>
Total equity		<u>(502,005)</u>	<u>(435,425)</u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr C A Geyer
Director

Company Registration No. 04266620

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,800,000	(2,009,374)	(209,374)
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(226,051)	(226,051)
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,800,000	(2,235,425)	(435,425)
Year ended 31 December 2022:			
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(66,580)	(66,580)
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,800,000	(2,302,005)	(502,005)

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gerstaecker UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Greatart Head Office, 41-49 Kingsland Road, London, E2 8AG.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

In drawing their conclusion on the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, the directors have been mindful of the company having net current liabilities of £800,527 (2021: £797,087), net liabilities of £502,005 (2021: £435,425) and that it generated losses for the financial year of £66,580 (2021: £226,051).

Within the net current liabilities noted above are significant intercompany balances of £1,290,930 due to Johannes Gerstaecker Verlag GmbH which are repayable on demand. The parent company, Johannes Gerstaecker Verlag GmbH, has confirmed to the directors it will not seek to recall the loan owed to the parent until the company has sufficient cash reserves to do so.

In addition, Johannes Gerstaecker Verlag GmbH, has confirmed its intention to provide sufficient financial support to the company in order to meet its liabilities for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Taking the above into consideration, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources and support to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

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.

1.4 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.

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Leasehold improvements	Remaining term of lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	3-15 years straight line
Computer equipment and software	3-5 years straight line

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials valued using the weighted average cost method, 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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Government grants received include income received through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Stock valuation and obsolescence

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the purchase cost using a weighted average cost method. Estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, includes, where necessary, provisions for slow moving and obsolete stocks. Calculation of these provisions requires estimates to be made, which include the forecasted customer demand, competitive and economic environment as well as the ageing of stock. These variables are monitored by the directors and a provision is in place to mitigate the relevant risk.

Useful economic lives of non-current assets

The useful economic lives of non-current assets have been derived from the judgement of the directors, using their best estimate of the write-down period.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	19	16

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	124,688	555,873	680,561
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	29,179	294,720	323,899
Depreciation charged in the year	10,391	47,749	58,140
At 31 December 2022	39,570	342,469	382,039
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	85,118	213,404	298,522
At 31 December 2021	95,509	261,153	356,662

5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	62,507	82,737
Other debtors	87,280	71,779
	149,787	154,516
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	256,239	253,828
Total debtors	406,026	408,344

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	91,784	97,521
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,290,930	1,203,096
Taxation and social security	89,099	120,105
Other creditors	161,535	166,723
	1,633,348	1,587,445

GERSTAECKER UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Total commitments	2,267,595	2,418,598

The parent company Johannes Gerstäcker Verlag GmbH has provided a guarantee in respect of a lease.

9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by FRS102 Section 33, not to disclose transactions and outstanding balances with Gerstäcker Management GmbH & Co. KG and its 100% directly and indirectly controlled subsidiary undertakings.

10 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Johannes Gerstäcker Verlag GmbH, a company registered in Germany. The parent company's registered office is Wecostraße 4, D-53783 Eitorf, Germany.

The ultimate parent company during the period was Gerstäcker Management GmbH & Co. KG, a company registered in Germany. The ultimate parent company's registered office is Gerstäcker Management GmbH & Co. KG, at Wecostraße 4, D-53783 Eitorf, Germany.

The smallest and largest group which draws up consolidated financial statements including Gerstaecker UK Limited, is headed by Gerstäcker Management GmbH & Co. KG. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained from Gerstäcker Management GmbH & Co. KG, at Wecostraße 4, D-53783 Eitorf, Germany.

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:
Statutory Auditor:

Samantha Daniels
Shaw Gibbs (Audit) Limited

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.