

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 April 2022

for

Estee Lalonde Ltd

Page

Balance Sheet

1

Notes to the Financial Statements

2

Balance Sheet
30 April 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		4,272		8,932
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	305,733		227,236	
Cash at bank		<u>475,822</u>		<u>499,302</u>	
		781,555		726,538	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>111,241</u>		<u>168,608</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>670,314</u>		<u>557,930</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>674,586</u>		<u>566,862</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>812</u>		<u>1,697</u>
NET ASSETS			<u><u>673,774</u></u>		<u><u>565,165</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Retained earnings			<u>673,773</u>		<u>565,164</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u><u>673,774</u></u>		<u><u>565,165</u></u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 April 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) 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.

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

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 and authorised for issue on 30 January 2023 and were signed by:

Ms E M Lalonde - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 April 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Estee Lalonde Ltd is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number:	08994332
Registered office:	2nd Floor, National House 60-66 Wardour Street London W1F 0TA

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT.

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 it is probable will be recovered.

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	- 33% on cost
-------------------------	---------------

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 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.

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 April 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Cash and cash equivalents

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.

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.

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.

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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2021 - 2).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 May 2021	23,857
Additions	687
At 30 April 2022	<u>24,544</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 May 2021	14,925
Charge for year	5,347
At 30 April 2022	<u>20,272</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 April 2022	<u>4,272</u>
At 30 April 2021	<u>8,932</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 April 2022**

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	75,541	123,610
Other debtors	<u>230,192</u>	<u>103,626</u>
	<u>305,733</u>	<u>227,236</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	1
Trade creditors	1,165	7,932
Taxation and social security	102,637	150,185
Other creditors	<u>7,439</u>	<u>10,490</u>
	<u>111,241</u>	<u>168,608</u>

7. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	5,798	-
Between one and five years	<u>15,944</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>21,742</u>	<u>-</u>

8. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2022	2021
			£	£
1	Ordinary	1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</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.