Registration number: 04825817

Fun & Fries Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Manex Accountants Ltd
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
9 Castle Court 2
Castlegate Way
Dudley
West Midlands
DY1 4RD

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Company Information

Director J O Moore

Company secretary L Schlappa

Registered office 32 High Street

Wall Heath Kingswinford West Midlands DY6 0HB

Accountants Munslows Accountants Ltd

Chartered Certified Accountants

32 High Street Wall Heath Kingswinford West Midlands DY6 0HB

Auditors Manex Accountants Ltd

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

9 Castle Court 2 Castlegate Way

Dudley

West Midlands DY1 4RD

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The director presents her strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is an operator of a group of McDonald's restaurants.

Fair review of the business

The results for the year and the financial position at the end of the year are shown in the annexed financial statements. As an operator of a group of McDonald's restaurants the director considers the company's key performance indicators to be turnover and gross profit. The year ended 31 December 2020 proved a difficult year due to the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic, with the company shutting all restaurants in March 2020. A phased reopening of restaurants was subsequently introduced in June 2020, whilst at the same time ensuring the health and safety of all employees and customers. Unfortunately, November 2020 saw restaurants again closed to dine-in customers due to the second phase of Covid-19, although delivery and take-away services were still operating. As a result of the above the demand for ready to eat home delivery foods increased throughout the year, and, in order to help accommodate this the company extended its partnership with the UberEats and JustEats service. As a direct result of the trading restrictions brought in turnover for the year fell by over 19% with gross profit falling by over 25% compared to the previous year. In common with many other businesses and industries the director believes the trading environment in which the company operates will continue to be challenging but remains optimistic regarding future trading and is committed to increasing future turnover and profitability and to continuing the company's reinvestment program.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a highly competitive market with high levels of price sensitivity. Consumer behaviour can impact the company's turnover and profitability. The company mitigates this risk by adopting a policy of constantly assessing its pricing strategy with ongoing market research.

The Coronavirus pandemic introduced a further risk to the business by way of store closures, reductions in the number of customers visiting the restaurants, and the associated costs of implementing health and safety initiatives. The company has however utilised the various support measures made available by the UK Government and is optimistic that the governments' road map out of the Coronavirus lockdown will result in all restrictions being lifted permanently.

The company remains exposed to periods of food cost inflation together with the variability of commodity prices, which both impact on profitability. In addition, the effects of Brexit have the possibility of impacting the business in terms of the access to, and cost of, both food and labour. The company continually assesses any risks identified, with the aim of mitigating the threats these may have on the company's operations and profitability. The company's supply chain is closely maintained by McDonald's, who endeavour to negotiate effectively on behalf of all franchisees to ensure better purchasing terms. This helps as much as possible to protect the company from risks associated with fluctuating food costs.

The company is also inherently exposed to pressures within the labour market and to wage cost inflation. The company mitigates this risk by a policy of adopting remuneration and benefits packages designed to be competitive within the market as well as ensuring full compliance with labour market regulations, with employment policies to allow fulfilling career opportunities for all employees.

Approved by the director on 9 December 2021 and signed on its behalf by:
J O Moore
Director

Director's Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The director presents her report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Director of the company

The director who held office during the year was as follows:

J O Moore

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and bank loans. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The company does not enter into derivative transactions. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

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

Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates is limited to bank loans. The additional requirement for medium to long term debt will be reviewed by the directors based on the company's forecast requirements.

Liquidity risk

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and bank loans

Employment of disabled persons

The company operates an equal opportunities policy in all areas of recruitment and seeks to offer suitable work and training wherever practicable to persons with disabilities. The policy of the company is to ensure that disabled applicants are given full and fair consideration having regards to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Existing disabled employees are given equal access to appropriate training, career development and promotion opportunities within the company. In the event of employees becoming disabled while in the employment of the company, all reasonable means are explored to achieve retention in employment in the same or an alternative capacity.

Employee involvement

The company aims to promote a working environment free from harassment, victimisation, bullying and discrimination. The company regards all of its employees as members of a team, where opinions are valued and everyone is regarded as equal in status and treated with fairness and respect. The company's recruitment procedures are intended to ensure that employees are selected, promoted and treated according to their ability and that everyone has an equal opportunity to receive training and development. The company communicates regularly with all employees on matters relating to its performance, with employees encouraged to contribute to the decision making process through regular staff meetings. In addition, there is a bulletin board in each restaurant where memoranda relating to company policy are displayed. There is also an online portal known as Our Lounge, which contains news and information for McDonald's employees.

Director's Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The director has taken steps that she ought to have taken as a director in order to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The director confirms that there is no relevant information that she knows of and of which she knows the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors Manex Accountants Ltd are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.	
Approved by the director on 9 December 2021 and signed on its behalf by:	
J O Moore Director	

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless she is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 her to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with FRS 102. She is 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Fun & Fries Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fun & Fries Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 31 December 2020 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Fun & Fries Ltd

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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 Director's 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 the director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities [set out on page 5], the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Fun & Fries Ltd

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and the industry in which it operates. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: The Companies Act 2006/FRS 102, Employment Law and Waste, Health and Safety. We enquired of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures to obtain an understanding of how the company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks and whether they had any knowledge of actual or suspected fraud. We corroborated the results of our enquiries through our discussions with the directors and management. We did not identify any matters relating to non-compliance with laws and regulations or matters in relation to fraud.

