

Company registration number 07409425 (England and Wales)

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Cottingham P Burton J Hibberd S Hibberd H Burton I Kent
Secretary	S Cottingham
Company number	07409425
Registered office	Conyngham Hall Bond End Knaresborough North Yorkshire United Kingdom HG5 9AY
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Ship Canal House 98 King Street Manchester M2 4WU
Bankers	Santander UK plc 44 Merrion Street Leeds United Kingdom LS2 8JQ

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

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CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Fair review of the business

Corinthian Brands (CBL) Limited distributes alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks to retailers and wholesalers in the UK. The results for the year build on profits in the previous years. Despite difficult trading conditions, results are only slightly down on last year. Further expansion to the customer base and product lines is planned for 2023.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are a number of risks which have been identified by the Company.

The Directors are of the opinion that a thorough risk management process is in place which involves the formal review of the risks identified.

Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial business risks including foreign currency exchange rates, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Foreign currency risk

Although the Company only purchases products in Sterling, many materials are sourced from Europe. Prices are negotiated at the start of the year, but are still subject to any increase in duty rates.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. Credit risk is managed by monitoring the aggregate amount and duration of exposure to any one customer depending upon their credit rating.

Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is managed by financial management on its major contracts by negotiating favourable payable terms with respective customers and suppliers wherever possible. The Company's objective is to ensure an overall neutral or positive cash flow.

Whilst general trading will always remain competitive the diversification of the group's client base and sectors that it operates in helps manage any exposure to a downturn in any one area. Similarly, this diversification has widened the client base with no customer representing a high percentage of turnover. The Board of Directors continually reviews market conditions to assess both risks and opportunities that the company faces.

Key performance indicators

The Gross Profit Margin is consistent with 2021. Turnover is slightly reduced due to difficult trading conditions.

On behalf of the board

S Cottingham
Director

17 April 2023

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the sale of canned beverages.

Results and dividends

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £3,700,296 (2021: £2,500,200). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Directors

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

S Cottingham
P Burton
J Hibberd
S Hibberd
H Burton
I Kent

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

On behalf of the board

S Cottingham
Director

17 April 2023

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Corinthian Brands (CBL) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2022 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 directors' 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 financial statements are 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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.

Helen Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

17 April 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Ship Canal House
98 King Street
Manchester
M2 4WU

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	25,948,372	27,639,069
Cost of sales		(17,952,211)	(19,249,362)
Gross profit		7,996,161	8,389,707
Distribution costs		(974,538)	(846,290)
Administrative expenses		(1,505,856)	(1,104,934)
Operating profit	4	5,515,767	6,438,483
Interest receivable and similar income		591	728
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(34,496)	(53,095)
Profit before taxation		5,481,862	6,386,116
Tax on profit	8	(939,410)	(1,030,634)
Profit for the financial year		4,542,452	5,355,482
Retained earnings brought forward		7,492,051	4,636,769
Dividends	9	(3,700,296)	(2,500,200)
Retained earnings carried forward		8,334,207	7,492,051

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		141,643		226,141
Current assets					
Stocks	11	1,341,659		2,866,001	
Debtors	12	4,391,318		3,893,565	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,251,366		3,948,486	
		9,984,343		10,708,052	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,741,775)		(3,223,574)	
Net current assets			8,242,568		7,484,478
Total assets less current liabilities			8,384,211		7,710,619
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		-		(168,564)
Net assets			8,384,211		7,542,055
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17	50,004		50,004	
Profit and loss reserves		8,334,207		7,492,051	
Total equity			8,384,211		7,542,055

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 April 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Cottingham
Director

Company Registration No. 07409425

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	23	5,108,699		6,128,606	
Interest paid		(34,496)		(53,095)	
Income taxes paid		(1,012,849)		(803,977)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>4,061,354</u>		<u>5,271,534</u>	
Investing activities					
Interest received		<u>591</u>		<u>728</u>	
Net cash generated from investing activities			591		728
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(58,769)		(55,304)	
Dividends paid		<u>(3,700,296)</u>		<u>(2,500,200)</u>	
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(3,759,065)</u>		<u>(2,555,504)</u>	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>302,880</u>		<u>2,716,758</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>3,948,486</u>		<u>1,231,728</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u><u>4,251,366</u></u>		<u><u>3,948,486</u></u>	

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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, United Kingdom, 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.

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 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

Turnover 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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment	straight line over 5 years
Motor vehicles	straight line over 4 years

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.

1.5 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.

