

Registered number: 05103087 (England & Wales)

THE ORCHARD, EU LIMITED
AUDITED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2017

Pages for filing with Registrar



THE ORCHARD, EU LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

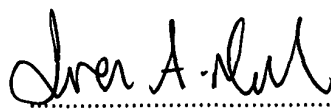
	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	79,533	102,613
Current assets			
Debtors	6	293,672	272,143
Cash at bank and in hand		58,736	7,854
		<u>352,408</u>	<u>279,997</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(855,210)	(900,792)
Net current liabilities		<u>(502,802)</u>	<u>(620,795)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(423,269)</u>	<u>(518,182)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(423,369)	(518,282)
		<u>(423,269)</u>	<u>(518,182)</u>

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 company has opted not to file the profit and loss account 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 by:



James Mullan
 Director

Date: 15/03/18

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

THE ORCHARD, EU LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

The Orchard, EU Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registered number 05103087. The address of the registered office is Lower Ground Floor, 20-23 Greville Street, London, EC1N 8SS.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A Small Entities of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have received notice from the immediate parent company, Orchard Enterprises NY, Inc., that it will support the operational needs of the company in order to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided and when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the services can be measured reliably.

2.4 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.

THE ORCHARD, EU LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Land and buildings	- Straight line basis over the length of the lease
Plant and machinery etc	- 20% to 50% per annum on a straight line basis

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 Profit and Loss Account.

2.5 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.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term 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.

2.7 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 and loans to related parties.

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 Profit and Loss Account.

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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account 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.

THE ORCHARD, EU LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.11 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 Profit and Loss Account 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.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

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.

3. First time adoption of FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under UK GAAP were for the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 March 2016. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. There are no transitional adjustments arising from the first time adoption of FRS 102.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 25 (2016 - 22).

THE ORCHARD, EU LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £	Land and buildings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	25,265	84,022	109,287
Disposals	-	(4,957)	(4,957)
At 31 March 2017	<u>25,265</u>	<u>79,065</u>	<u>104,330</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	1,717	4,957	6,674
Charge for the year	5,538	17,542	23,080
Eliminated on disposal	-	(4,957)	(4,957)
At 31 March 2017	<u>7,255</u>	<u>17,542</u>	<u>24,797</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2017	<u>18,010</u>	<u>61,523</u>	<u>79,533</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>23,548</u>	<u>79,065</u>	<u>102,613</u>

THE ORCHARD, EU LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	57,637	60,798
	<u>57,637</u>	<u>60,798</u>
Due within one year		
Other debtors	236,035	211,345
	<u>236,035</u>	<u>211,345</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	20,718	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	801,370	871,046
Other taxation and social security	22,362	18,986
Other creditors	10,760	10,760
	<u>855,210</u>	<u>900,792</u>

8. Auditors' information

The full financial statements from which these pages for filing with the Registrar have been extracted have been audited by Lewis Golden LLP (Statutory Auditor). The audit report was unqualified and signed by Paul Dent (Senior Statutory Auditor at Lewis Golden LLP).