Company Registration No. 04531406 (England and Wales)	
SAFFRON BRAND CONSULTANTS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2-7

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019		9	201	8	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	4		65,074		-	
Investments	3		51,072		51,072	
			116,146		51,072	
Current assets						
Stocks		37,329		152,625		
Debtors	5	982,217		334,415		
Cash at bank and in hand		588,159		45,132		
		1,607,705		532,172		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	6	(2,027,618)		(1,448,912)		
Net current liabilities			(419,913)		(916,740)	
Total assets less current liabilities			(303,767)		(865,668)	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000	
Profit and loss reserves			(304,767)		(866,668)	
Total equity			(303,767)		(865,668)	

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 17 June 2020

J Benbunan

Director

Company Registration No. 04531406

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Saffron Brand Consultants Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ibex House, Baker Street, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 8AH.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

In light of the rapid global spread of the Coronavirus "COVID-19" in early 2020, the director has reviewed and stress tested projections and budgets for the next twelve months from the approval of the financial statements. Following this review, the director considers the company to still be a going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold 20% on cost Fixtures, fittings & office equipment 25% on cost Computer equipment 33% on cost

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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

1.6 Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct costs including direct labour costs and relevant overheads.

1.7 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.

1.8 Financial instruments

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.

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 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 year. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 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 16 (2018 - 16).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3	Fixed asset investments			2019	2018
	Investments			51,072	51,072 =====
	Movements in fixed asset investments				res in group ndertakings
					£
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2019				51,072
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2019				51,072
	At 31 December 2018				51,072
4	Tangible fixed assets				
	Tangara mada da	Land andFix buildings Leasehold	ctures, fittings & office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2019	<u>-</u>	34,458	398	34,856
	Additions	50,901	17,913		68,814
	At 31 December 2019	50,901	52,371	398	103,670
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2019	-	34,458	398	34,856
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,994	746	-	3,740
	At 31 December 2019	2,994	35,204	398	38,596
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2019	47,907	17,167	-	65,074
	At 31 December 2018	-			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Debtors	2012	0040
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	, , , , , , , , , , ,		_
	Trade debtors	810,454	174,377
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	123,543	129,323
	Other debtors	15,409	30,715
		949,406	334,415
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Other debtors	32,811	-
	Total debtors	982,217	334,415
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2042	0040
		2019 £	2018 £
		•	~
	Trade creditors	17,425	38,339
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,701,563	1,252,624
	Taxation and social security	50,216	26,912
	Other creditors	258,414	131,037
		2,027,618	1,448,912
7	Called up share capital	2,027,618	1,448,912
7	Called up share capital	2019	2018
7			
7	Ordinary share capital	2019	2018
7		2019	2018
7	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	2019 £	2018 £

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the date of the balance sheet, the company had an outstanding commitment of £1,228 (2018: £852) due in relation to employers pension costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2019	2018
£	£
269,173	_
200,170	_

10 Events after the reporting date

The Covid-19 pandemic has led to a significant shut-down of both social and economic activity in the UK and in many other countries around the globe.

This is an unprecedented global event and it is impossible to determine what the likely future impact will be on the company, the local and national economy or indeed, the wider global economy. The crisis gives rise to uncertainty in relation to the timing of future activity.

No solvency and liquidity problems have been noticed since the year end, nor is any significant impact anticipated due to the nature of the company services provided. An important part of the client portfolio is in sectors not affected by the crisis, such as telecommunications and technology, therefore no adjustment is required in respect of the company's results to 31 December 2019.

11 Parent company

Saffron Brand Consultants S.A. (incorporated in Spain) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company. Saffron Brand Consultants S.A. heads both the largest and smallest group within which the subsidiary belongs and for which group accounts are prepared.

Consolidated financial statements are available from the registered office of Saffron Brand Consultants S.A., Almagro, 36, 28010 Madrid, Spain.

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.