

Company Registration No. 07409425 (England and Wales)

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

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CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

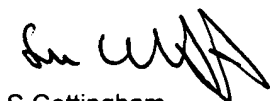
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		458
Current assets					
Stocks		1,805,082		1,005,685	
Debtors	4	5,943,167		2,712,403	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,430		977,852	
		<u>7,852,679</u>		<u>4,695,940</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(3,238,229)</u>		<u>(2,435,930)</u>	
Net current assets			4,614,450		2,260,010
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,614,450</u>		<u>2,260,468</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		50,004		50,004
Profit and loss reserves			4,564,446		2,210,464
Total equity			<u>4,614,450</u>		<u>2,260,468</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:



S Cottingham
Director

Company Registration No. 07409425

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Corinthian Brands (CBL) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Conyngham Hall, Bond End, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire, HG5 9AY.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.3 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:

Office equipment	straight line over 5 years
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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.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

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

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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.

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2017 - 10).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	3,055
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018	2,597
Depreciation charged in the year	458
At 31 December 2018	3,055
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2018	-
At 31 December 2017	458

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	2,829,859	2,286,853
Corporation tax recoverable	-	98,150
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,000,000	-
Other debtors	50,000	302,000
Prepayments and accrued income	63,308	25,400
	<u>5,943,167</u>	<u>2,712,403</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	75,325	36,860
Corporation tax	244,721	311,491
Other taxation and social security	363,439	520,385
Other creditors	2,207,404	1,079,994
Accruals and deferred income	347,340	487,200
	<u>3,238,229</u>	<u>2,435,930</u>

Invoice discounting advances of £2,207,404 (2017: £1,079,994) are secured against fixed and floating charges over all the assets including all present and future freehold and leasehold property, book and other debts, chattels, goodwill and uncalled capital, both present and future.

6 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
50,004 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,004	50,004
	<u>50,004</u>	<u>50,004</u>

7 Audit report information

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

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Clift.

The auditor was Baldwins Audit Services.

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date the company and its parent company St Helier Beverage Company have provided cross company guarantees to Hereford Contract Canning Limited (HCC), a company related by common ownership, in respect of bank borrowings. At the balance sheet date HCC owed £1,563,417 in relation to the loans subject to the guarantee.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2018	2017
£	£
96,726	36,956

10 Related party transactions

At 31 December 2018 the company was owed £10,931 (2017: £74) by Hereford Contract Canning (HCC) Limited ("HCC") in respect of trading balances. During the year, the company purchased goods of £12,825,000 (2017: £10,500,000) from HCC. The directors of the company have a beneficial interest in HCC.

During the year, the company also advanced a sum of £3,000,000 to HCC, the loan is unsecured and expected to be repaid within one year.

During the year, HCC provided storage services to the company and raised various recharges totaling £120,000 (2017: £117,906).

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of St Helier Company (SHBC) Jersey Limited ("SHBC"). During the year, SHBC charged the company £60,000 (2017: £60,000) in respect of rent of trade marks, of which £45,000 (2017: £25,000) was outstanding at the year end, included within trade creditors.

During the year, dividends were paid to SHBC totaling £nil (2017: £300,024).

11 Directors' transactions

At the year end there were interest free loans outstanding from the directors totalling £50,000 (2017: £302,000) included within other debtors. During the year £400,000 was advanced to the directors and £652,000 was repaid.

12 Parent company

The immediate parent company is St Helier Beverage Company (SHBC) Jersey Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey.

St Helier Beverage Company (SHBC) Jersey Limited is controlled by P Burton and J Hibberd.