Registration number: 13005466

BBC Coffee Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Aventus Partners Limited Hygeia Building Ground Floor 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

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Company Information

Directors Mr D N Kochhar

Mr K R V Bodiam Mr B J Goldkorn

Registered office Adanac Business Park

Adanac North, Unit E3 & E4

Adanac Drive Southampton SO16 0BT

Accountants Aventus Partners Limited

Hygeia Building Ground Floor 66-68 College Road

Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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

Strategic report exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of section 381 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. The directors has taken exemption under this regime not to disclose the strategic report.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of manufacturing roasted and ground coffee, Nespresso compatible capsules, cold brew concentrates and dilutions.

Directors' of the Company

The directors, who held office during the year, were as follows:

Mr D N Kochhar

Mr K R V Bodiam (appointed 20 February 2022)

Mr B J Goldkorn

Business review

Fair review of the business

The directors report a pre-tax loss of £1,607,272 (2021: £683,486) in the current period ending 31st December 2022 as the company was coming out of the construction phase. The Company commenced trading from August 2022. The directors are focused on developing fresh long-term arrangements with new customers and penetrating in the market.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company, in conjunction with its parent company, has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The policies set out by the board and agreed with the parent company are implemented by the company's directors.

The directors monitor performance on a regular basis, using the financial information available to them for the company.

Einaunials instruments

Objectives and policies

The company has various financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables arise directly from its operations.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts when they fall due. company plans to operate on advance payment basis on majority of its customers, hence the directors believe that the credit risk for the company is low.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for day-to-day working capital through cash net current assets. The company also has access to inter-company borrowing facilities.

Foreign Currency risk

The company imports a portion of its raw material and is therefore exposed to movement in currency exchange rate and the effects of these on the cost of its materials. The effects of these movements is monitored on weekly basis. The company's revenue is expected to be in local currency for medium to short term, hence the directors believe that there is no currency risk in receivables.

Going concern

The financial statement has been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirement through net current assets. The directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the entity, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board on 6 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr D N Kochhar

Director

Chartered Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Accounts of BBC Coffee Limited for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the accounts of BBC Coffee Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 set out on pages $\underline{5}$ to $\underline{25}$ from the Company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/regulation.

This report is made solely to the board of Directors of BBC Coffee Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of BBC Coffee Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than BBC Coffee Limited and its board of Directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that BBC Coffee Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of BBC Coffee Limited. You consider that BBC Coffee Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the accounts of BBC Coffee Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

Aventus Partners Limited Hygeia Building Ground Floor 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

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6 December 2023

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

			From 9 November 2020 to
	Note	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Turnover	4	638,937	-
Cost of sales		(450,396)	(217,276)
Gross profit/(loss)		188,541	(217,276)
Administrative expenses		(1,767,341)	(431,650)
Other operating income	<u>5</u>	5,165	<u>-</u>
Operating loss	<u>6</u>	(1,573,635)	(648,926)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	9,269	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(42,906)	(34,560)
		(33,637)	(34,560)
Loss before tax		(1,607,272)	(683,486)
Tax on loss	11	774,485	294,096
Loss for the year	_	(832,787)	(389,390)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses for the current period other than as shown in Profit and Loss account above.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	From 9 November 2020 to	
	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Loss for the year	(832,787)	(389,390)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(832,787)	(389,390)

(Registration number: 13005466) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022

	Note	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	5,482,534	5,016,392
Right of use assets	12 13	830,355	934,150
	_	6,312,889	5,950,542
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>14</u>	1,322,736	336,390
Trade and other debtors	14 15 16	1,022,639	319,299
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>16</u>	142,446	66,197
Tax asset		1,068,581	294,096
		3,556,402	1,015,982
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>17</u>	(700,706)	(728,873)
Net current assets		2,855,696	287,109
Total assets less current liabilities		9,168,585	6,237,651
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>18</u>	(7,870,762)	(6,127,041)
Net assets	_	1,297,823	110,610
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>21</u>	2,500,000	500,000
Share premium reserve		20,000	-
Retained earnings		(1,222,177)	(389,390)
Shareholders' funds	_	1,297,823	110,610

Under the Companies Act 2006, s454, on a voluntary basis, the directors can amend these financial statements if they subsequently prove to be defective.

