

Company Registration No. 00814563 (England and Wales)

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr M D Gravelle Mr M K Gulamali Mr A H Stimler Mr M Stimler Mr S S Stimler
Company number	00814563
Registered office	Honeypot House 56a Crewys Road London NW2 2AD
Auditor	RDP Newmans LLP Lynwood House 373-375 Station Road Harrow, Middlesex HA1 2AW
Business address	Honeypot House 56a Crewys Road London NW2 2AD
Bankers	Lloyds Bank Plc Faryners House 25 Monument Street London EC3R 8BQ

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

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BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Fair review of the business

The company's turnover has increased by 2.45% during the year. The gross profit margins have slightly decreased from 2.76% to 2.71% due to difficult market conditions. The company has also seen a decrease in the net profit from the previous year due to the increase in interest charges. The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect continued growth in the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing Barrow, Lane & Ballard Limited are:

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans, overdrafts and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The company has various other financial assets such as trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency exposure. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Credit risk

The company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and to date has not experienced any material losses.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in relation to the company's management of working capital and the risk that the company will encounter difficulties in meeting financial obligations as and when they fall due. To minimise this risk, the liquidity position and ongoing working capital requirements are regularly reviewed by the directors.

Foreign currency exposure

A major risk attached to the company's business relates to foreign exchange exposures by virtue of its commodity dealings. These exposures are eliminated by an appropriate contract with a bank as they arise. The company enters into contracts with both buyers and sellers often well in advance of actual performance. It therefore incurs counter-party risk particularly given that the market prices of the commodities concerned may move considerably over the intervening period to performance. The company is aware of such exposure and has various systems to monitor and control it.

Interest risk

The company is subject to interest risks. This is mitigated by continually monitoring the rates available to the company.

Brexit risk

The company trades with entities based in European countries and the move towards exiting the European Union poses a risk for the company due to the uncertainty with trade agreements. Company management is monitoring and will respond to any changes arising from Brexit.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Key performance indicators

The Key Performance Indicators of Barrow, Lane & Ballard Limited over the last two years are detailed below:

	2018	2017
Turnover (GBP £'000)	123,821	120,855
Gross profit %	2.71	2.76
Net profit %	0.52	0.64

These indicate that the company has managed to increase turnover but the gross and net profit margins reduced mainly due to volatility in the market price of nuts and the interest charges.

On behalf of the board

Mr M K Gulamali

Director

6 February 2019

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of import, export and distribution of edible nuts and dried fruits.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr M D Gravette
Mr M K Gulamali
Mr A H Stimler
Mr M Stimler
Mr S S Stimler

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £400,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Future developments

The directors expect to trade a similar tonnage of the commodities in which they deal as in previous years.

Auditor

The auditor, RDP Newmans LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr M K Gulamali
Director
6 February 2019

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barrow, Lane & Ballard Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's *responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Lyndon Perez FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of RDP Newmans LLP

7 February 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Lynwood House
373-375 Station Road
Harrow, Middlesex
HA1 2AW

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	123,821,143	120,855,636
Cost of sales		(120,466,986)	(117,521,450)
Gross profit		3,354,157	3,334,186
Administrative expenses		(1,689,785)	(1,671,405)
Operating profit	4	1,664,372	1,662,781
Interest receivable and similar income	8	21,012	3,924
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(895,237)	(708,814)
Profit before taxation		790,147	957,891
Tax on profit	10	(151,513)	(179,961)
Profit for the financial year		638,634	777,930

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME*****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018***

	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit for the year	638,634	777,930
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>638,634</u>	<u>777,930</u>

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12	29,326		30,567	
Investments	13	353,820		197,003	
			383,146		227,570
Current assets					
Stocks	17	12,062,627		15,729,632	
Debtors	18	18,248,225		15,245,803	
Cash at bank and in hand		717,596		1,655,147	
			31,028,448		32,630,582
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(24,294,191)		(25,979,048)	
Net current assets			6,734,257		6,651,534
Total assets less current liabilities			7,117,403		6,879,104
Provisions for liabilities	21	(4,933)		(5,268)	
Net assets			7,112,470		6,873,836
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24	100,001		100,001	
Profit and loss reserves		7,012,469		6,773,835	
Total equity			7,112,470		6,873,836

