Company Registration No. 07499836 (England and Wales)

AMENDED ACCOUNTS

SKINNYDIP LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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SKINNYDIP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	L Blitz R Gold J Gold
Company number	07499836
Registered office	30 City Road London EC1Y 2AB
Accountants	Arram Berlyn Gardner (AH) Limited 30 City Road London EC1Y 2AB

SKINNYDIP LIMITED

CONTENTS

SKINNYDIP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 as restated £	2016 as restated £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		411,353		255,629
Current assets					
Stocks		1,103,561		781,510	
Debtors	4	2,559,729		1,928,816	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,711,720		1,254,450	
		5,375,010		3,964,776	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,948,384)		(2,633,982)	
Net current assets			2,426,626		1,330,794
Total assets less current liabilities			2,837,979		1,586,423
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		99		99
Profit and loss reserves			2,837,880		1,586,324
Total equity			2,837,979		1,586,423

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These amended financial statements replace the original accounts, they are now the statutory accounts and they have been prepared as at the date of the original accounts and not as at the date of the revision and accordingly do not deal with events between those dates.

SKINNYDIP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ..14.12.18...... and are signed on its behalf by:

....	....
L Blitz	J Gold
Director	**Director**

Company Registration No. 07499836

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Skinnydip Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 City Road, London, EC1Y 2AB.

The principal place of business is 1 Whittlebury Mews, Primrose Hill, London, NW1 8JB.

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 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.

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% on reducing balance method
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% on reducing balance method
Motor vehicles	20% on reducing balance method

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 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.

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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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 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 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 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities when they arise.

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.

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.

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, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies 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.

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 income statement 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.

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 income statement, 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 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 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 income statement for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 210 (2016 - 49).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	301,884
Additions	233,559
At 31 December 2017	535,443
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	46,255
Depreciation charged in the year	77,835
At 31 December 2017	124,090
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	411,353
At 31 December 2016	255,629

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,083,750	1,250,457
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,047,513	494,326
Other debtors	428,466	184,033
	2,559,729	1,928,816

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	965,680	558,222
Trade creditors	1,310,541	1,037,468
Corporation tax	186,127	200,967
Other taxation and social security	265,338	192,926
Other creditors	220,698	644,399
	2,948,384	2,633,982

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
99 Ordinary shares of £1 each	99	99
	99	99

There is a single class of Ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

7 Parent company

The parent company is Skinnydip Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, by virtue of its 100% shareholding. Its registered office is 30 City Road, London, EC1Y 2AB.

8 Prior period adjustment

In 2016, management fees from Skinnydip Inc were incorrectly included in the accounts as management charges. This resulted in profits in 2016 being understated by £433,236.

In 2016, pension scheme contributions were incorrectly included in the accounts as other debtors. This resulted in profits in 2016 being overstated by £902,088.

Changes to the statement of financial position

	At 31 December 2016		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors due within one year	2,830,904	(902,088)	1,928,816
Creditors due within one year			
Loans and overdrafts	(1,632,557)	433,236	(1,199,321)
Net assets	2,055,275	(468,852)	1,586,423
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss	2,055,176	(468,852)	1,586,324

8 Prior period adjustment **(Continued)**

Changes to the income statement

	Period ended 31 December 2016		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Administrative expenses	(2,421,247)	(708,091)	(3,129,338)
Other operating income	-	239,239	239,239
Profit for the financial period	951,358	(468,852)	482,506