For the financial year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

(Registration number: 13005466) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022 (continued)

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 6 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:	
Mr D N Kochhar	
Director	

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

		Share capital	Retained earnings £	Total £
Loss for the year	_		(389,390)	(389,390)
Total comprehensive income		-	(389,390)	(389,390)
New share capital subscribed	_	500,000		500,000
At 31 December 2021	=	500,000	(389,390)	110,610
	Share capital	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	500,000	-	(389,390)	110,610
Loss for the year		-	(832,787)	(832,787)
Total comprehensive income New share capital subscribed	2,000,000	20,000	(832,787)	(832,787) 2,020,000
At 31 December 2022	2,500,000	20,000	(1,222,177)	1,297,823

Share capital: This represents the nominal value of equity shares in issue.

Share premium: This represents the premium paid above the nominal value of the shares in issue. **Retained earnings:** This represents the accumulated profits and losses since inception of the business.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is: Adanac Business Park Adanac North, Unit E3 & E4 Adanac Drive Southampton SO16 0BT United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 6 December 2023.

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.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS101) and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The principle accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has applied disclosure exemptions available in the standard in the following areas:

- IFRS 7 disclosures regarding financial instruments;
- IFRS 13 disclosures on fair values;
- IFRS 15 disclosures regarding revenue from contracts with customers;
- IFRS 16 disclosures regarding leases;
- IAS I requirement to disclose the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital;
- IAS 7 requirement to produce a statement of cash flows and related notes:
- IAS 8 requirement to disclose information about the impact of standards not yet effective;
- IAS 24 requirement to disclose related party transactions;
- IAS 36 impairment of assets.

Going concern

The financial statement has been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirement through net current assets. The directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the entity, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Changes to accounting policies, disclosures, standards and interpretations

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

There were no new International Financial Reporting Standards that were applicable for the current reporting period that materially impacted the Company.

(b) New standards not yet adopted

There are no new International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations issued but not effective for the reporting period ending 31 December 2022 that will materially impact the Company.

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2022 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision for 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 recognizes 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.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions and balances

In preparing the Financial Statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax

Tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and any deferred tax. The taxable result differs from the net result as reported in the statement of comprehensive income 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 statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position 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 realised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets is stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of Tangible assets 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

Right of Use assets Leasehold property

Depreciation method and rate

Over 10 years straight line basis Over 20 years straight line basis

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Plant and machinery
Office equipment
Motor vehicles

Over 10 to 20 years straight line basis Over 5 years straight line basis Over 5 years straight line basis

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 changes in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the trade debtors.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the Stocks to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, Stocks are assessed for impairment. If Stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving, or defective items where appropriate.

Trade payables

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 payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, 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

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. 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 profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

At inception of the contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. It recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee. The right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities are presented as separate line items in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate. It is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, plus lease payments made on or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and plus any initial direct costs.

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.

Defined contribution pension obligation

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

For defined contribution plans contributions are paid publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory or contractual basis. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company currently does not use derivative financial instruments to manage or hedge financial exposures or liabilities.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Classification and measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost

The financial assets currently held by the Company are classified as financial assets held at amortised cost. These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment under the expected credit loss model.

The expected credit loss is calculated as a function of the probability of default (PD), the exposure at default (EAD) and the loss given default (LGD). The amount of the expected credit loss is measured as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that are expected to be received (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR).

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of allowance account and recognition of the loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Allowances for credit losses on financial assets are assessed collectively. Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired financial assets, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one category, being other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

The Company's accounting policy for the other financial liabilities category is as follows:

Trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. All interest and other borrowing costs incurred in connection with the above are expensed as incurred and reported as part of financing costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the asset and substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Amounts included in the financial statements involve the use of judgement and/or estimation. These estimates and judgements are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Information about such judgements and estimation is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements.

