

**The Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company
Limited**

Financial Statements
Registered number 03981291
30 May 2021

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Company Information

DIRECTORS

KG Oakes

CK Oakes

REGISTERED OFFICE

194 Osmaston Road

Derby

England

DE23 8JZ

ACCOUNTANTS

RSM UK Tax and Accounting Limited

Chartered Accountants

Festival Way

Stoke-on-Trent

Staffordshire

ST1 5BB

Statement of Financial Position

at 30 May 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		£000	£000
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	3	-	-
Tangible assets	4	117	142
		<u>117</u>	<u>142</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	5	1,307	1,375
Debtors	6	447	566
Cash at bank and in hand		302	270
		<u>2,056</u>	<u>2,211</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>2,173</u></u>	<u><u>2,353</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	10	11,050	11,050
Share premium account		2,078	2,078
Profit and loss account		(15,070)	(15,047)
		<u>(1,942)</u>	<u>(1,919)</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	519	1,174
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors: Amounts falling due after one year	8	3,596	3,098
		<u>2,173</u>	<u>2,353</u>

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

at 30 May 2021

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the Income Statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 May 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on
28 February 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'CK Oakes', with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

CK Oakes
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

The Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company Limited (the “Company”) is a private company limited by shares and is registered, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The registered office address of the Company is 194 Osmaston Road, Derby, DE23 8JZ.

1.1 Basis of Accounting

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”), the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime, and under the historical cost convention. 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 presented in sterling which is also the functional currency of the Company.

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements for The Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company Limited have been prepared on a going concern basis, even though it has net liabilities of £1,942,000, which in the opinion of the Directors, is appropriate for the reasons set out below.

The company manufactures luxury fine bone china and supplies both high-end retailers and luxury hotels and restaurants across the world. These markets have been heavily affected by Covid 19 and the consequent restrictions imposed.

The Company’s covid response aimed firstly to protect all employees, and then to protect the long term viability of the operation. Government support such as the coronavirus job retention scheme was utilised, but in order to deliver the necessary restructuring of the operations, the company entered a Company Voluntary Arrangement in September 2020. The company discharged its liabilities under the CVA with immediate effect which provided a robust foundation to re-commence its long term growth strategy.

The Directors would like to thank all team members, customers, and suppliers for their support throughout the pandemic.

Despite a challenging trading backdrop, the company has made strong progress against its strategic objectives, building upon the momentum that was formed prior to the pandemic.

The business continues to benefit from making all of its products in its factory in the UK, giving both increased operational agility and market leading quality levels. This model offers a major point of differentiation and insulates against the ongoing turbulence in the global supply chain. As a result, the company has maintained a high level of customer service throughout the pandemic and has enjoyed an increase in client acquisition.

Looking forward, the Company has prepared detailed forecasts which the Directors consider to be achievable based upon current trading levels, the investments made in recent years and its revised cost base. Furthermore, the company’s market diversification and globalisation model, underpinned by an exciting pipeline of innovative, high quality product solutions creates further resilience to any fluctuations in demand as global markets recover.

The company continues to be dependent on the long term support of its major shareholder who has confirmed this facility as part of the CVA.

Despite the challenges encountered, the Directors were pleased to report an operating profit for the period and as demand continues to grow, the company will continue to invest in its factory, its products and its team.

1.3 Foreign currency

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102, in full, to all of its financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are offset only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.4 Financial assets

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors (including accrued income) which are receivable within one period and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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.

Equity instruments

Financial instruments classified as equity instruments are recorded at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors (including accruals) payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being transaction price less any amounts settled.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, 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. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes (continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Plant and Machinery 2 to 20 years
- Fixtures, Fittings, Tools and Equipment 2 to 10 years

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Subsequent costs, including replacement parts and major inspections, are capitalised only when it is probable that such costs will generate future economic benefits. Any replaced parts or remaining carrying amounts of previous inspections are then derecognised. All other costs of repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

1.6 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill was capitalised and written off evenly over 30 years as in the opinion of the directors, this represents the period over which the goodwill was expected to give rise to economic benefits.

1.7 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Grants relating to assets are classified as deferred income and recognised in income over the expected useful life of the asset to which they relate.

Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to profit and loss as the related expenditure is incurred.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost basis and for finished goods and work in progress, includes direct labour costs and overheads appropriate to the stage of manufacture.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether stocks are impaired or if an impairment loss recognised in prior periods has reversed. Any excess of the carrying amount of stock 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.

