Annual Report & Financial Statements 30 June 2019

Registered number 05456332



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Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2019

The Directors present their strategic report on Company for the year ended 30 June 2019

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is to act as a holding company.

Review of business and future developments

Following the acquisition of Sofa Brands International Ltd by 1869 Ltd on 29th January 2015, the full group consolidated financial statements are reported in 1869 Ltd. As such from the year ended 30th June 2018, the company has decided to exercise its rights under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements in Sofa Brands International Limited. These financial statements only reflect the trading costs and revenues of Sofa Brands International Limited

The turnover reported relates to royalties and management fees which have reduced by 5% from £3.25m in 2018/19 to £3.1m in 2019/20.

Operating profit before interest and tax of £895 is a £264k reduction on the previous year and a reflection of the increased administrative expenses in the year and reduced turnover.

Net interest improved in the year from a loss of £54k to a gain of £105k, as there was a gain on derivative financial instruments. As a result, profit before taxation has decreased from £1.2m to £1m.

The group continues to use a range of well-established and appropriate key performance indicators (KPIs) to monitor the progress of the business from both a quantitative and qualitative perspective. The key KPIs for the business are turnover, gross margins and operating profit and these are referred to above.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider the principal risks and uncertainties for the business relate primarily to the performance of the UK economy and competition in the upholstery market.

The directors will continually monitor the principal and other risks and uncertainties for the business.

This report was approved by the board on 30 October 2019 and signed on its behalf.

C McMahoh Director

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2019. The principal activity of the company, review of the business and future developments are explained in the strategic report on page 1.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year amounted to £826,485 (2018: £730,457).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Company's parent undertaking, which owns the Company's entire share capital, has committed to continue to support the Company for the foreseeable future, in order that it can meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in market prices, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company by monitoring such areas closely.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a subcommittee of management. The policies and procedures, as set by the Board, and the 1869 Ltd group are implemented by the company's finance department.

Market prices

The company is exposed to market prices for certain purchased materials. The company has appropriate facilities to hedge its exposure arising from the purchase of raw materials denominated in foreign currencies.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate levels of credit check on potential customers before sales are made in addition to having in place an insurance policy to cover losses arising from the insolvency or default of its customers.

Liquidity risk

The company currently maintains short term debt finance that is designed to ensure the company has sufficient funds available for operations.

Directors of the company

The directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

I Oliver M R Clarke M W Burt C N Kenyon-Brown C A McMahon

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

Employees

It is the board's policy to employ disabled persons whenever suitable vacancies arise, to continue employment of employees who become disabled and to provide for such employees the appropriate level of training and career progression within the group.

The directors recognise the importance of communications with the group's employees and therefore hold regular meetings with the employees' representatives and the directors make it their policy to be accessible to all employees.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director 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, Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

This report was approved by the Board on 30 October 2019 and signed on its behalf by

C McMahon Director 1 Hampton Park West Melksham Wiltshire SN12 6GU

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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 Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any
 material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; 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 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They 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 the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

By order of the Board

E Jones

Company Secretary

30 October 2019

1 Hampton Park West Melksham Wiltshire SN12 6GU

Independent auditors' report to the members of Sofa Brands International Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sofa Brands International Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 which comprise the Statement of total comprehensive income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes1 to 23, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Sofa Brands International Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Paul Mapleston (Senior statutory auditor)

Ernst X Young up

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Bristol

Date: 31 /10 /19

Statement of total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
		£	£
	Note		
Turnover	5	3,098,230	3,251,837
Gross profit			
Administration expenses		(2,202,770)	(1,992,382)
Operating profit before interest	6	895,460	1,259,455
Net interest (payable)/receivable	8	105,437	(53,555)
Profit before taxation	•	1,000,897	1,205,900
Tax on profit	9	(174,412)	(475,443)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	826,485	730,457

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2019

	ne 2019	30 June	e 2018
£	£	£	£
	1,222,936		1,201,579
	40,695		41,120
	35,990,161		35,990,161
	37,253,792		37,232,860
4,716,278		14,071,993	
• •		-	
1,332		831,794	<u>.</u>
17,334,113		14,903,787	
(4,901,727)		(5,908,542)	
	12,432,386		8,995,245
			