Judgements
The assessments

The assessment of whether costs incurred should be capitalised or expensed involves judgement. Any expenditure where it is not probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company are expensed. Management considers the nature of the costs incurred and the stage of project development and concludes whether it is appropriate to capitalise the costs. The key assumptions depend on whether it is probable that the expenditure will result future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets. Estimates

The assessment of capitalised project costs for any indications of impairment involves judgement. When facts or circumstances suggest that impairment exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed, and an impairment loss recognised to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined to be the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The key assumptions are the net income expected to be generated from the facilities, the cost of construction and the date from which the facilities become operational.

Valuation of assets

Management make judgements in respect of the valuation and carrying value of assets used in operations. At the period end management made a judgement that the basis for revaluations remained and that on the basis on future expected work there were no indications of impairment.

4 Turnover

The analysis of the Company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

		From 9 November 2020 to
	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Sale of goods	499,605	-
Other revenue	139,332	
	638,937	

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

The analysis of the Company's other operating income for the year is as follows:		
		From 9
		November 2020 to
	31 December	31 December
	2022	2021
	£ 5.165	£
Government grants	5,165	-
6 Operating loss		
Arrived at after charging:		
		From 9
		November 2020
	A4 D	to
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	£022	£ 2021
Depreciation expense	364,160	128,096
Foreign exchange gains	338,547	3,462
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7 Interest receivable and similar income		
		From 9
		November 2020
	31 December	to 31 December
	2022	2021
	£	£
Other finance income	9,269	
8 Interest payable and similar expenses		
interest payable and similar expenses		From 9
		November 2020
		to
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	£ 2022	£ 2021
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	5	60
Interest expense on leases - Right of use		
Interest expense on reases - Kight of use	42.901	34.500
interest expense on leases - Right of use	42,901 42,906	34,500 34,560

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

9 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including Directors' remuneration) were as follows:

		From 9 November 2020
		to
	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Wages and salaries	599,612	110,604
Social security costs	71,581	10,535
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	7,855	745
Other employee expense	25,136	8,574
	704,184	130,458

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including Directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

		From 9 November 2020 to
	31 December 2022 No.	31 December 2021 No.
Administration and support	7	4
_	7	4

10 Directors' remuneration

The Directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

		From 9 November 2020 to
	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 ₤
Remuneration	347,438	-
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	2,311	
	349,749	

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

11 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

		From 9 November 2020 to
	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	(774,485)	(294,096)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2021 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2021 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

		From 9 November 2020 to
	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Loss before tax	(1,607,272)	(683,486)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(305,382)	(129,862)
Decrease from effect of capital allowances depreciation	(1,214,868)	(73,805)
Increase from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax		
loss)	1,370	383
Increase from effect of unrelieved tax losses carried forward	1,518,880	286,545
Decrease from effect of adjustment in research development tax credit	<u>-</u>	(83,261)
Total tax charge/(credit)	<u>-</u>	

No tax charge or credit arises in 2022 due to expenses not permitted for tax purposes and losses carried forward. Factors that may affect the future tax charge

The company has trading losses of £9,502,235 (2021: £1,508,131) which may reduce future tax charges. Future tax charges may also be reduced by capital allowances on cumulative capital expenditure.

No balance is recognised due to the uncertainty of future results.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

11	Income tax	(continued)

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2022	Asset £	Liability £	Net deferred tax
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	(1,306,978)	(1,306,978)
Tax losses carry-forwards	2,375,559	<u>-</u>	2,375,559
	2,375,559	(1,306,978)	1,068,581
2021	Asset £	Liability £	Net deferred tax
2021 Accelerated tax depreciation		•	
		£	£

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2022 £	Recognised in income	At 31 December 2022 £
Accelerated tax depreciation	(82,937)	(1,224,041)	(1,306,978)
Tax losses carry-forwards	377,033	1,998,526	2,375,559
	294,096	774,485	1,068,581

Deferred tax movement during the prior period:

	At 9 November 2020 £	Recognised in income	At 31 December 2021 £
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	(82,937)	(82,937)
Tax losses carry-forwards		377,033	377,033
		294,096	294,096