In assessing the potential risks of material misstatements, we obtained an understanding of the company's operations, including its objectives and strategies to understand the expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement:

In assessing the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team the engagement partner considered the engagement team's:

Understanding of, and practical experience with, audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation,

The specialist skills required and

Knowledge of the industry in which the client operates.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

Assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;

Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates;

Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular manual journal entries made at year end for financial statement preparation; and

Assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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.

Clinton J Meehan BSc (Hons) FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Manex Accountants Ltd, Statutory Auditor
9 Castle Court 2
Castlegate Way
Dudley
West Midlands
DY1 4RD

9 December 2021

Fun & Fries Ltd

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	<u>3</u>	10,534,473	13,070,859
Cost of sales		(6,611,597)	(7,800,894)
Gross profit		3,922,876	5,269,965
Administrative expenses		(4,441,776)	(5,193,102)
Other operating income	4	842,226	<u>-</u>
Operating profit	<u>6</u>	323,326	76,863
Other interest receivable and similar income	<u>8</u>	-	335
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(32,019)	(44,585)
		(32,019)	(44,250)
Profit before tax		291,307	32,613
Tax on profit	<u>13</u>	(117,631)	19,418
Profit for the financial year		173,676	52,031

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

(Registration number: 04825817) Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>14</u>	514,656	556,697
Property, plant and equipment	14 15 16	1,785,190	2,171,499
Other financial assets	<u>16</u>	5,000	5,000
		2,304,846	2,733,196
Current assets			
Inventories	<u>17</u>	70,545	66,222
Debtors	<u>18</u>	22,559	63,274
Cash at bank and in hand		1,835,463	1,341,314
		1,928,567	1,470,810
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>27</u>	(1,991,114)	(2,156,039)
Net current liabilities		(62,547)	(685,229)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,242,299	2,047,967
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>27</u>	(1,575,555)	(1,489,623)
Provisions for liabilities		(132,187)	(112,463)
Net assets	_	534,557	445,881
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		534,556	445,880
Shareholders' funds		534,557	445,881

Approved and authorised by the director on 9 December 2021

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J O Moore Director

Fun & Fries Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

		Profit and loss	
	Share capital	account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	1	445,880	445,881
Profit for the year		173,676	173,676
Total comprehensive income	-	173,676	173,676
Dividends	<u> </u>	(85,000)	(85,000)
At 31 December 2020	1	534,556	534,557
		Profit and loss	
	Share capital	account	Total
	${f t}$	£	£
At 1 January 2019	1	433,849	433,850
Profit for the year		52,031	52,031
Total comprehensive income	-	52,031	52,031
Dividends		(40,000)	(40,000)
At 31 December 2019	1	445,880	445,881

Fun & Fries Ltd

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		173,676	52,031
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	<u>6</u>	538,914	473,596
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6 5 8 9	-	(398)
Finance income	8	-	(335)
Finance costs	9	32,019	44,585
Income tax expense	<u>13</u>	117,631	(19,418)
		862,240	550,061
Working capital adjustments			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	<u>17</u>	(4,323)	2,661
Decrease in trade debtors	$\frac{17}{18}$ 27	40,715	5,662
(Decrease)/increase in trade creditors	<u>27</u>	(326,225)	459,949
Cash generated from operations		572,407	1,018,333
Income taxes paid	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>	(36,375)
Net cash flow from operating activities		572,407	981,958
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	<u>8</u>	-	335
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment		(110,564)	(491,951)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	3,345
Net cash flows from investing activities		(110,564)	(488,271)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	9	(32,019)	(44,585)
Proceeds from bank borrowing draw downs		360,000	2,250,000
Repayment of bank borrowing		(210,675)	(2,698,111)
Dividends paid	<u>25</u>	(85,000)	(40,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities		32,306	(532,696)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		494,149	(39,009)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,341,314	1,380,323
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1,835,463	1,341,314

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is: 32 High Street
Wall Heath
Kingswinford
West Midlands
DY6 0HB

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the director on 9 December 2021.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the financial statements when there is reasonable assurance that the company has complied with all applicable conditions and that the grants will be received. Under FRS 102 the company accounts for government grants using the accrual model. Under the accrual model government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred, or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs, are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Tax

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class
Plant and equipment
Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate between 3 and 10 years straight line 5 years straight line

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Licences have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class

Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill

straight line over the shorter of the remaining life of the lease and 20 years

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Licence fee straight line over the remaining life of the licence

Stamp duty straight line over the remaining life of the licence

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of average cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred prior to completion and disposal.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Income Statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3 Revenue

	2020	2019
Sale of goods	10,534,473	13,070,859
4 Other operating income		
The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Government grants	826,226	-
Miscellaneous other operating income	16,000	
	842,226	
5 Other gains and losses		
The analysis of the company's other gains and losses for the year is as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		398
6 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation expense	496,873	431,555
Amortisation expense	42,041	42,041
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(398)

7 Government grants

Grants recognised in the financial statements relate to government grants in respect of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The amount of grants recognised in the financial statements was £826,226 (2019 - £Nil).

