

**Registered number: 07729470**

**ANNO Distillers Ltd**

**Unaudited**

**Financial statements**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

THURSDAY



\*A693O1ZN\*

A25

22/06/2017

#387

COMPANIES HOUSE

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	4	47,841	64,461
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	5	91,351	52,233
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	54,182	57,746
Cash at bank and in hand		92,291	69,610
		<u>237,824</u>	<u>179,589</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(44,220)	(32,272)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>193,604</u>	<u>147,317</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>241,445</u>	<u>211,778</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(268,960)	(274,576)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(27,515)</u>	<u>(62,798)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		200	200
Profit and loss account		(27,715)	(62,998)
		<u>(27,515)</u>	<u>(62,798)</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income 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 on 8 June 2017.

  
Dr N J Lewis  
Director

  
Dr A J Reason  
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**1. General information**

ANNO Distillers Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales with the registration number 07729470. The registered office is Unit 4 Crest Industrial Estate, Pattenden Lane, Marden, Kent, TN12 9QJ.

**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 members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company accounting policies.

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

The company's functional and presentational currency is Pounds Sterling.

The company's financial statements are presented to the nearest £.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Going concern**

The company has net liabilities of £27,515 at 31 December 2016 (2015: £62,799), as a result of losses incurred in the first three years, much of which relates to a period of waiting while the licence application was considered. The company will continue to rely on the support of the directors for the foreseeable future. The directors have indicated that they will not demand the repayment of their loans to the company until such time as the company is able to pay all obligations in the ordinary course of business. As a result the going concern basis of accounting has been adopted.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

**2.4 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.

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:

Plant & machinery	- 16.66% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	- 20% straight line basis
Fixtures & fittings	- 20% straight line basis
Office equipment	- 33.33% straight line basis

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 the Statement of comprehensive income.

**2.5 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 weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet 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 31 December 2016**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.6 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.8 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

**2.9 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.10 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

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

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**2.12 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

---

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.13 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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 balance sheet 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 Balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2015 - 2).

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

**4. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Other fixed assets £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2016	106,127
Additions	2,115
At 31 December 2016	<u>108,242</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2016	41,666
Charge for the period on owned assets	18,735
At 31 December 2016	<u>60,401</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2016	<u>47,841</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>64,461</u>

**5. Stocks**

	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	3,243	3,618
Finished goods and goods for resale	88,108	48,615
	<u>91,351</u>	<u>52,233</u>

**6. Debtors**

	<b>2016 £</b>	<b>2015 £</b>
Trade debtors	33,843	34,003
Other debtors	4,865	3,000
Prepayments and accrued income	6,089	5,086
Deferred taxation	9,385	15,657
	<u>54,182</u>	<u>57,746</u>

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	4,979	3,843
Other taxation and social security	31,373	22,523
Other creditors	304	1,177
Accruals and deferred income	7,564	4,729
	<u>44,220</u>	<u>32,272</u>

**8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors	<u>268,960</u>	<u>274,576</u>

**9. Deferred taxation**

	2016 £
At beginning of year	15,657
Charged to profit or loss	(6,272)
<b>At end of year</b>	<u><u>9,385</u></u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(9,090)
Tax losses carried forward	18,475
	<u><u>9,385</u></u>

**10. First time adoption of FRS 102**

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.