Ritz Products (U.K.) Limited (Registered number: 1923443)

Report of the directors and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018



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# Report of the directors' for the year ended 31 December 2018 (company number: 1923443)

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018. The Report of the directors has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 415A of the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly a strategic report has not been prepared.

#### Principal activities and business review

The company's principal activity has been the generation of royalty income from champagne sales bearing the "Ritz" mark.

Additional revenue sources continue to be considered from the promotion of products bearing the "Ritz" mark.

#### **Future developments**

The company will continue to promote the Ritz brand name and concentrate on maintaining and increasing sales in a difficult retail environment

#### Proposed dividend and transfer to reserves

The results for the financial year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 6 and disclose a profit of £5,498 (2017: profit £20,482) which has been transferred to reserves.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2017: Nil).

#### Directors

The directors of the company during the year ended 31 December 2018 and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

A.S. Barclay resigned 28 November 2018
C. Boyens resigned 30 March 2019
C. Fahy resigned 28 November 2018

F. Klein M. Seal

F. Keating appointed 28 November 2018

#### **Going Concern**

In determining whether the company's financial statements can be prepared on a going concern basis, the directors considered the company's business activities together with factors likely to affect its future development, performance and its financial position including cash flows, liquidity position and the principal risks and uncertainties relating to its business activities.

The company has carefully considered its cash flows for the next 12 months from the date of signing the audited financial statements. These have been appraised in the light of the uncertainty in the current economic climate.

After making appropriate enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the Report and financial statements.

#### Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of risks, including price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall financial risk management objective is to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

#### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from credit sales processed. The company manages this risk by performing valid credit checks on each prospective customer.

# Report of the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued) (company number: 1923443)

#### Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk by continued losses being incurred over the previous financial years. The company is supported by shareholders who ensure that sufficient funds are available for financing its working capital requirements.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the directors and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

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.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when the Report of the directors' is approved has confirmed that:

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware and the directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **Independent Auditors'**

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board

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M Seal Director 13 May 2019

#### Independent auditors' report to the members of Ritz Products (U.K.) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Ritz Products (U.K.) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report of the directors and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018; the Statement of comprehensive income, Information on cash flows, the Cash flow statement and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate;
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant
  doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve
  months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

#### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Report of the directors', we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

#### Independent auditors' report to the members of Ritz Products (U.K.) Limited (continued)

Report of the directors'

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Report of the directors' for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Report of the directors'.

#### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

#### Independent auditors' report to the members of Ritz Products (U.K.) Limited (continued)

#### Other required reporting

#### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Report of the directors'; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Julian Jenkins (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

May 2019

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018

	NOTE	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		11,880	26,118
Administrative expenses		(6,844)	(5,866)
Operating profit	4	5,036	20,252
Interest receivable and similar income	5	671	285
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	5,707	20,537
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(209)	(55)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		5,498	20,482

All activities are classified as continuing.

The notes on pages 9 to 11 are an integral part of these financial statements.

There is no material difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year and their historical cost equivalents for the years stated above.

# Balance sheet as at 31 December 2018 (company number: 1923443)

	NOTE	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets			
Debtors	8		10,490
Cash at bank and in hand	_	144,623	131,462
		144,623	141,952
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9 _	(3,328)	(6,155)
Net assets	_	141,295	135,797
Capital and reserves			,
Called up share capital	11	610,000	610,000
Retained deficit	_	(468,705)	(474,203)
Total equity	_	141,295	135,797

## Statement of changes in equity as at 31 December 2018

	Called up Share capital £	Retained deficit £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2017	610,000	(494,686)	115,314
Profit for the financial year		20,483	20,483
At 1 January 2018	610,000	(474,203)	135,797
Profit for the financial year		5,498	5,498
At 31 December 2018	610,000	(468,705)	141,295

The notes on pages 9 to 11 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 11 were approved by the board of directors on 13 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

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M. Seal **Director** 

Director

## Information on cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2018

Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities:

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating profit Decrease in debtors (Decrease)/increase in creditors	5,036 10,490 (2,899)	20,252 38,741 3,039
Net cash inflow from operating activities	12,627	62,032
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December	r 2018	
	2018	2017 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities Taxation paid	£ 12,627 (137)	62,032 -
Net cash generated from operating activities	12,490	62,032
Cash flow from investing activities Interest received	671	285
-		
Net cash used in investing activities	671	285
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,161	62,317
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	131,462	69,145
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	144,623	131,462
Cash and cash equivalents are made up of: Cash at bank and in hand	144,623	131,462

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. General information

Ritz Products (U.K.) Limited ("the company") is a marketing company established for the promotion of the "Ritz" mark.

