

Company Registration No. 08568307 (England and Wales)

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 DECEMBER 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	157,500	192,500
Tangible assets	3	260,000	360,508
Investments	4	1	101
		<u>417,501</u>	<u>553,109</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	5	10,213	2,679,397
Cash at bank and in hand		23,653	239,615
		<u>33,866</u>	<u>2,919,012</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(210,000)	(2,079,930)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(176,134)</u>	<u>839,082</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>241,367</u>	<u>1,392,191</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	13,095	840
Share premium account		4,243,272	1,450,249
Profit and loss reserves		(4,015,000)	(58,898)
Total equity		<u>241,367</u>	<u>1,392,191</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 DECEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

George Pell

Director

Company Registration No. 08568307

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

L'Escargot Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lower Ground Floor, 111 Charterhouse Street, London, EC1M 6AW.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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	20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10% / 25% 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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

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.

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 31 December 2017 and 30 December 2018	350,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 31 December 2017	157,500
Amortisation charged for the year	35,000
At 30 December 2018	192,500
Carrying amount	
At 30 December 2018	157,500
At 30 December 2017	192,500

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total £
Cost			
At 31 December 2017	2,540	650,000	652,540
Disposals	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 30 December 2018	2,540	550,000	552,540
Depreciation and impairment			
At 31 December 2017	2,032	290,000	292,032
Depreciation charged in the year	508	50,000	50,508
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
At 30 December 2018	2,540	290,000	292,540
Carrying amount			
At 30 December 2018	-	260,000	260,000
At 30 December 2017	508	360,000	360,508

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2018

4 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	1	101

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 31 December 2017	101
Disposals	(100)
At 30 December 2018	1
Carrying amount	
At 30 December 2018	1
At 30 December 2017	101

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	2,527,728
Other debtors	10,213	151,669
	10,213	2,679,397

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	-	73,700
Other creditors	210,000	2,006,230
	210,000	2,079,930

7 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
130,950 (2017: 8,400) ordinary shares of 10p each	13,095	840

L'ESCARGOT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 DECEMBER 2018

7 Called up share capital

(Continued)

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.