	49,686,178		46,228,105
	1,063,040		1,063,040
	48,623,138		45,165,065
	49,686,178		46,228,105
	4,716,278 12,616,503 1,332 17,334,113 (4,901,727)	£ £ 1,222,936 40,695 35,990,161 37,253,792 4,716,278 12,616,503 1,332 17,334,113 (4,901,727) 12,432,386 49,686,178 1,063,040 48,623,138	£ £ £ £ 1,222,936 40,695 35,990,161 37,253,792 4,716,278 12,616,503 1,332 17,334,113 14,903,787 (4,901,727) (5,908,542) 12,432,386 49,686,178 1,063,040 48,623,138

These financial statements on pages 7 to 21 were approved by the board of directors on 30 October 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

C McMahon Director

Sofa Brands International Limited Registered number: 05456332

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 July 2017 Dividends received during the year Total comprehensive income for the year	1,063,040 - -	33,434,608 11,000,000 730,457	34,497,648 11,000,000 730,457
Balance at 30 June 2018	1,063,040	45,165,065	46,228,105
Balance at 1 July 2018 Dividends received during the year Total comprehensive income for the year	1,063,040 - -	45,165,065 2,631,588 826,485	46,228,105 2,631,588 826,485
Balance at 30 June 2019	1,063,040	48,623,138	49,686,178

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

1 General Information

Sofa Brands International Limited is a holding company.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 1 Hampton Park West, Melksham, Wiltshire, SN12 6GU.

The company financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is also the company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest pound (£).

2 Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Sofa Brands International 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

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention as modified for the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group and Company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

The company's accounting reference date is 30 June. It is the company's policy to prepare financial statements for the accounting year to either the Sunday before or after this date. The accounting year covers 52 weeks from 2 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The comparative data covers 52 weeks to 1 July 2018.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Company's parent undertaking, which owns the Company's entire share capital, has committed to continue to support the Company for the foreseeable future, in order that it can meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The company is a qualifying entity and has adopted the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 102:

- The requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes;
- Financial instruments disclosures; and
- Key management personnel compensation.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of 1869 Limited as at 30 June 2019.

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with other group companies as consolidated accounts of 1869 Limited are publicly available.

Consolidated financial statements

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of 1869 Limited. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of 1869 Limited which are publicly available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements are the company's separate financial statements.

Intangible assets

Computer software and website costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software and website development are amortised over their estimated useful lives, of between 3 and 5 years, on a straight line basis.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual value or useful lives have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

Turnover

Turnover represents the recharge of head office activities and excludes value added tax.

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs.

Depreciation on assets is calculated, using the straight line method, to allocate the cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Fixtures and fittings
Office & computer equipment

10% to 331/3% per annum 20% to 331/3 % per annum

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economics are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement and included in "Other operating (losses)/gains".

Exceptional items

period.

The Group classifies certain one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the Company's financial results as "exceptional items". These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling and recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction or, at an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlements of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the income statement, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits on call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are recognised at transaction price including transaction costs.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loan notes, are initially recognised at transaction price including transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate. Fair values are determined by reference to the market value which is supplied by the counter party.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except that unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is rendered.

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 when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

The company operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the income statement when the company has a legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Investments

Investment in a subsidiary company is held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill

The Group considers whether intangible assets are impaired. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also a selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present values of those cash flows.

Deferred tax asset

A deferred tax asset is recognised if, in the management's opinion, it is probable that it will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

5 Turnover

All turnover and profits arise in the UK and are management fees and income from royalties.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

6 Operating profit

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Wages and salaries Social security costs	674,491 80,199	670,580 81,267
Other pension costs	18,363	11,192
Staff costs	773,053	763,039
Depreciation of tangible assets (charged to admin expenses) Amortisation of intangible assets (charged to admin expenses)	15,600 187,422	6,762 123,109
Operating lease charges	44,484	38,924
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	50,913	(80,076)
Audit fees payable of the company's auditor	15,000	14,500

In accordance with SI 2008/489 the company has not disclosed the fees payable to the company's auditor for "Other services" as this information is included in the consolidated financial statements of 1869 Limited.