The company is a private limited company, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The company's registered office is 150 Piccadilly, London, W1V 9DG.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Ritz Products (U.K.) Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

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 in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom and under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue to trade. The directors consider the going concern basis of preparation as appropriate.

#### **Taxation**

Corporation tax is provided on taxable profits and losses at the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2017: 19.25%).

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences arising from the different treatment for accounts and tax purposes of transactions or events recognised in the financial statements of the current and previous financial years. Deferred taxation is calculated at the rates at which it is estimated that the tax will arise.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents royalties earned from the profitable promotion of products bearing the "Ritz" name, and are recognised when these products have been sold.

#### Foreign currency conversion

Trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling when the transaction is completed. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

Exchange gains or losses arising from trading transactions are included in operating profit.

Exchange gains or losses arising from financing transactions are included in investment income or finance charges, as appropriate.

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

## 4 Operating profit

Total taxation

Auditors' remuneration for audit services  Interest receivable and similar income  Bank interest receivable  Directors and employees  None of the directors received any emoluments during the year for their (2017: Nil). The company had no employees (2017: nil) during the year.  Tax on profit on ordinary activities  Current tax: United Kingdom corporation tax on ordinary profits of the year Adjustment in respect of previous periods  Taxation on ordinary activities  The tax assessed for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard or	2018 £	2017 £ 3,100  2017 £ 285
Bank interest receivable  Bank interest receivable  Directors and employees  None of the directors received any emoluments during the year for their (2017: Nil). The company had no employees (2017: nil) during the year.  Tax on profit on ordinary activities  Current tax: United Kingdom corporation tax on ordinary profits of the year Adjustment in respect of previous periods  Taxation on ordinary activities  The tax assessed for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard of	2018 £ 671  services to the company  2018 £	2017 £ 285 2017 £
Bank interest receivable  Directors and employees  None of the directors received any emoluments during the year for their (2017: Nil). The company had no employees (2017: nil) during the year.  Tax on profit on ordinary activities  Current tax: United Kingdom corporation tax on ordinary profits of the year Adjustment in respect of previous periods  Taxation on ordinary activities  The tax assessed for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard in	£	£ 285
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United Kingdom corporation tax on ordinary profits of the year Adjustment in respect of previous periods  Taxation on ordinary activities  The tax assessed for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard response.		
Taxation on ordinary activities  The tax assessed for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard r		55
The tax assessed for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard r	82	
	209	55_
19% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:	ate of corporation tax in the	e United Kingdom,
(==,	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5,707	20,537
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate in the nited Kingdom of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	1,085	3,953
Effects of:		
Adjustment in respect of previous of previous periods Utilisation of losses brought forward	82	_

209

55

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

8	Debtors		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade debtors	-	10,310
	Other debtors	<u> </u>	180
	·	<u> </u>	10,490
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
9	Creditors, amounts faming due within one year	2018	2017
		££	££
	Accruals and deferred income	3,328	6,155
10	Deferred tax		
	No deferred tax asset has been recognised, as recoverability is not coasset, due to losses carried forward, is as follows:	ertain (2017: none). The po	tential deferred tax
	asset, and to loose same and an analy, to as is new.	2018	2017
		£	£
	Balance at 31 December	72,481	73,357
11	Called up share capital		
		2040	2017
	·	2018	2017
	Authorized and fully naid	£	£
	Authorised and fully paid 305,000 (2017: 305,000) "A" Ordinary shares of £1 each	305,000	305,000
	305,000 (2017: 305,000) "A" Ordinary shares of £1 each	305,000	305,000
	- Control (2011) Control of the Control	000,000	
		610,000	610,000

There is no difference in the rights attaching to each class of share.

#### 12 Related parties and ultimate controlling party

The company is a joint venture between The Ritz Hotel (London) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Ellerman Holdings Limited, a company registered in Jersey, Channel Islands, and The Ritz Hotel Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, each of which holds 50% of the issued ordinary share capital and, as such, has no ultimate controlling party. There were no transactions between related parties.