

Company Registration No. 05992037 (England and Wales)

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		44,220		61,251
Current assets					
Stocks		241,995		357,304	
Debtors	4	587,235		362,420	
Cash at bank and in hand		72,070		61,861	
		<u>901,300</u>		<u>781,585</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(200,594)</u>		<u>(300,974)</u>	
Net current assets			700,706		480,611
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>744,926</u>		<u>541,862</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(100,000)		-
Net assets			<u><u>644,926</u></u>		<u><u>541,862</u></u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			644,926		541,862
Members' funds			<u><u>644,926</u></u>		<u><u>541,862</u></u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 January 2021

G Ghercovic
Director

Company Registration No. 05992037

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

British Academy of Jewellery Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is c/o 75 Maygrove Road, West Hampstead, London, NW6 2EG.

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 the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Reporting period

The accounts are prepared for 18 months period ended 30 June 2020 and the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

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.

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:

Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance

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 surplus or deficit.

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.

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 surplus or deficit, 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 surplus or deficit, 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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

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.

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Taxation

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

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including director) employed by the company during the Period was:

	2020	2018
	Number	Number
Total	34	41
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	239,048
Additions	9,500
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2020	248,548
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2019	177,797
Depreciation charged in the Period	26,531
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At 30 June 2020	204,328
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2020	44,220
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2018	61,251
	<hr/> <hr/>

4 Debtors

	2020	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	55,571	18,044
Amounts due from group undertakings	263,865	36,207
Other debtors	267,799	308,169
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	587,235	362,420
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	128,308	237,703
Corporation tax	28,793	12,182
Other taxation and social security	20,652	24,860
Other creditors	22,841	26,229
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	200,594	300,974
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BRITISH ACADEMY OF JEWELLERY LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
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6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	100,000	-
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Anthony Epton.
The auditor was Goldwins Limited.

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.