7 Employee information

Employees

The monthly average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Management	4	4
Administration	7	7
	11	11
Directors		
The directors' emoluments were as follows:	2019 £	2018 £
Aggregate emoluments	396,233	426,176
Company contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	10,767	7,090
Compensation for loss of office	-	76,965
During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2018: 2) in respect schemes.	ct of defined contri	bution pension
Highest paid director:	2019 £	2018 £
Total amount of emoluments	236,170	259,575

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

		Net interest expense	8
2018 £	2019 £		
L	~	Interest receivable and similar income	
11,409	<u> </u>	Bank interest received	
11,409	<u>-</u>	Total interest income on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	
11,409		Total interest receivable and similar income	
(27,134)	(30,805)	Interest payable and similar charges Interest expense on bank loans and overdraft	
		Total interest expense on financial liabilities not measured at fair value through	
(27,134)	(30,805)	profit or loss	
(37,830)	136,242	Profit/(Losses) on derivative financial instruments	
(64,964)	105,437	Total interest payable and similar charges	
		Net interest	
11,409	<u>.</u>	Interest receivable and similar income	
(64,964)	105,437	Interest payable and similar charges	
(53,555)	105,437	Net interest (expense)/income	
		Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9
		a) Tax on expense included in profit or loss	
2018 £	2019 £		
		Current tax	
(952,755)	<u> </u>	- Adjustment in respect of prior years	
(952,755)	<u> </u>	Total current tax	
		Deferred tax	
236,459	195,772	- Origination and reversal of timing differences	
(24,890) 1,216,629	(20,608) (752)	 Impact of changes in tax rate Adjustments in respect of prior years 	
1,428,198	174,412	Total deferred tax	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
475,443	174,412	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

9 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is different from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%) for the year. The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,000,897	1,205,900
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	190,170	229,121
Effects of: - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes - Tax rate changes - Adjustments in respect of previous periods	5,602 (20,608) (752)	7,338 (24,890) 263,874
Tax charge for the year	174,412	475,443

c) Tax rate changes

The March 2016 budget statement announced a change to the UKCT rate which will now reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 2020.

As the change has not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements. Relevant deferred tax balances are measured at 17% as the majority of timing differences are assumed not to reverse until 2020 or later.

10 Intangible assets

	Trademarks £	Software & Websites	Total £
Cost At 1 July 2018 Additions	1,175,924 21,440	483,059 187,339	1,658,983 208,779
At 30 June 2019	1,197,364	670,398	1,867,762
Accumulated amortisation At 1 July 2018 Charge for the year	367,545 58,797	89,859 128,625	457,404 187,422
At 30 June 2019	426,342	218,484	644,826
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2019	771,022	451,914	1,222,936
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2018	808,379	393,200	1,201,579

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

11 Tangible assets

			Fixtures, fittings, office & computer equipment
	Cost		·-
	At 1 July 2018		55,792
	Additions Disposals		15,175
	Disposais		
	At 30 June 2019		70,967
	Accumulated depreciation		
	At 1 July 2018		14,672
	Charge for year		15,600
	Disposals		·
	At 30 June 2019		30,272
	Net book value		
	At 30 June 2019		40,695
	At 30 June 2018		41,120
			·
12	Investments		
	Company	2019	2018 £
	Shares in group undertakings	£	£
			05 000 151
	At 1 July & 30 June	35,990,161	35,990,161
		100 may	

Investments by the parent in group undertakings are stated at cost less provisions for impairment. See note 20 for a list of the undertakings.

The Directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

13 Debtors

	30 June 2019 £	30 June 2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,070,682	13,061,447
Corporation tax	203,158	543,703
Derivative financial instruments	204,739	68,497
Other taxation and socal security	17,149	
Deferred tax	167,029	341,441
Prepayments and accrued income	53,521	56,905
Amounts falling due after one year:		
Amounts owed by parent company	12,616,503	-
	17,332,781	14,071,993
Amounts due by group companies are unsecured and interest-free.		
Deferred tax		
	2019	2018
	£	£
At 1 July 2018	341,441	1,769,639
Deferred tax (charge)/credit in profit and loss account for the year	(174,412)	(1,428,198)
At 30 June 2019	167,029	341,441
	30 June 2019 £	30 June 2018 £
Fixed asset timing differences	14,483	(19,424)
Non-trading timing differences	33,664	(18,075)
Losses	(215,176)	378,940
Deferred tax asset	167,029	341,441

The company has a deferred tax asset of £113,711 (2018: £113,711) which has not been recognised due to the uncertainty surrounding its recoverability.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

14 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	30 June 2019 £	30 June 2018 £
Bank overdraft (note 16)	4,334,551	5,342,225
Trade creditors	180,259	93,941
Other taxation and social security	127,190	259,548
Amounts owed to group undertakings	81,950	-
Accruals	177,777	212,828
	4,901,727	5,908,542

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

15 Loans and other borrowings

	30 June 2019 £	30 June 2018 £
Bank overdraft	4,334,551	5,342,225

Bank facilities

The 1869 Group entered into a credit agreement with Yorkshire Bank on 9 June 2016.

