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Company Registration No. 03308521 (England and Wales)

MARC NEWSON LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



MARC NEWSON LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr M Newson CBE
Company number	03308521
Registered office	Charles House 5-11 Regent Street St James's London SW1Y 4LR
Accountants	Ross Bennet-Smith Charles House 5-11 Regent Street St James's London SW1Y 4LR

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

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MARC NEWSON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	453,281		534,550	
Investments	6	193,244		-	
		<u>646,525</u>		<u>534,550</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	8	1,563,768	2,485,215		
Cash at bank and in hand		623,227	1,959,762		
		<u>2,186,995</u>	<u>4,444,977</u>		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(503,890)	(852,449)		
Net current assets		<u>1,683,105</u>		<u>3,592,528</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,329,630</u>		<u>4,127,078</u>	
Provisions for liabilities	10	(64,364)		(76,804)	
Net assets		<u>2,265,266</u>		<u>4,050,274</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11	100		100	
Profit and loss reserves		2,265,166		4,050,174	
Total equity		<u>2,265,266</u>		<u>4,050,274</u>	

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

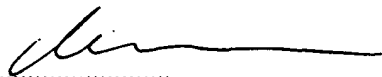
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 13.7.18.....

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Mr M Newson CBE

Director

Company Registration No. 03308521

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2016		100	2,585,198	2,585,298
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,991,976	1,991,976
Dividends		-	(527,000)	(527,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		100	4,050,174	4,050,274
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	237,992	237,992
Dividends		-	(2,023,000)	(2,023,000)
Balance at 31 December 2017		100	2,265,166	2,265,266

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Marc Newson Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Charles House, 5-11 Regent Street St James's, London, SW1Y 4LR.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance 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 company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value where applicable. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts and settlement discounts.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 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:

Land and buildings	Short leasehold	over the lease term
Plant & Machinery		10% - using the straight line method
Fixtures, fittings & equipment		20% - using the reducing balance basis
Computer equipment		20% - using the reducing balance basis
Moulds		20% - using the reducing balance basis

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Unlisted investments are valued at cost less provision for impairment, except where their market value can be measured reliably.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 company 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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes 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 reporting end date.

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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 company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3 Exceptional costs

	2017 £	2016 £
Settlement on commission claim against the company, including legal costs	824,687	-

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 15 (2016 - 14).

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2017	66,839	915,452	982,291
Additions	-	3,259	3,259
At 31 December 2017	66,839	918,711	985,550
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2017	50,130	397,611	447,741
Depreciation charged in the year	16,709	67,819	84,528
At 31 December 2017	66,839	465,430	532,269
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	-	453,281	453,281
At 31 December 2016	16,709	517,841	534,550

6 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	193,244	-

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)	
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Investments other than loans £
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2017		-
	Additions		193,244
	At 31 December 2017		193,244
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2017		193,244
	At 31 December 2016		-
7	Financial instruments	2017 £	2016 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,292,512	2,455,798
	Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	193,244	-
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	9,782	4,254
8	Debtors	2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	1,251,423	2,372,841
	Corporation tax recoverable	64,240	-
	Other debtors	248,105	112,374
		1,563,768	2,485,215
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017 £	2016 £
	Corporation tax	-	377,110
	Other taxation and social security	104,771	109,474
	Other creditors	399,119	365,865
		503,890	852,449

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	64,364	76,804
Movements in the year:		2017 £
Liability at 1 January 2017		76,804
Credit to profit or loss		(12,440)
Liability at 31 December 2017		64,364

The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse over less than 10 years and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

11 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding total commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
	89,818	284,432

13 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is M Newson, the director, by virtue of his shareholding. Dividends of £2,023,000 (2016: £527,000) were paid to the director. Director's remuneration for the year was £494,534 (2016: £446,699).

MARC NEWSON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14 Related party balances

Included in other debtors is £2,139 (2016: £43,647) due from a company under common control, being M N Aerospace Limited. The amounts above related to recharges between the companies.