1.9 Impairments of fixed assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or, for goodwill, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill belongs.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, are recognised as impairment losses. Impairments of revalued assets are treated as a revaluation loss. All other impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Any impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed. For fixed asset other than goodwill, recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss or, for revalued assets, as a revaluation gain. On reversal of an impairment loss, the depreciation or amortisation is adjusted to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount (less any residual value) over its remaining useful life.

Notes (continued)

1.10 Retirement benefits

Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the period. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

1.11 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods to external customers in the ordinary nature of the business. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax.

The Company has only one class of business being the manufacture, distribution and retailing of ceramic tableware, giftware and collectables.

Sale of ceramic tableware, giftware and collectables.

Turnover is recognised when it and the associated costs can be measured reliably, future economic benefits are probable, and the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer. Sales of ceramic tableware, giftware and collectables are recognised when goods are delivered and legal title has passed and the Company has no continuing managerial involvement associated with ownership or effective control of the goods sold. This is generally when goods have been checked and accepted by the customer on delivery at the specified location.

1.12 Leases

The Company as Lessee – Operating Leases

All leases are operating leases and the annual rentals are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.13 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the period. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in profit or loss.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes *(continued)*

2 Employees

	Number of employees	
	Year ended	370 day
	30 May 2021	period ended
		30 May 2020
The average number of persons employed by the Company (including Directors) during the year was:	77	122
	<u>77</u>	<u>122</u>

3 Directors' remuneration

	Year ended	370 day
	30 May 2021	period ended
	£000	30 May 2020
		£000
Directors' emoluments	75	68
Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme	5	4
	<u>80</u>	<u>72</u>
	<u>80</u>	<u>72</u>

One Director (2020: one) accrued benefits under a defined contribution pension scheme.

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Purchased	
	£000	Computer	
		Software	Total
		£000	£000
Cost			
At beginning and end of year	9,671	29	9,700
	<u>9,671</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>9,700</u>
Amortisation and impairment			
At beginning and end of year	9,671	29	9,700
	<u>9,671</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>9,700</u>
Carrying amount			
At 30 May 2021	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 May 2020	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Amortisation and impairment charge

The amortisation was recognised in administrative expenses in the Income Statement.

Notes (continued)

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £000	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment £000	Total £000
Cost			
At beginning of year	1,358	682	2,040
Additions	-	5	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	1,358	687	2,045
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At beginning of year	1,243	655	1,898
Charge for year	20	10	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At end of year	1,263	665	1,928
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 30 May 2021	95	22	117
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 May 2020	115	27	142
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Stocks

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Raw materials and consumables	243	289
Work in progress	201	187
Finished goods and goods for resale	863	899
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,307	1,375
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade debtors	312	275
Other debtors	11	48
Corporation tax debtor	69	109
Prepayments and accrued income	56	134
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	447	566
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes *(continued)*

8 Creditors falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade creditors	118	194
Payments on accounts	177	140
Other taxation and social security	97	138
Other creditors	-	35
Accruals and deferred income	127	667
	<u>519</u>	<u>1,174</u>

9 Creditors falling due in more than one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Other loans	2,963	2,813
Accruals and deferred income	633	285
	<u>3,596</u>	<u>3,098</u>

The Company is party to a fixed and floating charge over specific assets of the Company in favour of Acorn 59 Investments Limited as part of the security on other loans reported above.

10 Deferred taxation

The movement in deferred taxation during the year was:	£000
At beginning and end of year	-

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

	2021 Provided £000	Unprovided £000	2020 Provided £000	Unprovided £000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances	-	-	6	-
Loss carried forward	-	(1,400)	(6)	(936)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,400)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(936)</u>
Deferred tax asset	-	(1,400)	-	(936)

The deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to uncertainty in respect to the recoverability of the balance.

Notes (continued)

11 Called up share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
11,050,000 (2020: 11,050,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	11,050	11,050
2 (2020: 2) ordinary shares of 50p each	-	-
	<u>11,050</u>	<u>11,050</u>

12 Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
<i>Amounts due:</i>		
Within one year	120	120
Between one and five years	70	190
	<u>190</u>	<u>310</u>

13 Related party transactions

Included within creditors falling due in more than one period is a balance of £2,962,998 (2020: £2,813,000) owed to a company which is controlled by the owner and company director of the business.

The Royal Crown Derby Museum Charitable Trust became a related party of the Company on 14 June 2016. The owner of the Company is a member of key management personnel of The Royal Crown Derby Museum Charitable Trust. During the period, the Company has paid £41,818 (2020: £35,943) to and received £33,157 (2020: £32,000) from the related party. As at 30 May 2021 the Company £5,187 was owed by the related party (2020: £3,474 owed to the related party).

14 Ultimate controlling party

The directors consider KG Oakes to be the ultimate controlling party.