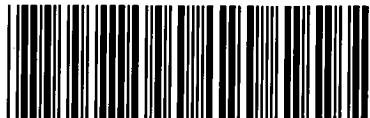


Jean Rousseau Limited
Financial Statements
31 December 2017

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Jean Rousseau Limited
Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 2017

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Jean Rousseau Limited
Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	75,447	94,437
Current assets			
Stocks		213,271	207,642
Debtors	7	110,116	84,227
Cash at bank and in hand		48,056	60,435
		<u>371,443</u>	<u>352,304</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>1,181,788</u>	<u>1,060,848</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>810,345</u>	<u>708,544</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(734,898)</u>	<u>(614,107)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(734,898)</u>	<u>(614,107)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account		<u>(739,898)</u>	<u>(619,107)</u>
Shareholders deficit		<u>(734,898)</u>	<u>(614,107)</u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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'.

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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.


Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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

March 23rd 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Bordier
Director



Company registration number: 07559288

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Jean Rousseau Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 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 C/O CCFGB, Lincoln House, 300 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7JH.

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.

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.

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.

Jean Rousseau Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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:

Leasehold Property	- 10% straight line
Fixtures and Fittings	- 20% straight line
Equipment	- 33% straight line

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.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Jean Rousseau Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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 4 (2016: 4).

5. Profit before taxation

Loss before taxation is stated after charging:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,684	1,684
Depreciation of tangible assets	<u>17,306</u>	<u>20,922</u>

Jean Rousseau Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

6. Tangible assets

	Leasehold Property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	<u>16,837</u>	<u>165,251</u>	<u>6,477</u>	<u>188,565</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	7,997	80,031	6,100	94,128
Charge for the year	1,684	16,957	349	18,990
At 31 December 2017	<u>9,681</u>	<u>96,988</u>	<u>6,449</u>	<u>113,118</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2017	<u>7,156</u>	<u>68,263</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>75,447</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>8,840</u>	<u>85,220</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>94,437</u>

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	3,098	5,436
Other debtors and prepayments	<u>107,018</u>	<u>78,791</u>
	<u>110,116</u>	<u>84,227</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	45,311	214,594
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,092,949	810,862
Social security and other taxes	9,969	10,511
Other creditors and accruals	<u>33,559</u>	<u>24,881</u>
	<u>1,181,788</u>	<u>1,060,848</u>

The company has a charge on its assets registered on 17 April 2012 pursuant to a Rent deposit deed dated 12 April 2012 created by the company for securing all monies due or to become due from the company to Great Capital Partnership (G.P) Limited, Great Property Capital Limited.

9. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose transactions entered into by two or members of a group where a subsidiary that is a party to a transaction is wholly owned by such a member. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jean Rousseau SAS, a company incorporated in France.

Jean Rousseau Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2017

10. Controlling party

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Manufactures Jean Rousseau SAS, a company incorporated in France whose registered office is at ZONE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHAMPS PUSY 25170 PELOUSEY in France.