Registered number: 02045353

COOKING VINYL LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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COOKING VINYL LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02045353

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		15,398		32,756
			15,398	_	32,756
Current assets					
Stocks	5	208,904		180,723	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	3,224,841		3,917,821	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	404,988		683,595	
		3,838,733		4,782,139	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(3,273,590)		(4,040,884)	
Net current assets			565,143		741,255
Total assets less current liabilities		•	580,541	-	774,011
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(275,000)		(475,000)
Net assets			305,541	<u> </u>	299,011
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		100		100
Capital redemption reserve			100		100
Profit and loss account		_	305,341	_	298,811
		_	305,541	_	299,011

COOKING VINYL LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02045353

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

M Goldschmidt

Director

Date: 20 September 2023

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The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

Cooking Vinyl Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales, registration number 02045353. The company's registered office address is Camden Gateway, 349 Royal College Street, London, NW1 9QS.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of investment in sales and marketing of recorded music.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and loss account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover from investment in sales and marketing of recorded music is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure. Grants received in respect of Coronavirus Job Retention scheme and interest on the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan are included in other operating income.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the company can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - over 5 years
Fixtures and fittings - over 3 to 5 years
Office equipment - over 3 to 5 years
Computer equipment - over 3 to 5 years
Land & property improvements - over 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 27 (2021 - 24).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4. Tangible fixed assets

5.

6.

	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Land & property improvements	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						549,715
At 1 January 2022	74,341	3,532	50,790	192,052	229,000	3,854
Additions	-	-	-	3,854	-	
Disposals	-	(3,532)	(50,790)	-	-	(54,322)
At 31 December 2022	74,341			195,906	229,000	499,247
Depreciation						516,959
At 1 January 2022	52,238	3,532	50,790	181,399	229,000	
Charge for the year	14,868	-	-	6,344	-	21,212
Disposals	-	(3,532)	(50,790)	-	-	(54,322)
At 31 December 2022	67,106			187,743	229,000	483,849
Net book value						
At 31 December 2022	7,235			8,163		15,398
At 31 December 2021	22,103			10,653		32,756
Stocks						
					2022	2021
Stock					£ 208,904	£ 180,723
Debtors						
					2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors					1,015,922	1,042,960
Amounts owed by group ur	ndertakings				887,763	1,349,347
Other debtors Prepayments and accrued i	income				- 1,313,401	49,496 1,471,372
Deferred taxation	HIGHIE				7,755	4,646
					3,224,841	3,917,821

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	404,988	683,595
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	200,000	500,000
	Trade creditors	400,051	285,067
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,230,169	1,312,674
	Corporation tax	3,919	-
	Other taxation and social security	52,392	117,283
	Other creditors	40,151	36,050
	Accruals and deferred income	1,346,908	1,789,810
		3,273,590	4,040,884

The bank loan of £100,000 (2021 - £100,000) included in creditors due after more than one year is a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan, 100% guaranteed by the government.

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>275,000</u>	475,000

The bank loan of £275,000 (2021 - £375,000) included in creditors due after more than one year is a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan, 100% guaranteed by the government.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Loans		
Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	200,000	500,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans Amounts falling due 2-5 years	100,000	200,000
Bank loans	175,000	275,000
	475,000	975,000
Deferred taxation	2022 £	2021 £
At beginning of year	4,646	2,132
Charged to profit or loss	3,109	2,514
At end of year	7,755	4,646
The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	6,346	2,974
Short term timing differences	1,409	1,672
	7,755	4,646
	Amounts falling due within one year Bank loans Amounts falling due 1-2 years Bank loans Amounts falling due 2-5 years Bank loans Deferred taxation At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss At end of year The deferred tax asset is made up as follows: Accelerated capital allowances	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below: 2022 £ Amounts falling due within one year Bank loans 200,000 Amounts falling due 1-2 years Bank loans 100,000 Amounts falling due 2-5 years Bank loans 175,000 475,000 Deferred taxation 2022 £ At beginning of year 4,646 Charged to profit or loss 3,109 At end of year 7,755 The deferred tax asset is made up as follows: 2022 £ Accelerated capital allowances 6,346 Short term timing differences 2022 £

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12. Share capital

2022 £	2021 £
100	100

2022

Allotted, called up and fully paid

100 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each

13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held seperately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge reparesents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £38,514 (2021 - £63,470). Included in other creditors at the year end there is an amount payable of £5,636 (2021 - £6,689).

14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	£
Not later than 1 year	28,800
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	4,800
	33,600

15. Related party transactions

No disclosure has been made of transactions with other wholly owned group companies in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A paragraph 1AC.35.

As at the year end, the company owed £14,913 (2021 - £33,543 owed from) to the director. The loan is repayable on demand and interest at official interest rate was charged.

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