

Limited Liability Partnership registration number OC377368 (England and Wales)

**DOMAIN CHANDON LLP**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# DOMAIN CHANDON LLP

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## DOMAIN CHANDON LLP

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

	Year ended 28 February 2023 £	Period ended 28 February 2022 £
Turnover	4,514	172,354
Cost of sales	(4,181)	(87,899)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>84,455</b>
Administrative expenses	(7,329)	(75,975)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	<b>(6,996)</b>	<b>8,480</b>
Interest payable and similar expenses	(441)	(285)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares available for discretionary division among members</b>	<b>(7,437)</b>	<b>8,195</b>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# DOMAIN CHANDON LLP

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		-		4,164	
Debtors	3	18		3,179	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,634		2,047	
		<u>1,652</u>		<u>9,390</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(33,619)</u>		<u>(24,857)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(31,967)		(15,467)
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	5		(15,300)		(22,100)
<b>Net liabilities attributable to members</b>			<u>(47,267)</u>		<u>(37,567)</u>
<b>Represented by:</b>					
<b>Loans and other debts due to members within one year</b>	7				
Amounts due in respect of profits			(39,830)		(45,762)
<b>Members' other interests</b>	7				
Other reserves classified as equity			(7,437)		8,195
			<u>(47,267)</u>		<u>(37,567)</u>

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 February 2023 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships regime.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 16 October 2023 and are signed on their behalf by:

M W Archer  
**Designated member**

**Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC377368**

# DOMAIN CHANDON LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Limited liability partnership information**

Domain Chandon LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lexicon House, Third Avenue, Poynton, Cheshire, United Kingdom, SK12 1YL.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in December 2021, together 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 limited liability partnership. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

#### **1.2 Turnover**

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, excluding value added tax, under contractual obligations which are performed gradually over time.

If, at the balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

#### **1.3 Members' participating interests**

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts due from a specific member.

## DOMAIN CHANDON LLP

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Amortisation 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:

Trademarks	33% straight line
Goodwill	33% straight line

##### 1.5 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:

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

##### 1.6 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.

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.

##### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

##### 1.8 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

# DOMAIN CHANDON LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### **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 limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments 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.

# DOMAIN CHANDON LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership.

### 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 limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 2 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	2	2

### 3 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	887
Other debtors	18	2,292
	18	3,179



# DOMAIN CHANDON LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	6,800	6,800
Trade creditors	380	1,818
Other creditors	26,439	16,239
	<u>33,619</u>	<u>24,857</u>

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	15,300	22,100
	<u>15,300</u>	<u>22,100</u>

### 6 Loans and other debts due to members

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.

### 7 Reconciliation of Members' Interests

	EQUITY		DEBT	TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Other reserves	Other amounts	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£
Members' interests at 1 March 2022	-	(39,830)	(39,830)	(39,830)
Loss for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	(7,437)	-	-	(7,437)
Members' interests after loss for the year	<u>(7,437)</u>	<u>(39,830)</u>	<u>(39,830)</u>	<u>(47,267)</u>
Members' interests at 28 February 2023	<u>(7,437)</u>	<u>(39,830)</u>	<u>(39,830)</u>	<u>(47,267)</u>

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.