Company Registration No. 10144821 (England and Wales)

AE COOK HOLDINGS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

AE COOK HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A M Cook	(Appointed 25 April 2016)
	Mrs D B Cook	(Appointed 25 April 2016)
	Mrs J M Goude	(Appointed 25 April 2016)
Secretary	Mr A M Cook	
Company number	10144821	
Registered office	1 Greengarth Yaddlethorpe Scunthorpe North Lincolnshire England DN17 2UH	
Accountants	CH Jefferson & Co Suite 1 The Limewood Suite 5 Park Square Scunthorpe North Lincolnshire England DN15 6JH	

AE COOK HOLDINGS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 10

AE COOK HOLDINGS LIMITED

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF AE COOK HOLDINGS LIMITED

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of AE Cook Holdings Limited for the period ended 30 April 2017 which comprise, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.accaglobal.com/en/member/professional-standards/rules-standards/acca-rulebook.html.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of AE Cook Holdings Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 16 September 2016. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of AE Cook Holdings Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of AE Cook Holdings Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at http://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than AE Cook Holdings Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that AE Cook Holdings Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of AE Cook Holdings Limited. You consider that AE Cook Holdings Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the period.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of AE Cook Holdings Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

CH Jefferson & Co

Chartered Certified Accountants

16 January 2018

Suite 1
The Limewood Suite
5 Park Square
Scunthorpe
North Lincolnshire
England
DN15 6JH

AE COOK HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets			2
Tangible assets	**4**		873
Investment properties	**5**		1,175,515
			1,176,390
Current assets			
Debtors	**6**	1,120,605	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,255,339	
		2,375,944	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(3,512,476)	
Net current liabilities			(1,136,532)
Total assets less current liabilities			39,858
Provisions for liabilities			(166)
Net assets			39,692
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**8**		300
Profit and loss reserves			39,392
Total equity			39,692

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

For the financial period ended 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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 period 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 January 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A M Cook
Director

Company Registration No. 10144821

1 Accounting policies

Company information

AE Cook Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Greengarth, Yaddlethorpe, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, England, DN17 2UH.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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, trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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 and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the company obtains the right to consideration which can be reliably measured or estimated.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets comprise the company name, logo and domain name. Such assets are defined as having finite useful lives and the costs are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1 year. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired.

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:

Other intangible assets	100% on cost

1.4 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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:

Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Computers	33% on cost

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.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

Although this accounting policy is in accordance with FRS 102, it is a departure from the general requirement of the Companies Act 2006 for all tangible assets to be depreciated. In the opinion of the directors compliance with the standard is necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount of this which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 2.

3 **Intangible fixed assets**

	Other intangible assets £
Cost	
At 25 April 2016	-
Additions	2
At 30 April 2017	2
Amortisation and impairment	
At 25 April 2016 and 30 April 2017	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	2

4 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 25 April 2016	-
Additions	1,282
Disposals	(293)
At 30 April 2017	989
Depreciation and impairment	
At 25 April 2016	-
Depreciation charged in the period	126
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(10)
At 30 April 2017	116
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	873

5 **Investment property**

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 25 April 2016	-
Additions	1,175,515
At 30 April 2017	1,175,515

5 Investment property **(Continued)**

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 30 April 2017 by Mr A M Cook (director). The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

6 Debtors

	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**
Trade debtors	6,860
Other debtors	1,113,745
	1,120,605

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017
	£
Trade creditors	4,602
Corporation tax	9,660
Other taxation and social security	4,670
Other creditors	3,493,544
	3,512,476

8 Called up share capital

	2017
	£
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
300 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300
	300

9 Operating lease commitments

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

	2017
	£
	1,390

10 Related party transactions

10 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

Transactions with related parties

During the period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Amounts loaned to the company
	2017
	£
Directors	3,464,800

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017
Amounts owed to related parties	£
Directors	3,465,141

The above loans have been made to the company by the directors during the year. The loans are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

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.