

Company Registration No. 02363015 (England and Wales)

COMVITA UK LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



COMVITA UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R Ali S Coulter M Sadd
Secretary	R Ali
Company number	02363015
Registered office	Batchworth House Batchworth Place Church Street Rickmansworth Hertfordshire WD3 1JE
Auditor	Mercer & Hole Batchworth House Batchworth Place Church Street Rickmansworth Hertfordshire WD3 1JE
Business address	Second Floor 47a High Street Maidenhead Berkshire SL6 1JT

COMVITA UK LIMITED

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COMVITA UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		21,475		35,212
Current assets					
Stocks		2,234,232		1,232,219	
Debtors	4	2,162,231		1,351,994	
Cash at bank and in hand		241,376		91,445	
		4,637,839		2,675,658	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,882,880)		(1,013,983)	
Net current assets			1,754,959		1,661,675
Total assets less current liabilities			1,776,434		1,696,887
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6	390,000		390,000	
Profit and loss reserves		1,386,434		1,306,887	
Total equity			1,776,434		1,696,887

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11/12/17 and are signed on its behalf by:


S Coulter
Director

Company Registration No. 02363015

COMVITA UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Comvita UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Batchworth House, Batchworth Place, Church Street, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, WD3 1JE.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to provide a cash flow statement under FRS102 1.12 (b) as the accounts are consolidated into the New Zealand listed parent entity, Comvita Limited which are publically available online.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents invoiced sales of honey based goods, excluding value added tax. Revenue is recognised at the point goods are dispatched to customers.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	16.67% - 33.3% on straight line basis
Computer equipment	20% - 33.3% on straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

COMVITA UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in 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 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, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

COMVITA UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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 period. 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.

COMVITA UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was: 9 (2016 - 10).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2016	72,458	28,908	101,366
Additions	2,576	-	2,576
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2017	75,034	28,908	103,942
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 July 2016	42,108	24,046	66,154
Depreciation charged in the year	13,190	3,123	16,313
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2017	55,298	27,169	82,467
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2017	19,736	1,739	21,475
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2016	30,350	4,862	35,212
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

COMVITA UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	972,499	545,924
Amounts due from group undertakings	1,095,531	752,664
Other debtors	94,201	53,406
	<u>2,162,231</u>	<u>1,351,994</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,675
Trade creditors	20,321	17,316
Amounts due to group undertakings	2,216,710	566,397
Corporation tax	19,312	20,434
Other taxation and social security	10,327	35,571
Other creditors	616,210	370,590
	<u>2,882,880</u>	<u>1,013,983</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
390,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	390,000	390,000
	<u>390,000</u>	<u>390,000</u>

7 Audit report information

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

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was M S Cassidy FCA.
The auditor was Mercer & Hole.

COMVITA UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

8 Operating lease commitments

Amounts recognised in profit or loss as an expense during the period in respect of operating lease arrangements are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	71,990	71,495
Between two and five years	193,553	251,495
	<u>265,543</u>	<u>322,990</u>

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 "Related Party Disclosures" not to disclose transactions with other group entities, whose voting rights are 100% controlled within the group, and where consolidated financial statements of the group are publicly available.

10 Parent company

The company was controlled throughout the current year and prior period by the ultimate parent company, Comvita Limited, a company registered in New Zealand, which forms the largest group for which group accounts are prepared and of which Comvita UK Limited is a member. Copies of the group accounts can be obtained from www.comvita.co.nz/store/investor-centre.

No one entity has overall control of Comvita Limited. Comvita UK Limited's immediate parent company is Comvita Holdings UK Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Comvita UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Comvita Holdings UK Limited.