# The Swiss Watch Co. (UK) Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2017

## API Partnership Limited t/a Chandler & Georges

**Chartered Accountants** 

75 Westow Hill London SE19 1TX

Ph. 0208 761 2213 Web. www.chandlerandgoerges.co.uk The Swiss Watch Co. (UK) Limited

Registered number: 03919050

Statement of financial position

as at 31 March 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		199,427		172,425
•					
Current assets					
Stocks		1,590,053		1,285,273	
Debtors	4	89,344		66,434	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,682,741		1,578,457	
		3,362,138		2,930,164	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(527,251)		(306,623)	
				, ,	
Net current assets			2,834,887		2,623,541
		_		_	
Total assets less current liabilities			3,034,314		2,795,966
nabilities			3,034,314		2,793,900
Provisions for liabilities			(16,673)		(26,391)
Net assets		_	3,017,641	-	2,769,575
		-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-	,,
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			20		20
Profit and loss account			3,017,621		2,769,555
		_		_	
Shareholders' funds		_	3,017,641	-	2,769,575

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

John Matheou

Director

Approved by the board on 21 December 2017

# The Swiss Watch Co. (UK) Limited Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery over 3, 5 and 20 years

Motor vehicle 4 years

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

#### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

#### Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### **Taxation**

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and

past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

#### **Pensions**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees		2017	2016
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the	e company .	8	8
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and		
		machinery	Motor	
		etc	vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2016	315,018	19,801	334,819
	Additions	68,920	-	68,920
	At 31 March 2017	383,938	19,801	403,739
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2016	151,794	10,600	162,394
	Charge for the year	39,876	2,042	41,918
	At 31 March 2017	191,670	12,642	204,312
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2017	192,268	7,159	199,427
	At 31 March 2016	163,224	9,201	172,425

4	Debtors	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade debtors	28,909	8,844
	Other debtors	60,435	57,590
		89,344	66,434
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	44,860	27,959
	Corporation tax	141,003	108,824
	Other taxes and social security costs	58,787	43,484
	Other creditors	282,601	126,356
		527,251	306,623

#### 6 Pension commitments

The company has entered into an agreement to provide a pension scheme to all employees. The pension contributions are calculated as a percentage of the basic salary of the employees and funded by the employer.

#### 7 Related party transactions

John Matheou holds the freehold of the company premises and received rental income of  $\pounds 40,800$  (2016:  $\pounds 40,800$ ) during the year. This expense has been treated as administrative expenses in profit and loss account and represents open market rental of premises.

S W C Property Limited

Shareholder

During the year company paid dividends of £300,000 (2016: £225,000) to SWC Property Limited. The balance receivable from SWC Property Limited is £230,781 (2016: payable £3,261).

### 3 Controlling party

The company is controlled by John Matheou.

#### 9 Other information

The Swiss Watch Co. (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

75 Westow Hill

London SE19 1TX

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