

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01016986

French (Joinery) Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 June 2017

French (Joinery) Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2017

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French (Joinery) Limited

Balance Sheet

30 June 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	262,724	279,902
Current assets			
Stocks		13,850	11,399
Debtors	6	1,948,729	1,044,110
Investments	7	306,299	216,251
Cash at bank and in hand		279,935	1,147,831
		-----	-----
		2,548,813	2,419,591
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,131,186	815,616
		-----	-----
Net current assets		1,417,627	1,603,975
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		1,680,351	1,883,877
Provisions		34,405	69,045
		-----	-----
Net assets		1,645,946	1,814,832
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French (Joinery) Limited

Balance Sheet *(continued)*

30 June 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account		1,545,946	1,714,832
		-----	-----
Members funds		1,645,946	1,814,832
		-----	-----

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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 30 November 2017 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

T E French

Director

Company registration number: 01016986

French (Joinery) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Old Brewery, 16 High Street, Newick, East Sussex, BN8 4LQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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 measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets 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 July 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods 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. Where the outcome of construction contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the period end. Where the outcome of construction contracts cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable, and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is expensed immediately, with a corresponding provision for an onerous contract being recognised. Where the collectability of an amount already recognised as contract revenue is no longer probable, the uncollectible amount is expensed rather than recognised as an adjustment to the amount of contract revenue. The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements in order to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the entity. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately because of their nature or amount.

Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

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

Leasehold property	-	10% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	15% reducing balance and 25% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

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. Stocks are calculated on a first in, first out basis.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss. 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.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 44 (2016: 46).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2016	233,849	334,282	177,440	745,571
Additions	—	32,969	15,934	48,903
Disposals	—	(11,800)	—	(11,800)
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At 30 June 2017	233,849	355,451	193,374	782,674
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Depreciation				
At 1 July 2016	188,805	156,862	120,002	465,669
Charge for the year	7,507	35,875	17,666	61,048
Disposals	—	(6,767)	—	(6,767)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 June 2017	196,312	185,970	137,668	519,950
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Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2017	37,537	169,481	55,706	262,724
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At 30 June 2016	45,044	177,420	57,438	279,902
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6. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	870,026	635,835
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	25,729	16,543
Other debtors	1,052,974	391,732
	<u>1,948,729</u>	<u>1,044,110</u>

7. Investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other investments	306,299	216,251
	<u>306,299</u>	<u>216,251</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	935,369	461,221
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	9,586	12,086
Corporation tax	—	49,524
Social security and other taxes	29,466	120,908
Other creditors	156,765	171,877
	<u>1,131,186</u>	<u>815,616</u>

9. Financial instruments at fair value

	2017	2016
	£	£
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	368,299	216,251
	<u>368,299</u>	<u>216,251</u>

The fair values of the assets held at fair value through profit and loss at the balance sheet date are determined using quoted prices. The change in fair value recognised in the profit and loss account is £28,047 (2016: £17,572). The directors manage investment risks, including credit risk and market risk, within agreed risk limits which are set following advice from a professional investment advisor.

10. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

11. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	101,500	101,500
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	406,000	406,000
Later than 5 years	122,792	224,292
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	630,292	731,792
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12. Related party transactions

At the year end, the company owed the directors an amount of £ 33,670 (2016: £38,854). During the year, the company made sales to the directors amounting to £177,959 (2016: £nil). At the year end, the directors owed £ 27,959 (2016: £nil) in relation to these sales. During the year, the company made a loan of £544,944 (2016: £nil) to a related party. At the year end, the related party owed the company an amount of £ 544,944 (2016: £nil).

13. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is French Group Limited.

14. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 July 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

	1 July 2015			30 June 2016		
	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)	As previously stated	Effect of transition	FRS 102 (as restated)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	252,367	—	252,367	279,902	—	279,902
Current assets	4,058,949	—	4,058,949	2,404,883	14,708	2,419,591
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(2,586,414)	—	(2,586,414)	(815,616)	—	(815,616)
Net current assets	1,472,535	—	1,472,535	1,589,267	14,708	1,603,975
Total assets less current liabilities	1,724,902	—	1,724,902	1,869,169	14,708	1,883,877
Provisions	(62,403)	—	(62,403)	—	(69,045)	(69,045)
Net assets	1,662,499	—	1,662,499	1,800,124	14,708	1,814,832
Capital and reserves	1,662,499	—	1,662,499	1,800,124	14,708	1,814,832

The effects of transition to FRS 102 Section 1A are: (a) that the company values other financial instruments at fair value with any changes in fair value recognised in the profit and loss account. Previously, the other financial instruments were recognised at cost less any impairment losses and; (b) that the leasehold improvements on a leased property are recognised within tangible fixed assets. Previously, they were recognised within investments.

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.