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M K Gulamali
Director

Mr S S Stimler
Director

Company Registration No. 00814563

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2016		100,001	5,995,905	6,095,906
Year ended 30 September 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	777,930	777,930
Balance at 30 September 2017		100,001	6,773,835	6,873,836
Year ended 30 September 2018:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	638,634	638,634
Dividends	11	-	(400,000)	(400,000)
Balance at 30 September 2018		100,001	7,012,469	7,112,470

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	28		2,245,288		(2,881,245)
Interest paid			(895,237)		(708,814)
Income taxes paid			(162,833)		(345,056)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities			1,187,218		(3,935,115)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(4,309)		(6,883)	
Purchase of subsidiaries		-		(100)	
Purchase of associates		(156,817)		(116,139)	
Interest received		21,012		3,924	
Net cash used in investing activities			(140,114)		(119,198)
Financing activities					
Proceeds of derivatives		489,524		631,665	
Repayment of derivatives		(6,749)		(489,524)	
Dividends paid		(400,000)		-	
Net cash generated from financing activities			82,775		142,141
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			1,129,879		(3,912,172)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			(19,711,833)		(15,799,661)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			(18,581,954)		(19,711,833)
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			717,596		1,655,147
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(19,299,550)		(21,366,980)

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Barrow, Lane & Ballard Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Honeypot House, 56a Crewys Road, London, NW2 2AD.

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.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Barrow, Lane & Ballard Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Loudwater Management Limited and the results of Barrow, Lane & Ballard Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Loudwater Management Limited which are available from Honeypot House, 56a Crewys Road, London NW2 2AD.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, 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.

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 and equipment	10% 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 profit or loss.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

Investments comprise investment in unquoted equity instruments which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Within each commodity grouping at the year end a comparison is made of inventories and forward purchases contracts which correspond with forward sales contracts. Potential losses and profits are treated on the following basis:

(i) Any potential loss arising from comparing that quantity of inventories and net forward purchase contracts which correspond with forward sales contracts is provided. Any net profit is carried forward as in (ii).

(ii) Remaining inventories, forward purchases and sales are compared with market values. Any potential net loss is provided for except to the extent that it can be offset by a potential profit arising in (i) above.

Any provision is deducted from the book value of commodity inventories which are otherwise stated at cost.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company contributes to the personal pension arrangements of some directors and employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are earned.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or forward commitments associated with commodity sales.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sales of goods	123,821,143	120,855,636
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	2018 £	2017 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	21,012	3,924
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In the opinion of the directors it would be seriously prejudicial to the interest of the company to disclose the particulars of the geographical turnover of the company. Consequently, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not disclosed the particulars of turnover.

4 Operating profit

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	5,550	5,612
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	2,149
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	120,466,986	117,521,450
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	15,000	15,000
For other services		
Taxation compliance services	800	775

6 Employees

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

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Sales and distribution	5	5
Administration and logistics	8	8
	13	13

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	843,494	787,405
Social security costs	103,278	103,954
Pension costs	57,107	46,018
	1,003,879	937,377

7 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	252,142	280,769
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	38,521	36,911
	290,663	317,680

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2017 - 2).

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

7 Directors' remuneration

(Continued)

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	137,262	150,611
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	16,651	16,651
	<u>153,913</u>	<u>167,262</u>

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	21,012	2,693
Other interest income	-	1,231
	<u>21,012</u>	<u>3,924</u>
Total income	<u>21,012</u>	<u>3,924</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	21,012	2,693
	<u>21,012</u>	<u>2,693</u>

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £	2017 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	895,237	708,814
	<u>895,237</u>	<u>708,814</u>

10 Taxation

	2018 £	2017 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	151,848	187,519
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(7,538)
	<u>151,848</u>	<u>179,981</u>
Total current tax	<u>151,848</u>	<u>179,981</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(335)	(20)
	<u>(335)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>151,513</u>	<u>179,961</u>

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

10 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	790,147	957,891
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.50%)	150,128	186,775
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,624	749
Group relief	-	(7,538)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	96	(424)
Deferred tax	(335)	(20)
Loss on disposal of assets	-	419
Taxation charge for the year	151,513	179,961

11 Dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Interim paid	400,000	-

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and fixtures, fittings machinery and equipment		Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2017	105,492	23,560	129,052
Additions	2,906	1,403	4,309
At 30 September 2018	108,398	24,963	133,361
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2017	90,723	7,762	98,485
Depreciation charged in the year	3,840	1,710	5,550
At 30 September 2018	94,563	9,472	104,035
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2018	13,835	15,491	29,326
At 30 September 2017	14,769	15,798	30,567

