

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 11362371

Elan Speciality Coffee Limited

Filleted Financial Statements

30 June 2019

Elan Speciality Coffee Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2019

		30 Jun 19
	Note	£
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	5	911,383
Current assets		
Stocks		4,604
Debtors	6	401,235
Investments	7	2,286

		408,125
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,545,114

Net current liabilities		1,136,989

Total assets less current liabilities		(225,606)

Net liabilities		(225,606)

Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Profit and loss account		(225,706)

Shareholders deficit		(225,606)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 March 2020 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs Miller Salame

Director

Company registration number: 11362371

Elan Speciality Coffee Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 15 May 2018 to 30 June 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Jubilee House, Townsend Lane, London, NW98TZ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 June 2017. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Long leasehold property	-	15% reducing balance
Plant and machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Equipment	-	15 % reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 28 .

5. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 15 May 2018	—	—	—	—	—
Additions	769,316	137,316	104,733	1,283	1,012,648
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At 30 June 2019	769,316	137,316	104,733	1,283	1,012,648
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Depreciation					
At 15 May 2018	76,932	—	—	—	76,932
Charge for the period	—	13,732	10,473	128	24,333
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At 30 June 2019	76,932	13,732	10,473	128	101,265
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Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2019	692,384	123,584	94,260	1,155	911,383
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6. Debtors

	30 Jun 19
	£
Trade debtors	127,132
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	260,623
Other debtors	13,480

	401,235

7. Investments

	30 Jun 19
	£
Anem Coffee Machine Deposit	2,286

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 Jun 19
	£
Trade creditors	220,338
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,129,300
Social security and other taxes	136,978
Service Charge / Tronc	12,209
Other creditors	46,289

	1,545,114

9. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the period dated 30 March 2020 was unqualified, however, the auditor drew attention to the following by way of emphasis.

We draw your attention to the going concern issue indicated in Note 13 to the financial statements. While drawing your attention to this note, we want to state that our auditor's opinion is not modified in respect of the matter emphasized.

The senior statutory auditor was Hayford Doh FCCA , for and on behalf of Ashford Louis .

10. Related party transactions

Elan Speciality Coffee Limited is a subsidiary of Racine Restaurants Limited. As at year end Elan Speciality Coffee Limited owed:

	2019
	£
Lowndes Street Patisserie Limited	184
Park Lane Food Limited	71,067
Market Place Food Limited	70,700
Hans Crescent Food Limited	212,630
Pomenta Limited	332,134
Racine Restaurants Limited	442,585
Total	1,129,300

Elan Speciality Coffee Limited was owed:

	2019
	£
Hans Crescent Patisserie Limited	241,430
Lowndes Street Food Limited	19,193
Total	260,623

All these companies are connected due to virtue of common directorship under Alexandra Miller.

11. Controlling party

Racine Restaurants Limited is the parent company of Elan Speciality Coffee Limited and holds 100% of the shareholding.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 June 2017.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the period.

13. Going concern

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate without the need for external facilities (outside of the Group) for the foreseeable future. Even with the coronavirus outbreak having a huge impact on human society and economy with the restaurant industry sustaining one of the heaviest blows, the director is optimistic that with the numerous business support schemes introduced by the Government, the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

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.