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

12
Tangible ass
sets

O to the second						
	Land and buildings	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles £	Plant and machinery under construction	Plant and equipment	Total £
Cost or valuation						
At 1 January 2022	212,141	166,646	1	4,548,941	112,965	5,040,693
Additions	5,667	133,284	122,000	376,508	89,048	726,507
Transfers				(4,925,449)	4,925,449	1
At 31 December 2022	217,808	299,930	122,000	,	5,127,462	5,767,200
Depreciation At 1 January 2022	۶ ۱	11 106	ı	ı	8 n <i>63</i>	24 301
Charge for the year period	10,285	62,015	13,303	1	174,762	260,365
At 31 December 2022	15,418	73,121	13,303		182,824	284,666
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2022	202,390	226,809	108,697	 	4,944,638	5,482,534
At 31 December 2021	207,008	155,540		4,548,941	104,903	5,016,392

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £202,390 (2021: £207,008) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

13 Right of use assets		
	Property £	Total £
	ı.	T.
Cost or valuation	1 027 045	1.027.045
At 1 January 2022	1,037,945	1,037,945
At 31 December 2022	1,037,945	1,037,945
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2022	103,795	103,795
Charge for the year	103,795	103,795
At 31 December 2022	207,590	207,590
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2022	830,355	830,355
At 31 December 2021	934,150	934,150
14 Stocks		
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Decree with	£	£
Raw materials Packaging materials	771,802 550,934	24,004 312,386
rackaging materials	1,322,736	336,390
15 Trade and other debtors		
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	£	£ 2021
Trade debtors	225,652	-
Other debtors	746,608	266,513
Prepayments	34,417	9,034
Accrued income	15,962	43,752
	1,022,639	319,299
	1,022,639	319,299

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

16 Cash at bank and in hand			
		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash at bank		£ 142,446	£ 66,197
Bank overdrafts		(1)	
Cash at bank and in hand in statement of cash flows		142,445	66,197
17 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	Note	£	£
Trade creditors		422,000	632,844
Social security and other taxes		31,426	-
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	<u>22</u>	1,840	1,738
Other creditors		6,885	-
Lease liability - right of use	<u>19</u>	108,610	85,505
Accrued expenses	_	50,943	8,786
Deferred income		79,002	<u> </u>
		700,706	728,873
18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
of Creatives, which was remained and section of the point		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
		£	£
Loans and borrowings		7,836,122	6,127,041
Other creditors		34,640	
		7,870,762	6,127,041
19 Loans and borrowings			
		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Non-current loans and borrowings	Note	£	£
Hire purchase contracts		62,255	-
Lease liability - right of use		804,688	901,435
Loans from related parties	<u>23</u>	6,969,179	5,225,606
		7,836,122	6,127,041

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

19 Loans and borrowings (continued)

	31 December 2022 £	31 December 2021 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	1	-
Hire purchase contracts	15,432	-
Lease liability - right of use	93,177	85,505
	108,610	85,505

20 Leases

Leases included in creditors

Right of use - Lease liabilities maturity analysis

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on undiscounted gross cash flow is reported in the table below:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	£	£
Less than one year	93,177	89,076
2 years	104,414	93,177
3 years	109,218	104,414
4 years	114,215	109,218
5 years	119,453	114,215
6 years	124,893	119,453
7 years	130,620	124,893
8 years	101,875	130,620
9 years	15,433	101,874
Total lease liabilities (undiscounted)	913,298	986,940

Total cash outflows related to leases

Total cash outflows related to leases are presented in the table below:

	31 December	31 December
	2022	2021
Payment	£	£
Right of use assets	93,177	85,505

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

21 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021	
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £10 each	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000	
Preference shares of £10 each	200,000	2,000,000	200,000	2,000,000	
	250,000	2,500,000	250,000	2,500,000	

Authorised share capital

The Company's articles do not specify an authorised share capital.

22 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 £7,855 (2021: £745). Contributions totalling £1,840 (2021: £1,738) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

23 Related party transactions

The company received loans totalling £6,969,179 from fellow group undertakings. The unsecured interest free loans are repayable on demand.

24 Parent and ultimate controlling party

The company's parent is Beacon Holdings Asset Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from: P.O. Box 80962

Dubai

United Arab Emirates

There is no one controlling party.

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.