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

13 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Investments in subsidiaries	14	100	100
Investments in associates	15	353,720	196,903
		<u>353,820</u>	<u>197,003</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2017	197,003
Additions	156,817
	<u>353,820</u>
At 30 September 2018	<u>353,820</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	353,820
	<u>197,003</u>
At 30 September 2017	<u>197,003</u>

14 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2018 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct	Indirect
Longson - BLB (UK) Limited	England & Wales	Dormant	Ordinary shares	100.00	-

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss) £	Capital and Reserves £
Longson - BLB (UK) Limited	-	100

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

15 Associates

Details of the company's associates at 30 September 2018 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Long Son - BLB Company Limited	Vietnam	Processing nuts	Ordinary shares	25.49	-

16 Financial instruments

	2018 £	2017 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	18,074,084	14,642,670
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,749	489,524
	<u>18,080,833</u>	<u>15,132,194</u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	24,255,162	25,931,126
	<u>24,255,162</u>	<u>25,931,126</u>

17 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	12,062,627	15,729,632
	<u>12,062,627</u>	<u>15,729,632</u>

18 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	17,139,160	12,573,691
Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	918,830	1,584,360
Derivative financial instruments	6,749	489,524
Other debtors	98,759	532,137
Prepayments and accrued income	84,727	66,091
	<u>18,248,225</u>	<u>15,245,803</u>

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	19,299,550	21,366,980
Trade creditors		4,356,069	4,373,076
Corporation tax		11,303	22,288
Other taxation and social security		27,726	25,634
Other creditors		400,100	100
Accruals and deferred income		199,443	190,970
		<u>24,294,191</u>	<u>25,979,048</u>

20 Loans and overdrafts

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdrafts	<u>19,299,550</u>	<u>21,366,980</u>
Payable within one year	<u>19,299,550</u>	<u>21,366,980</u>

Bank overdrafts amounting to £19,299,550 (2017: £21,366,980) have been secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

21 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	22	<u>4,933</u>	<u>5,268</u>

22 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 2018 £	Liabilities 2017 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>4,933</u>	<u>5,268</u>

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

22 Deferred taxation (Continued)

Movements in the year:	2018
	£
Liability at 1 October 2017	5,268
Credit to profit or loss	(335)
Liability at 30 September 2018	<u>4,933</u>

23 Retirement benefit schemes

	2018	2017
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>57,107</u>	<u>46,018</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

24 Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of 1p each	1	1
100,000 Deferred shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
	<u>100,001</u>	<u>100,001</u>

25 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company's bankers hold a cross guarantee between Barrow, Lane & Ballard Limited and Atlantix Commodities LLC, in respect of any amounts due to them. Barrow, Lane & Ballard Limited and Atlantix Commodities LLC are related by virtue of having common directors.

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

26 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

	Sale of goods		Purchase of goods	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	-	-	176,932
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	-	199,564	294,445	391,734
Other related parties	1,039,808	1,010,371	100,000	207,173
	<u>1,039,808</u>	<u>1,010,371</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>207,173</u>

	Rent and service charge		Management charge	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	44,622	44,343	109,820	138,842
	<u>44,622</u>	<u>44,343</u>	<u>109,820</u>	<u>138,842</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed to related parties		
Other related parties	50,000	-
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2018
	Balance
	£
Amounts owed by related parties	
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	11,350
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	918,930
Other related parties	1,362,796
	<u>1,362,796</u>

	2017
	Balance
	£
Amounts owed in previous period	
Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence	1,584,360
Other related parties	1,227,334
	<u>1,227,334</u>

BARROW, LANE & BALLARD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

27 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Loudwater Management Limited. The ultimate controlling interest in the immediate parent company is held jointly by Loudwater Trade and Finance Limited, a company in which Mr M Stimler and Mr S S Stimler are the directors and shareholders and Rishy Investments Limited, a company in which Mr A H Stimler and Mrs J R Stimler are the directors and shareholders.

All these companies are registered in England and Wales.

The consolidated financial statements of Loudwater Management Limited are available to the public and can be obtained from Companies House.

28 Cash generated from operations

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit for the year after tax	638,634	777,930
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	151,513	179,961
Finance costs	895,237	708,814
Investment income	(21,012)	(3,924)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	2,149
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	5,550	5,612
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	3,667,005	(543,244)
(Increase) in debtors	(3,450,050)	(3,965,379)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	358,411	(43,164)
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	2,245,288	(2,881,245)

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.