REGISTERED NUMBER: 02760692 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the period

3 December 2017 to 30 November 2018

for

Scarlett & Jo Limited

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for the period 3 December 2017 to 30 November 2018

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Scarlett & Jo Limited

Company Information
for the period 3 December 2017 to 30 November 2018

DIRECTOR:	G I Fields
SECRETARY:	G I Fields
REGISTERED OFFICE:	4th Floor Colechurch House 1 London Bridge Walk London SE1 2SX
REGISTERED NUMBER:	02760692 (England and Wales)
ACCOUNTANTS:	ansteybond 1-2 Charterhouse Mews London EC1M 6BB

Balance Sheet
30 November 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		632,000		711,004
Tangible assets	5		30,315		17,455
			662,315		728,459
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		538,022		728,260	
Debtors	6	211,915		153,126	
Cash at bank		22,726		30,773	
		772,663		912,159	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	1,286,164		1,615,363	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(513,501)		(703,204)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			148,814		25,255
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(644,292)		(70,480)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			-		(30,000)
NET LIABILITIES			(495,478)		(75,225)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			326,583		316,457
Share premium			149,873		-
Retained earnings			(971,934)		(391,682)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(495,478)		(75,225)

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 30 November 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 30 November 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

Balance Sheet - continued
30 November 2018

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 30 August 2019 and were signed by:

G I Fields - Director

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Scarlett & Jo Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The company's working capital requirements are currently being met by working capital facilities and loans of between 3 months and five year duration. The director expects these or similar facilities to remain available for the foreseeable future. On the basis of these facilities and projected financial performance the director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Where sales are made on sale or return, provision is made for management's best estimate of goods likely to be returned by third parties.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is ten years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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:

Trademarks and similar intellectual property 10 years straight line

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

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

Depreciation 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:

Computer equipment - 3 years straight line
Motor vehicles - 3 years 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.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments
The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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 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 transaction 1s measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 creditors and bank loans that are classified as debt, 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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
Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the period was 8 (2017 - 19) .

4. **INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Totals
	£	£	£
COST			
At 3 December 2017			
and 30 November 2018	500,000	290,000	790,000
AMORTISATION			
At 3 December 2017	50,000	28,996	78,996
Charge for period	58,000	21,004	79,004
At 30 November 2018	108,000	50,000	158,000
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 November 2018	392,000	240,000	632,000
At 2 December 2017	450,000	261,004	711,004

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5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
COST	
At 3 December 2017	22,024
Additions	25,144
At 30 November 2018	47,168
DEPRECIATION	
At 3 December 2017	4,569
Charge for period	12,284
At 30 November 2018	16,853
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 November 2018	30,315
At 2 December 2017	17,455

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	74,604	82,441
Other debtors	137,311	70,685
	211,915	153,126

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	41,089	-
Finance leases	27,037	4,168
Trade creditors	711,112	674,078
Taxation and social security	134,201	25,893
Other creditors	372,725	911,224
	1,286,164	1,615,363

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Finance leases	-	6,202
Other creditors	644,292	64,278
	644,292	70,480

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9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the period end, the company owed £98,972 (2017: £100,337) to Coppernob Limited (in liquidation), a company under common ownership. The debt is interest free and is repayable on demand.

At the period end, the company owed the director £171,409 (2017: £27,257).The balance relates to the directors current account and is an interest free loan, repayable on demand.

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is G I Fields.

Chartered Accountants' Report to the Director on the Unaudited Financial Statements of Scarlett & Jo Limited

The following reproduces the text of the report prepared for the director in respect of the company's annual unaudited financial statements. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the company is only required to file a Balance Sheet. Readers are cautioned that the Income Statement and certain other primary statements and the Report of the Director are not required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Scarlett & Jo Limited for the period ended 30 November 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed within the ICAEW's regulations and guidance at http://www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the director of Scarlett & Jo Limited in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Scarlett & Jo Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the director of Scarlett & Jo Limited in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Scarlett & Jo Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Scarlett & Jo Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Scarlett & Jo Limited. You consider that Scarlett & Jo Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the period.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Scarlett & Jo Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

ansteybond
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London
EC1M 6BB

Date: ....