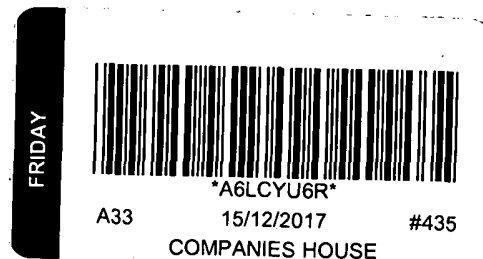


CHAU HAUS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



CHAU HAUS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R L Mascarenhas P E Howard
Secretary	R L Mascarenhas
Company number	06990479
Registered office	Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom
Accountants	H W Fisher & Company Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom
Business address	11-13 Abingdon Road London W8 6AH

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

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CHAU HAUS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		90,887		103,280
Current assets					
Stocks		37,284		39,858	
Debtors	4	183,854		142,327	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,215		112,583	
		<u>325,353</u>		<u>294,768</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(250,328)</u>		<u>(232,943)</u>	
Net current assets			75,025		61,825
Total assets less current liabilities			165,912		165,105
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(5,877)
Provisions for liabilities			(11,880)		(13,979)
Net assets			<u>154,032</u>		<u>145,249</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			153,932		145,149
Total equity			<u>154,032</u>		<u>145,249</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

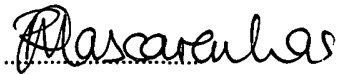
For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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 8.12.17 and are signed on its behalf by:



R L Mascarenhas
Director


P E Howard
Director

Company Registration No. 06990479

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Chau Haus Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER, United Kingdom.

1.1 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 £.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for food, drink and services net of VAT.

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.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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:

Plant and machinery	20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	20% reducing balance

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.

1.4 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 of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the extent of the impairment loss (if any) by comparing the carrying amount of the asset with its fair value less costs of disposal. If the carrying amount exceeds the fair value less costs of disposal, an impairment loss is recognised. At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to

1.4 Impairment of intangible assets

carrying value of the asset and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the

Fixtures and fittings

30% reducing balance

Plant and machinery

30% reducing balance

over on the following pages:

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful

and any impairment losses.

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

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. It is probable that the revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have

TVAT on revenue represents amounts receivable for food, drink and services net of VAT.

1.6 Revenue

adopted are set out below.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies

in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts

102 has been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The Financial Reporting Standard

1.1 Accounting convention

is Act House, 11-12 William Road, London, N/A 3EK, United Kingdom.

Chau Hing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office

Company information

1 Accounting policies

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHAU HING LIMITED

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.7 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 in the company's statement of financial position 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 is 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.

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Future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price. Basic financial assets

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liability to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes

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The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments', and Section 13 'Other

1.3 Financial instruments

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1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any

stocks to their present location and condition.

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1.5 Stocks

revaluation increase.

relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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cash flows have not been adjusted.

market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

CHAN HANG LIMITED

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, 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 receipts 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 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.

1.11 Leases

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 31 (2016: 35).

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Directors	2	2
Restaurant and kitchen staff	29	33
	<u>31</u>	<u>35</u>

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	183,722	107,362	291,084
Additions	10,329	-	10,329
At 31 March 2017	194,051	107,362	301,413
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	109,906	77,898	187,804
Depreciation charged in the year	16,829	5,893	22,722
At 31 March 2017	126,735	83,791	210,526
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	67,316	23,571	90,887
At 31 March 2016	73,816	29,464	103,280

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	113,829	68,061
Prepayments and accrued income	70,025	74,266
	183,854	142,327

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Notes		
Obligations under finance leases	5,877	12,504
Trade creditors	47,335	42,554
Corporation tax	28,131	35,212
Other taxation and social security	74,488	68,603
Other creditors	6,148	4,000
Accruals and deferred income	88,349	70,070
	250,328	232,943

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Notes		
Obligations under finance leases	-	5,877

CHAU HAUS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2017	2016
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	11,880	13,979
	<u>11,880</u>	<u>13,979</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
96 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	96	96
4 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	4	4
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>