

LUXDECO LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

LUXDECO LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 08067602)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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LUXDECO LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Director: Jonathan Holmes

Secretaries: Jonathan Holmes
Ohs Secretaries Limited

Registered office: 9th Floor
107 Cheapside
London
EC2V 6DN

Registered number: 08067602 (England and Wales)

LUXDECO LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 08067602)

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		215,098		287,026
Tangible assets	6		<u>13,914</u>		<u>19,520</u>
			229,012		306,546
Current assets					
Stocks		61,850		160,042	
Debtors		588,934		557,648	
Cash at bank		<u>33,792</u>		<u>52,937</u>	
		684,576		770,627	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>1,483,154</u>		<u>1,187,940</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(798,578)</u>		<u>(417,313)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(569,566)</u>		<u>(110,767)</u>
Creditors					
Amounts falling due after more than one year			<u>3,272,927</u>		<u>2,380,857</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(3,842,493)</u>		<u>(2,491,624)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Share premium			2,649,964		1,999,999
Retained earnings			<u>(6,492,459)</u>		<u>(4,491,625)</u>
Shareholders' funds			<u>(3,842,493)</u>		<u>(2,491,624)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges its responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

LUXDECO LTD (REGISTERED NUMBER: 08067602)

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET - continued **31 MARCH 2017**

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Income Statement and an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 March 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 2 August 2017 and were signed by:

Jonathan Holmes - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

1. Statutory information

Luxdeco Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Accounting policies

Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Set out below is a summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

Significant judgements and estimates

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The critical judgement that the director has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory financial statements are discussed below:

(i) Assessing indicators and impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators or impairment of assets, the director has considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators or impairments identified during the current financial year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Recoverability of receivables

The Company establishes a provision for receivables that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability the director considers factors such as the aging of the receivables, past experience and recoverability, and the credit profile of individual or groups of customers.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Development costs are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful life of three years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3. **Accounting policies - continued**

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - Straight line over 3 years

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the director has carefully considered these risks including an assessment on uncertainty on future trading projection for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Based on assessment, the director considers that the Company maintains an appropriate level of liquidity, sufficient to meet the demands of the business including any capital and servicing obligations and external debt liabilities.

In addition, the Company's assets are assessed for recoverability on a regular basis, and the director considers that the Company is not exposed to losses on these assets which would affect their decision to adopt the going concern basis.

The investors continue to support Luxdeco Ltd and therefore, the director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus the director has continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3. Accounting policies - continued

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that the obligation will be required to be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is material.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company holds financial instruments which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, equity investments, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings. The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments and Section 12 Other Financial Instruments in full.

Financial assets / liabilities - classified as basic financial instruments

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

This includes cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(ii) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at the transaction price, including any transaction costs. Amounts that are receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received, net of any impairment.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that an receivable amount may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(iii) Trade and other payables and loans and borrowings

Trade and other payables and loans and borrowings are initially measured at the transaction price, including any transaction price, including any transaction costs.

4. Employees and directors

The average number of employees during the year was 28 .

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5. Intangible fixed assets

	Totals £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	561,735
Additions	108,386
At 31 March 2017	<u>670,121</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2016	274,709
Amortisation for year	180,314
At 31 March 2017	<u>455,023</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u>215,098</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>287,026</u>

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Totals £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016	39,659
Additions	3,648
At 31 March 2017	<u>43,307</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2016	20,139
Charge for year	9,254
At 31 March 2017	<u>29,393</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2017	<u>13,914</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>19,520</u>

7. Post balance sheet events

After the year end, the company received a further tranche of funding amounting to £550,000 from the investors.

8. Transactions with directors

Included in creditors is a loan from Jonathan Holmes of £8,277 (2016 - £857). This loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

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