

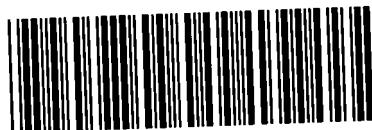
Registered number: 07654350

STELLA & DOT UK-IRELAND LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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STELLA & DOT UK-IRELAND LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:07654350

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	46,639	63,144
		<u>46,639</u>	<u>63,144</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	496,407	296,734
Cash at bank and in hand	6	207,703	402,807
		<u>704,110</u>	<u>699,541</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(245,513)	(449,647)
Net current assets		<u>458,597</u>	<u>249,894</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>505,236</u>	<u>313,038</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(6,000)	-
		<u>(6,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>499,236</u>	<u>313,038</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		499,235	313,037
		<u>499,236</u>	<u>313,038</u>

STELLA & DOT UK-IRELAND LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:07654350

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 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 by:

A Willis
Director



Date: 23-10-18

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

STELLA & DOT UK-IRELAND LIMITED

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

1. General information

Stella & Dot UK-Ireland Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England, registered number 07654350. The registered office is 20 Broadway Studios, Hammersmith, London, W6 7AF.

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 Revenue

The company receives a share of revenues generated by the parent company based upon operating profits attributable to the UK market.

2.3 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, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- straight line over 5 years
Computer equipment	- straight line over 3 years

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.

2.4 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

2.6 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.9 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 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 28 (2016 - 28).

STELLA & DOT UK-IRELAND LIMITED

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2017	69,466	71,594	141,060
Additions	-	3,764	3,764
At 31 December 2017	<u>69,466</u>	<u>75,358</u>	<u>144,824</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	62,758	15,158	77,916
Charge for the year on owned assets	5,531	14,738	20,269
At 31 December 2017	<u>68,289</u>	<u>29,896</u>	<u>98,185</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,177</u>	<u>45,462</u>	<u>46,639</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>6,708</u>	<u>56,436</u>	<u>63,144</u>

STELLA & DOT UK-IRELAND LIMITED

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

5. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	408,405	187,694
Other debtors	3,285	15,482
Prepayments and accrued income	84,717	74,340
Deferred taxation	-	19,218
	<u>496,407</u>	<u>296,734</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	207,703	402,807
	<u>207,703</u>	<u>402,807</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	3,669	38,513
Corporation tax	50,500	-
Other taxation and social security	66,804	49,791
Accruals and deferred income	124,540	361,343
	<u>245,513</u>	<u>449,647</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	19,218
Charged to profit or loss	(25,218)
At end of year	<u>(6,000)</u>

STELLA & DOT UK-IRELAND LIMITED

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

8. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,000)	(8,387)
Tax losses carried forward	-	(27,605)
	<u>(6,000)</u>	<u>19,218</u>

9. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	181,700	345,260
	<u>181,700</u>	<u>345,260</u>

10. Parent company

The company's parent company is Stella & Dot EMEA Cooperatief U.A. The registered office and usual place of business is Van Nelleweg 10026, 3044 BC, The Netherlands.

11. Auditor's information

The auditors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017 was unqualified.

The auditors' report was signed by Stephen Poleykett BA (Hons) FCA, on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson, whose address is New Bridge Street House, 30-34 New Bridge Street, London, EC4V 6BJ.