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**BRITAL FOODS LIMITED**

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021**

**BRITAL FOODS LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER:02966384**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 APRIL 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	144	289
		<u>144</u>	<u>289</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	5	115,352	64,619
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	538,071	931,057
Cash at bank and in hand		276,826	518,175
		<u>930,249</u>	<u>1,513,851</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(208,828)	(693,540)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>721,421</u>	<u>820,311</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>721,565</u>	<u>820,600</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>721,565</u></u>	<u><u>820,600</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		74	74
Capital redemption reserve		26	26
Retained earnings		721,465	820,500
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u><u>721,565</u></u>	<u><u>820,600</u></u>

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**REGISTERED NUMBER:02966384**

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 30 APRIL 2021**

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The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 Company has opted not to file the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**C E Waters**

Director

Date: 27 April 2022

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021**

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**1. General information**

Brital Foods Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales (registered number: 02966384). The registered office address is Chaucer House, Chaucer Business Park, Watery Lane, Kemsing, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN15 6PW.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company has net assets of £721,565 (2020 - £820,600) and net current assets of £721,421 (2020 - £820,311). The Company continued to be profitable in 2021, due to its maturity and scale and is expected to as a minimum achieve a break even position or above in 2022.

The directors prepare forecasts covering a period of more than 12 months post the signing of these financial statements, considering various scenarios for revenue and expenditure. Their decisions are based on a prudent and realistic assessment of the economic outlook which allows them to steer the direction of the Company. The Company's operations are expected to maintain a strong cash position, and based on forward projections, they believe that it is appropriate to apply the going concern assumption.

While volume of sales declined from March 2020 due to the government imposed lockdown, the Company has continued in operation with reduced personnel. This was due to the Company being able to furlough staff and customers continuing to order at lower levels. The Company has the necessary funding to continue trading during and after COVID-19.

The directors have carefully reviewed the future prospects of the Company and its future cash flows, including an assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. As the economy reopens the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future being at least the next 12 months from signing of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Foreign currency translation**

**Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

**Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**2.4 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

The directors deem this to be when the goods are delivered to the customer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.6 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Equipment	-	25%
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.7 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.8 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in Other income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. A grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs is recognised in Other income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

**2.9 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**2.10 Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank, short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

**2.11 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

**2.13 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 7 (2020 - 6).



BRITAL FOODS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 May 2020	50,907	22,891	73,798
At 30 April 2021	50,907	22,891	73,798
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 May 2020	50,907	22,602	73,509
Charge for the year	-	145	145
At 30 April 2021	50,907	22,747	73,654
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 April 2021	-	144	144
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	-	289	289

5. Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	115,352	64,619

**BRITAL FOODS LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021**

**6. Debtors**

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	124,927	468,310
Amounts owed by group undertakings	359,897	437,215
Other debtors	6,417	4,045
Prepayments and accrued income	46,354	20,926
Deferred taxation	476	561
	<u>538,071</u>	<u>931,057</u>

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	98,267	126,821
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	450,000
Corporation tax	-	5,545
Other taxation and social security	25,945	16,822
Other creditors	32,009	49,431
Accruals and deferred income	52,607	44,921
	<u>208,828</u>	<u>693,540</u>

**Security**

There is a £100,000 overdraft facility against which HSBC hold security, which was not drawn down at year end. Included in this security held is a debenture including Fixed Charge over all present freehold and leasehold property. Additionally, a First Fixed Charge over book and other debts, chattels, goodwill and uncalled capital (both present and future) and a First Floating Charge over all assets and undertaking (both present and future) which is dated 23 March 2016.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2021**

**8. Commitments under operating leases**

At 30 April 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	37,139	30,664
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	87,482	17,105
	<u>124,621</u>	<u>47,769</u>

**9. Related party transactions**

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33.1A to not disclose transactions with wholly owned group entities.

**10. Controlling party**

The immediate parent undertaking is Leathams Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Leathams Group Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts for the year ending 30 April 2021 have been drawn up, is that headed by Leathams Limited. The largest group of undertakings for which group accounts for the year ending 30 April 2021 have been drawn up, is that headed by Leathams Group Holdings Limited. Copies of both group accounts are available from Companies House.

The directors do not consider there to be an ultimate controlling party.

**11. Auditor's information**

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 27 April 2022 by Nicholas Jacques (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Nexia Smith & Williamson.

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.