

SNOWY MORNING LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

SNOWY MORNING LIMITED

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SNOWY MORNING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06894884

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	38,575	42,862
Tangible assets	5	32,692	38,648
		71,267	81,510
Current assets			
Stocks	6	52,119	47,949
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	335,322	406,989
Cash at bank and in hand	8	8,391	44,629
		395,832	499,567
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(247,900)	(252,249)
Net current assets		147,932	247,318
Total assets less current liabilities		219,199	328,828
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(4,157)	(4,572)
		(4,157)	(4,572)
Net assets		215,042	324,256
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		214,942	324,156
		215,042	324,256

SNOWY MORNING LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:06894884

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The director considers 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 year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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 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 on 12 February 2021.

J F M Woroniecki
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

SNOWY MORNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

Snowy Morning Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales, registration number 06894884.

The registered office address is Elsley Court, 20-22 Great Titchfield Street, London, W1W 8BE.

The principal place of business is 74 Blackfriars Road, London, SE1 8HA.

The principal activity continued to be that of a bar and restaurant venue.

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 company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The director is assessing, on a daily basis, the impact of the significant uncertainty arising from the COVID-19 virus. Whilst the director appreciates there is significant uncertainty surrounding the future economic climate and is expecting the consequential indirect effect of market volatility, the company is well placed to address these impacts. The strong financial position of the company will allow time to determine and implement any changes required. The director is satisfied that the company will be able to satisfy its financial obligations for at least 12 months from the date of signature of the financial statements, which have been prepared on the going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of bar and restaurant services during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

2.4 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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 profit or loss 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.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Profit and loss account over its useful economic life.

Other 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 YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	-
	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-
	25% reducing balance

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 profit or loss.

2.11 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.

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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.14 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.

2.15 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

SNOWY MORNING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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 a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet 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 balance sheet.

2.17 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 36 (2019 - 40).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	85,732
At 31 March 2020	85,732
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2019	42,870
Charge for the year	4,287
At 31 March 2020	47,157
Net book value	
At 31 March 2020	38,575
At 31 March 2019	42,862

SNOWY MORNING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2019	15,995	162,892	178,887
Additions	-	5,017	5,017
Disposals	-	(430)	(430)
At 31 March 2020	15,995	167,479	183,474
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	9,247	130,992	140,239
Charge for the year	1,687	9,220	10,907
Disposals	-	(364)	(364)
At 31 March 2020	10,934	139,848	150,782
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	5,061	27,631	32,692
At 31 March 2019	6,748	31,900	38,648

6. Stocks

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bar and food stock	52,119	47,949
	52,119	47,949

7. Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade debtors	5,037	15,727
Amounts owed by group undertakings	310,328	363,556
Other debtors	18,389	25,881
Prepayments and accrued income	1,568	1,825
	335,322	406,989

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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8. Cash

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	8,391	44,629
	<u>8,391</u>	<u>44,629</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	125,867	129,177
Corporation tax	-	7,792
Other taxation and social security	75,943	64,961
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	888
Other creditors	22,869	32,947
Accruals and deferred income	23,221	16,484
	<u>247,900</u>	<u>252,249</u>

10. Deferred taxation

	2020	
	£	
At beginning of year		(4,572)
Charged to profit or loss		415
At end of year		<u>(4,157)</u>
	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(4,245)	(4,572)
Short term timing differences	88	-
	<u>(4,157)</u>	<u>(4,572)</u>

SNOWY MORNING LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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11. 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 £14,496 (2019 - £9,669). Contributions totalling £465 (2019 - £1,003) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. Related party transactions

No disclosure has been made of transactions with other wholly owned group companies in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A paragraph 1AC.35, as the company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of Baltic Holdings 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.