Company Registration No. 07867765 (England and Wales)

ADRIANNA PAPELL UK LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		20	17	20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		11,474		31,230
Tangible assets	5		16,876		20,814
Current assets					
Stocks		762,716		791,193	
Debtors	6	960,958		773,579	
Cash at bank and in hand		553,138		568,431	
		2,276,812		2,133,203	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,572,148)		(2,939,164)	
one year	•	(2,572,140)		(2,555,104)	
Net current liabilities			(295,336)		(805,961)
Total assets less current liabilities			(266,986)		(753,917)
•					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(266,988)		(753,919)
Total equity			(266,986)		(753,917)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ...25./9./.18... and are signed on its behalf by:

A Berkman Director

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Adrianna Papell UK Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor West Wing, Davidson House, Forbury Square, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 3EU...

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The company generated a profit for the year of £486,931 (2016: loss of £665,411) and has a deficit as at 31 December 2017 of £266,986 (2016: £753,917). The directors have obtained written confirmation from the ultimate parent company, Adrianna Papell LLC, that they will not withdraw existing funds and will provide additional funding for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements to enable the company to continue to trade and meet its obligations as they fall due. The directors are confident that this promised support will be forthcoming.

On this basis, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to enable it to continue trading as a going concern. The directors have therefore adopted the going concern basis of preparation in preparing these financial statements. These financial statements do not contain any adjustments which may arise if the promised support from Adrianna Papell LLC is withdrawn.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the statement of comprehensive income represents sales by the company to third parties less returns received, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Concession and wholesale sales are recognised at the point at where significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer, which is generally when goods are purchased by the customer.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Software

33% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements

33% straight line

Fixtures and fittings

50% 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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. However, the taxable profit for the year has been offset by brought forward trading losses and accordingly, there is no current tax expense.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged as an expense on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 17 (2016 - 28).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration paid to directors	4,200	4,200
		

Software

4 Intangible fixed assets

	· £
Cost	50.007
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	59,267
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	28,037
Amortisation charged for the year	19,756
At 31 December 2017	47.703
At 31 December 2017	47,793
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	11,474
	
At 31 December 2016	31,230

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5	Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2017	46,970	203,917	250,887
	Additions	12,297		12,297
	At 31 December 2017	59,267	203,917	263,184
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2017	30,861	199,212	230,073
	Depreciation charged in the year	11,530	4,705	16,235
	At 31 December 2017	42,391	203,917	246,308
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2017	16,876	-	16,876
	At 31 December 2016	16,109	4,705	20,814
6	Debtors		22.1	
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors		685,133	659,338
	Other debtors		246,699	114,241
			931,832	773,579
	Deferred tax asset		29,126	-
			960,958	773,579
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	,		2017	2016
			£	£
	Trade creditors		507,226	291,990
	Amounts due to group undertakings		1,883,739	2,311,111
	Other taxation and social security		13,997	23,330
	Other creditors		167,186	312,733
			2,572,148	2,939,164

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Assets	Assets
	2017	2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,951)	-
Tax losses	31,013	-
Other short term timing differences	64	-
λ.		
	29,126	-
		2017
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 January 2017		-
Credit to profit or loss		(29,126)
Liability/(Asset) at 31 December 2017		(29,126)

The company has losses of £182,431 (2016: £730,533) which are available to carry forward against future taxable profits. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of tax losses as it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of future taxable profits.

9 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	2	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	78,073	78,073
Between one and five years	39,036	117,109
	117,109	195,182

11 Related party transactions

During the year, the company made purchases of £11,343 (2016: £26,987) from Absolute HR Solutions Limited, a company which is owned by J May, a director of Adrianna Papell UK Limited. At the year end £1,560 (2016: £1,536) was outstanding and is included within creditors.

12 Parent company

The directors regard Adrianna Papell LLC (registered office: 500 7th Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10018) to be the immediate and ultimate parent company. According to the register kept by the company, Adrianna Papell LLC has a 100% interest in the equity capital of Adrianna Papell UK Limited at 31 December 2017.

Adrianna Papell LLC heads the smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

13 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mayulee Pinkerton CA. The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.