

THE BODYCHEF LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 25 FEBRUARY 2017

THE BODYCHEF LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 04383801

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 25 FEBRUARY 2017

	Note	25 February 2017 £	27 February 2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	98,852	31,500
Tangible assets	5	45,652	30,029
		<u>144,504</u>	<u>61,529</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	10,543	5,259
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	94,687	36,692
Cash at bank and in hand	8	371,158	1,022,227
		<u>476,388</u>	<u>1,064,178</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(153,413)	(54,022)
Net current assets		<u>322,975</u>	<u>1,010,156</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>467,479</u>	<u>1,071,685</u>
Net assets		<u><u>467,479</u></u>	<u><u>1,071,685</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		171,090	171,090
Share premium account		1,546,356	1,546,356
Profit and loss account		(1,249,967)	(645,761)
		<u>467,479</u>	<u>1,071,685</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 52 weeks in question in accordance with section 476 of 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 FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

THE BODYCHEF LIMITED
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BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 25 FEBRUARY 2017

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31 August 2017.

I Hetherington

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

THE BODYCHEF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 25 FEBRUARY 2017

1. General information

The Bodychef Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with a company registration number of 04383801. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page of these financial statements.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its capital base. In forming their decision on going concern the directors have considered a period of no less than 12 months from the date of accounts approval and have concluded that the company will receive sufficient funds to continue trading for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the 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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 25 FEBRUARY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on either the reducing balance or straight line basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	25% Reducing Balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% Reducing Balance
Office equipment	-	25% Reducing Balance
Computer equipment	-	3 year straight line

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 Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 25 FEBRUARY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.12 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.

2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension 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 Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 25 FEBRUARY 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Taxation

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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

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 or incidence.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the 52 weeks was 29 (2016 - 19).

4. Intangible assets

	Other intangibles £	Computer software £	Total £
Cost			
At 28 February 2016	35,000	-	35,000
Additions	-	84,400	84,400
At 25 February 2017	35,000	84,400	119,400
Amortisation			
At 28 February 2016	3,500	-	3,500
Charge for the year	3,500	13,548	17,048
At 25 February 2017	7,000	13,548	20,548
Net book value			
At 25 February 2017	28,000	70,852	98,852
At 27 February 2016	31,500	-	31,500

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5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 28 February 2016	72,959	5,481	644	1,800	80,884
Additions	20,544	5,667	956	2,212	29,379
At 25 February 2017	93,503	11,148	1,600	4,012	110,263
Depreciation					
At 28 February 2016	49,501	818	140	396	50,855
Charge for the 52 weeks on owned assets	10,975	1,081	364	1,336	13,756
At 25 February 2017	60,476	1,899	504	1,732	64,611
Net book value					
At 25 February 2017	33,027	9,249	1,096	2,280	45,652
At 27 February 2016	23,458	4,664	503	1,404	30,029

6. Stocks

	25 February 2017 £	27 February 2016 £
Raw materials	10,543	5,259
	10,543	5,259

7. Debtors

	25 February 2017 £	27 February 2016 £
Other debtors	84,504	36,657
Prepayments and accrued income	10,183	35
	94,687	36,692

THE BODYCHEF LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 25 FEBRUARY 2017**

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	25 February 2017 £	27 February 2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	371,158	1,022,227
	<u>371,158</u>	<u>1,022,227</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	25 February 2017 £	27 February 2016 £
Payments received on account	20,000	20,000
Trade creditors	91,822	1,358
Corporation tax	2,255	2,255
Other taxation and social security	3,503	3,854
Other creditors	27,842	10,618
Accruals and deferred income	7,991	15,937
	<u>153,413</u>	<u>54,022</u>

10. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £3,600 (2016 - £NIL). Contributions totalling £NIL (2016 - £NIL) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially

different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.