Company Registration No. 10123519 (England and Wales)

CRATE GROUP (LONDON) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CRATE GROUP (LONDON) LIMITED

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CRATE GROUP (LONDON) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Notes	2020		2019	
		£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Investments	**3**		300		300
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	**4**	1,406,207		-	
Cash and cash equivalents		100		100	
		1,406,307		100	
Current liabilities	**5**	(579,815)		(200)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			826,492		(100)
Total assets less current liabilities			826,792		200
Equity					
Called up share capital	**6**		216		200
Share premium account			962,464		-
Retained earnings			(135,888)		-
Total equity			826,792		200

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

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

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 27 January 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

T Seaton
Director

Company Registration No. 10123519

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Crate Group (London) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Worsley Court, High Street, Worsley, Manchester, M28 3NJ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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. The directors have indicated that they will continue to support the company and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 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.

1.7 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	3	3

3 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	300	300

Movements in non-current investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2019 & 31 January 2020	300
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2020	300
At 31 January 2019	300

4 Trade and other receivables

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,406,207	-

5 Current liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Other payables	579,815	200

6 Called up share capital

Ordinary share capital	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of 1p each	-	20,000	-	200
Ordinary A Shares of 0.001p each	21,010,096	-	210	-
Investment B Shares of 0.001p each	594,590	-	6	-
	21,604,686	20,000	216	200

7 Events after the reporting date

On 12 June 2020 Crate Drinks Limited, a subsidiary of Crate Group (London) Limited, went into administration. At the year end Crate Group (London) Limited was owed £1,406,207 by Crate Drinks Limited . The debt will not be recoverable.

8 Related party transactions

At the year end Crate Drinks Limited, a subsidiary of Crate Group (London) Limited, owed the company £1,406,207 (2019 : £NIL).

9 Directors' transactions

At the year end the company owed its directors £504,314 (2019 £ NIL).

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.