Registered number
08916461

Bell Food Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2017

Bell Food Limited

Registered number: 08916461

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		10,000		154,400
Investments	3		1		-
			10,001		154,400
Current assets					
Stocks		15,293		18,193	
Debtors	4	32,841		35,469	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,802		20,866	
		64,936		74,528	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(270,222)		(100,415)	
Net current liabilities			(205,286)		(25,887)
Total assets less current liabilities			(195,285)		128,513
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(104,312)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(195,285)		24,201
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Share premium			140,474		140,474
Profit and loss account			(335,859)		(116,373)
Shareholder's funds			(195,285)		24,201

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

L Bellandi

Director

Approved by the board on 26 January 2018

Bell Food Limited

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard). The café closed on 30th December, 2017 and the accounts have been prepoared on a break up basis.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	116,087	67,404	183,491
Additions	-	2,289	2,289
At 31 March 2017	116,087	69,693	185,780
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	11,700	27,498	39,198
Charge for the year	7,715	11,526	19,241
Impairment losses	96,672	20,669	117,341
At 31 March 2017	116,087	59,693	175,780
Net book value			
At 31 March 2017	-	10,000	10,000
At 31 March 2016	104,387	39,906	144,293

The director has conducted an impairment review of the fixed assets and reduced their value in the balance sheet accordingly.

3 Investments

	Investments in subsidiary undertakings
	£
Cost	
Additions	1
At 31 March 2017	1

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other debtors	32,841	35,469

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	54,539	74,874
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	73,512	-
Taxation and social security costs	12,240	13,953
Other creditors	129,931	11,588
	270,222	100,415

Other creditors is the amount loaned by the Direcor to the company.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	-	104,312

7 Other information

Bell Food Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

14 Gloucester Road

London

SW7 4RB