

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08541586**

**TUSCANY NOW AND MORE LIMITED**

**FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31 December 2020**

**TUSCANY NOW AND MORE LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

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**TUSCANY NOW AND MORE LIMITED**  
**OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS**

**The board of directors**

Mr S Ball  
Mr M N Georgiades

**Registered office**

Lynton House  
7-12 Tavistock Square  
London  
WC1H 9BQ

**Accountants**

BSG Valentine (UK) LLP  
Chartered accountants  
Lynton House  
7 - 12 Tavistock Square  
London  
WC1H 9BQ

**TUSCANY NOW AND MORE LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**31 December 2020**

		2020		2019	
	Note	£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible assets	5		5,000		5,000
Tangible assets	6		491,606		483,495
			-----		-----
			496,606		488,495
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	7	750,843		467,359	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,138,410		2,888,410	
		-----		-----	
		3,889,253		3,355,769	
<b>CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	4,219,368		3,175,482	
		-----		-----	
<b>NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS</b>			( 330,115)		180,287
			-----		-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			166,491		668,782
			-----		-----
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			166,491		668,782
			-----		-----
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			166,391		668,682
			-----		-----
<b>SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>			166,491		668,782
			-----		-----

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 Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2020 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 .

**TUSCANY NOW AND MORE LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** *(continued)*

**31 December 2020**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 May 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S Ball

Director

Company registration number: 08541586

**TUSCANY NOW AND MORE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lynton House, 7-12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

**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.

**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.

## **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:

Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

## **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.

## **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

**Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

**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 7 (2019: 7 ).

#### 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	5,000
	-----
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	—
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2020	5,000
	-----
At 31 December 2019	5,000
	-----

#### 6. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2020	92,815	761,921	854,736
Additions	—	149,307	149,307
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2020	92,815	911,228	1,004,043
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2020	36,759	334,482	371,241
Charge for the year	14,014	127,182	141,196
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2020	50,773	461,664	512,437
	-----	-----	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2020	42,042	449,564	491,606
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2019	56,056	427,439	483,495
	-----	-----	-----

#### 7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Other debtors	750,843	467,359
	-----	-----

#### 8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	36,719	99,331
Corporation tax	—	33,844
Social security and other taxes	4,567	2,976
Shareholders loan account	1,960,682	1,454,279
Other creditors	2,217,400	1,585,052
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	4,219,368	3,175,482
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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.