Gelateria Danieli Ltd FILLETED
ACCOUNTS COVER

Gelateria Danieli Ltd

Company No. 05320897

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 December 2017

Gelateria Danieli Ltd DIRECTORS
REPORT REGISTRAR

The Directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was that of the manufacture and sale of ice cream and confectionery products.

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

B. Hunt
C. Vagliasindi

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the board

B. Hunt
Director
21 August 2018

Gelateria Danieli Ltd BALANCE SHEET REGISTRAR at 31 December 2017

Company No. 05320897	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	585,664	78,700
Investments	4	50,007	50,007
		635,671	128,707
Current assets			
Stocks	5	10,000	21,420
Debtors	6	32,674	55,846
Cash at bank and in hand		48,102	119,886
		90,776	197,152
Creditors: Amount falling due within one	7	(148,460)	(173,797)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(57,684)	23,355
Total assets less current liabilities		577,987	152,062
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more	8	(403,868)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred taxation	9	(10,539)	(15,740)
Net assets		163,580	136,322
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		20	20
Profit and loss account	10	163,560	136,302
Total equity		163,580	136,322

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A)of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 21 August 2018

And signed on its behalf by:

B. Hunt
Director

Gelateria Danieli Ltd NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR
for the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared 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) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departures from that standard.
The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:
• the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
• the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
• the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
• it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
• the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Freehold buildings	10% Straight line
Leasehold land and buildings	10% Straight line and 4% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance
Furniture, fittings and equipment	20% Reducing balance and 25% Straight line

Investments

Unlisted investments are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, any changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denominated in other currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. all differences are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured at historic cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.
Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.
Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above).
Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations. The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.
When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

2 Employees

	2017	**2016**
	Number	**Number**
The average number of persons employed during the year :	18	14

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	**Plant and machinery**	**Motor vehicles**	**Fixtures, fittings and equipment**	**Total**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Cost or revaluation					
At 1 January 2017	35,662	-	36,753	407,359	479,774
Additions	516,869	4,314	-	1,795	522,978
At 31 December 2017	552,531	4,314	36,753	409,154	1,002,752
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	16,289	-	32,378	352,407	401,074
Charge for the year	3,275	90	1,094	11,555	16,014
At 31 December 2017	19,564	90	33,472	363,962	417,088
Net book values					
At 31 December 2017	532,967	4,224	3,281	45,192	585,664
At 31 December 2016	19,373	-	4,375	54,952	78,700

4 Investments

	Other investments - Unlisted	Total
	£	£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2017	50,007	50,007
At 31 December 2017	50,007	50,007
Net book values		
At 31 December 2017	50,007	50,007
At 31 December 2016	50,007	50,007

5 Stocks

	2017	2016
	£	£
Finished goods	10,000	21,420
	10,000	21,420

6 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade debtors	17,324	28,541
Other debtors	11,250	11,250
Prepayments and accrued income	4,100	16,055
	32,674	55,846

7 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	37,462	(627)
Trade creditors	25,358	46,677
Corporation tax	13,418	21,000
Other taxes and social security	22,140	22,775
Loans from directors	47,459	84,497
Other creditors	1,302	(526)
Accruals and deferred income	1,321	1
	148,460	173,797

8 Creditors:

amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	403,868	-
	403,868	-

9 **Provisions for liabilities**

Deferred taxation

	Accelerated capital allowances, losses and other timing differences	**Arising from revaluation**	**Total**
	£	**£**	**£**
At 1 January 2017	15,740	-	15,740
Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	(5,201)		(5,201)
At 31 December 2017	10,539	-	10,539

	2017	**2016**
	£	**£**
Accelerated capital allowances	10,539	15,740
	10,539	15,740

10 **Reserves**

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

11 **Commitments**

Capital commitments	**2017**	**2016**
	£	**£**

Other financial commitments

	2017	**2016**
	£	**£**
Total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases:	49,885	63,500

12 **Dividends**

	2017	**2016**
	£	**£**
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	20,400	-
	20,400	-
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	20,400	-
	20,400	-

13 **Related party disclosures**

		2017	2016
Transactions with related parties		**£**	**£**
Name of related party	B. Hunt		
Description of relationship between the parties	Director		
Description of transaction and general amounts involved	Loan to company		
Amount due from/(to) the related party		(44)	(11,595)
Provision for doubtful debts due from the related party		-	-
Amounts written off in the period in respect of debts from/(to) the related party		-	-
Name of related party	C. Vagliasindi		
Description of relationship between the parties	Director		
Description of transaction and general amounts involved	Loan to company		
Amount due from/(to) the related party		(47,415)	(72,901)
Provision for doubtful debts due from the related party		-	-
Amounts written off in the period in respect of debts from/(to) the related party		-	-

Controlling parties

Immediate controlling party C. Vagliasindi

Ultimate controlling party C. Vagliasindi

14 **Additional information**

Its registered number is:
05320897
Its registered office is:
Castle Court
1 Castle Street
Portchester, Fareham
Hampshire
PO16 9QD