8 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest income on bank deposits		335

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

9 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	32,019	44,585
10 Staff costs		
The aggregate payroll costs (including director's remuneration) were as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,678,381	3,853,526
Social security costs	131,289	136,050
Other short-term employee benefits	2,815	3,124
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	38,671	38,469
Other employee expense	25,092	22,554
	3,876,248	4,053,723
Production Administration and support	2020 No. 434 14 448	2019 No. 435 14
11 Director's remuneration		440
The director's remuneration for the year was as follows:		
The director's remaineration for the year was as follows.	2020	2010
	2020 £	2019 £
Remuneration	9,394	9,600
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	5,200	8,941
Commontons para to money parenase senemes	14,594	18,541
		10,511
12 Auditors' remuneration		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Audit of the financial statements	2,150	2,050

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

13 Taxation

Tax	charged/	(credited)	in	the	income	statement
14/1	VIIIII E VIII I	VI CUII CUI		1111	HICCHIC	Statement

	2020 £	2019 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	106,850	-
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(8,943)	
	97,907	-
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	19,724	(19,418)
Tax expense/(receipt) in the income statement	117,631	(19,418)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2019 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2019 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before tax	291,307	32,613
Corporation tax at standard rate	55,348	6,196
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	7,985	6,047
Effect of tax losses	(8,943)	8,942
Tax increase/(decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	63,241	(40,603)
Total tax charge/(credit)	117,631	(19,418)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities	
2020	Liability £
Accelerated capital allowances Tax losses carry-forwards	141,128 - 141,128
2019	Liability £
Accelerated capital allowances Tax losses carry-forwards	112,463

Fun & Fries Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

14 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Licence fees £	Stamp duty £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2020	656,222	120,000	50,146	826,368
At 31 December 2020	656,222	120,000	50,146	826,368
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2020	207,507	45,859	16,305	269,671
Amortisation charge	32,811	6,600	2,630	42,041
At 31 December 2020	240,318	52,459	18,935	311,712
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	415,904	67,541	31,211	514,656
At 31 December 2019	448,715	74,141	33,841	556,697

15 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and equipment	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	4,498,131	5,397	4,503,528
Additions	110,564	-	110,564
Disposals	(395,501)	(1,547)	(397,048)
At 31 December 2020	4,213,194	3,850	4,217,044
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	2,326,859	5,170	2,332,029
Charge for the year	496,647	226	496,873
Eliminated on disposal	(395,501)	(1,547)	(397,048)
At 31 December 2020	2,428,005	3,849	2,431,854
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	1,785,189	1	1,785,190
At 31 December 2019	2,171,272	227	2,171,499

£

Non-current financial assets Financial assets at cost less impairment

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5,000

5,000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

17 Inventories	2020	2019
	2020 £	2019 £
Stocks of food, paper and non-products	70,545	66,222
18 Debtors		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Prepayments	22,559	63,274
	22,559	63,274
19 Cash and cash equivalents		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash on hand	11,700	13,000
Cash at bank	1,823,763	1,328,314
	1,835,463	1,341,314

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

20 Deferred tax and other provisions

	Deferred tax ₤	Total £
At 1 January 2020	112,463	112,463
Additional provisions	19,724	19,724
At 31 December 2020	132,187	132,187

21 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £38,671 (2019 - £38,469). Contributions totalling £1,212 (2019 - £Nil) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

22 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	202	20	20	19
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
23 Loans and borrowings				
			2020	2019
			£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings				
Bank borrowings			1,575,555	1,489,623
			2020	2019
			£	£
Current loans and borrowings				
Bank borrowings			500,099	436,706

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

24 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	ı
Not later than one year	501,948	501,948
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,000,247	2,007,792
Later than five years	3,706,297	4,202,075
	6,208,492	6,711,815

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £1,257,515 (2019 - £1,721,388).

25 Dividends

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interim dividend of £85,000 (2019 - £40,000) per ordinary share	85,000	40,000

26 Commitments

Capital commitments

annual commitments under non-cancellable operating lease continuing to be due in over five years. The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £Nil (2019 - £520,440).

27 Creditors

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>23</u>	500,099	436,706
Trade creditors		639,904	524,293
Amounts due to related parties		50,430	4,454
Social security and other taxes		353,670	550,798
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		1,212	-
Other payables		655	3,504
Accruals		347,237	636,284
Income tax liability	<u>13</u>	97,907	
		1,991,114	2,156,039
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	23	1,575,555	1,489,623

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