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.13 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of canned beverages	25,948,372	27,639,069

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	591	728
	<u>591</u>	<u>728</u>

4 Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	13,750	12,000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	84,498	84,498
Operating lease charges	30,538	30,461
	<u>128,786</u>	<u>126,959</u>

5 Employees

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Administrative	10	9
Sales	2	1
Total	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	491,186	348,302
Social security costs	74,371	52,297
Pension costs	12,873	9,825
	<u>578,430</u>	<u>410,424</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	394,824	313,301
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	6,321	5,056
	<u>401,145</u>	<u>318,357</u>

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6 Directors' remuneration

(Continued)

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	118,580	103,640

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on invoice finance arrangements	22,393	37,527
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	12,103	15,568
	34,496	53,095

8 Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	897,279	1,047,524
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	59,102	-
Total current tax	956,381	1,047,524
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,971)	(16,890)
Total tax charge	939,410	1,030,634

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8 Taxation

(Continued)

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before taxation	5,481,862	6,386,116
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	1,041,554	1,213,362
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	58,728	1,871
Adjustments in respect of prior years	59,102	-
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(4,073)	(4,548)
Group relief	(215,852)	(180,051)
Capital items expensed	(49)	-
Taxation charge for the year	939,410	1,030,634

9 Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Final paid	3,700,296	2,500,200

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	3,055	337,994	341,049
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	3,055	111,853	114,908
Depreciation charged in the year	-	84,498	84,498
At 31 December 2022	3,055	196,351	199,406
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	-	141,643	141,643
At 31 December 2021	-	226,141	226,141

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2022 £	2021 £
Motor vehicles	141,641	226,141

11 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,341,659	2,866,001

Included within stock is a provision of £nil (2021: £219,994).

12 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,294,018	3,848,812
Prepayments and accrued income	61,375	25,799
	4,355,393	3,874,611

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	35,925	18,954
Total debtors	4,391,318	3,893,565

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Obligations under finance leases	168,575	58,780
Trade creditors	80,995	1,479,209
Corporation tax	290,326	346,794
Other taxation and social security	440,019	316,288
Accruals and deferred income	761,860	1,022,503
	<u>1,741,775</u>	<u>3,223,574</u>

Hire purchase and finance lease liabilities are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Obligations under finance leases	-	168,564
	<u>-</u>	<u>168,564</u>

Hire purchase and finance lease liabilities are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

15 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2022 £	Assets 2021 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	35,276	18,742
Short term timing differences	649	212
	<u>35,925</u>	<u>18,954</u>
Movements in the year:		2022 £
Asset at 1 January 2022		(18,954)
Credit to profit or loss		(16,971)
Asset at 31 December 2022		<u>(35,925)</u>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 3 years and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022	2021
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	12,873	9,825

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount outstanding at the year end was £2,597 (2021: £4,266).

17 Share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,004	50,004	50,004	50,004

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

18 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	34,740	31,000
Between two and five years	28,159	34,332
	62,899	65,332

19 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	189,903	-

As at the year-end date, a hire purchase agreement had been signed in relation to a motor vehicle, which is to be received and capitalised after the year-end.

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

20 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of St Helier Company (SHBC) Jersey Limited ("SHBC"). During the year, SHBC charged the company £60,000 (2021: £60,000) in respect of rent of trade marks. At the year end, £nil (2021: £30,000) was outstanding at the year end, included within trade creditors.

At the year end, £203 (2021: £730) was owed to a director, included within trade creditors.

21 Ultimate controlling party

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 owned by SHBC Holdings Limited, which is controlled by P Burton and J Hibberd.

22 Securities

A fixed and floating charge is held over all the property or undertaking of the company in relation to loans provided to the ultimate parent company SHBC Holdings Limited.

At the year end, the total indebtedness in group undertakings secured by the company is £11,798,772 (2021: £7,857,536) and will mature over a period of 4 years to July 2026.

23 Cash generated from operations

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the year after tax	4,542,452	5,355,482
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	939,410	1,030,634
Finance costs	34,496	53,095
Investment income	(591)	(728)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	84,498	84,498
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in stocks	1,524,342	3,241,405
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(480,782)	68,054
Decrease in creditors	(1,535,126)	(3,703,834)
Cash generated from operations	5,108,699	6,128,606

CORINTHIAN BRANDS (CBL) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

24 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 January 2022	Cash flows	31 December 2022
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	3,948,486	302,880	4,251,366
Obligations under finance leases	(227,344)	58,769	(168,575)
	<u>3,721,142</u>	<u>361,649</u>	<u>4,082,791</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.