Yorkshire Bank has made available a £5 million cross currency overdraft on a group pooled facility.

Security is by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the 1869 Group.

16 Called up share capital

	30 June 2019 £	30 June 2018 £
Allotted and fully paid		
71,223,640 (2018: 71,223,640) ordinary 'A' shares of 1p (2018: 1p) each	712,236	712,236
35,080,301 (2018: 35,080,301) ordinary 'B' shares of 1p (2018: 1p) each	350,803	350,803
1 (2018: 1) ordinary share of £1 each	<u> </u>	1
	1,063,040	1,063,040

The A shareholders and ordinary shareholders have the same voting rights, rights to dividends and same rights on winding up.

The B shareholders have the same rights to dividends and rights on winding up as the A shareholders but have no voting rights.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

17 Capital and other commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 30 June 2019 (2018: £Nil).

At 30 June 2019 the company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

On leases which expire:	30 June 2019 £	30 June 2018 £
Not later than one year Later than one year and not later than five years	58,700 62,615	47,913 54,709
	121,315	102,622

18 Post-employment benefits

Eligible employees are members of the Sofa Brands International Group Personal Pension Plan which is a defined contribution scheme.

The contributions made to the scheme during the year were £47,600 (2018: £23,254). At the end of the year contributions outstanding were £6,715 (2018: £Nil).

19 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is 1869 Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. 1869 Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of 1869 Limited can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 1 Hampton Park West, Melksham, Wiltshire SN12 6GU.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Tyrolese (789) Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Templeco 672 Limited.

20 Subsidiary undertakings

The following represent the subsidiary undertakings of Sofa Brands International Limited. Percentages indicate ownership by Sofa Brands International Limited of the undertakings' ordinary share capital, directly or indirectly. Details of the country of incorporation and principal operations and the main activity of each undertaking are also given.

Subsidiary Undertakings	Country of Incorporation or Registration	Business	% Owned
Parker Knoll Upholstery Limited*	England & Wales	Upholstery manufacturer	100
Duresta Upholstery Limited*	England & Wales	Upholstery manufacturer	100
G Plan Upholstery Limited*	England & Wales	Upholstery manufacturer	100
Collins and Hayes Furniture Limited*	England & Wales	Upholstery manufacturer	100
The Lounge Co. (Furniture) Limited*	England & Wales	Furniture retailer	100
UAB Sofa Brands**	Lithuania	Upholstery components manufacturer	100
G Plan Limited*	England & Wales	Dormant	100
Parker Knoll Cabinets Limited*	England & Wales	Dormant	100
Parker Knoll Limited*	England & Wales	Dormant	100
The Contemporary Furniture Company Limited*	England & Wales	Dormant	100
Derwent Upholstery Limited*	England & Wales	Dormant	100

 ^{*} The above companies have a registered address of 1 Hampton Park West, Melksham, Wiltshire, SN12 6GU.

^{**} The above company has a registered address of Naujoji G. 132, LT-62175, Alytus, Lithuania.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

21 Related party transactions

Advantage has been taken of the exemption not to disclose transactions that are within the 1869 Limited group. A copy of the accounts of 1869 Limited can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 1 Hampton Park West, Melksham, Wiltshire SN12 6GU. Balances with Group Company's at the year end can be found in notes 12, 13 and 14.

The key management of the business are also the directors and remuneration is disclosed in note 6.

1898 Limited owns 100% of the share capital in 1869 Limited, SBI's parent company. During the year SBI paid professional fees of £12,793 (2018: £31,249) on behalf of 1898 Limited. At the year end the amount owed to SBI by 1898 Limited was £176,879 (2018: £167,478).

23 Contingent liabilities

The company has in place a cross guarantee and debenture which effectively means that there is a fixed and floating charge over all of its assets in relation to the bank borrowings and loan notes of 1869 Limited, its parent company. The bank borrowings of the 1869 Limited Group at 30 June 2019 were £13,333,333 (2018: £14,999,998) and the loan notes were £63,392,538 (2018: £57,698,557).