

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 01713692

**ANTHONY BYRNE FINE WINES LTD**  
**FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 March 2019**

# **ANTHONY BYRNE FINE WINES LTD**

## **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**31 March 2019**

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	5	2,496,950	2,523,403
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stocks		902,937	986,838
Debtors	6	386,369	454,538
Cash at bank and in hand		2,294,107	2,129,675
		3,583,413	3,571,051
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	512,996	551,468
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		3,070,417	3,019,583
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		5,567,367	5,542,986
<b>PROVISIONS</b>		171,716	171,716
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		5,395,651	5,371,270
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Revaluation reserve		627,729	627,729
Non distributable reserve		818,153	818,153
Profit and loss account		3,948,769	3,924,388
<b>SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>		5,395,651	5,371,270

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 directors acknowledge their 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 25 December 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Byrne

Director

Mrs R Byrne

Director

Company registration number: 01713692

# **ANTHONY BYRNE FINE WINES LTD**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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 Ramsey Business Park, Stocking Fen Road, Ramsey, Cambridgeshire, PE26 2UR.

### **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.

#### **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.

#### **Income 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.

#### **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:

Freehold property	-	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	at varying rates on cost
Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line

**Investment property**

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

**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.

**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. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

**Financial instruments**

Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost, except for investment in non-convertible preference and non-puttable ordinary shares which are measured at fair value, with changes recognised in profit and loss. Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and thereafter at fair value with changes recognised in profit and loss.

**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 year amounted to 15 (2018: 12 ).

## 5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Investment property £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 April 2018	710,000	288,895	150,662	1,750,000	2,899,557
Additions	—	3,323	—	—	3,323
Disposals	—	( 49,788)	—	—	( 49,788)
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<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>710,000</b>	<b>242,430</b>	<b>150,662</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>2,853,092</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 2018	11,400	279,477	85,277	—	376,154
Charge for the year	11,400	4,800	12,260	—	28,460
Disposals	—	( 48,472)	—	—	( 48,472)
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<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>235,805</b>	<b>97,537</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>356,142</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>	<b>687,200</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>53,125</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>2,496,950</b>
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At 31 March 2018	698,600	9,418	65,385	1,750,000	2,523,403
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The investment and freehold property was valued on a fair value basis on 31st March 2019 by the directors .

## 6. DEBTORS

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	346,125	350,969
Other debtors	40,244	103,569
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	<b>386,369</b>	<b>454,538</b>
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## 7. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	188,817	257,729
Corporation tax	12,008	5,980
Social security and other taxes	87,183	70,207
Other creditors	224,988	217,552
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	<b>512,996</b>	<b>551,468</b>
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## 8. SUMMARY AUDIT OPINION

The auditor's report for the year dated 25 December 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Kelland FCA , for and on behalf of Meadows & Co Limited .

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.