**ANNUAL REPORT** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

MP James

SJ Garcia Perez

S Bacon

Registered number

08082265

Registered office

Casa Hotel 5th Floor Lockoford Lane Chesterfield Derbyshire S41 7JB

Independent auditor

Cooper Parry Group Limited

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Sky View Argosy Road

East Midlands Airport Castle Donington

Derby DE74 2SA

**Bankers** 

Barclays Bank PLC

37 Rose Hill Chesterfield Derbyshire S40 1LS

Solicitors

**BRM Law Limited** 

99 Saltergate Chesterfield Derbyshire S40 1LD

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#### GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Introduction

The principal activities of the group are: wholesale of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, owned brands e.g. VK, Franklins, Kick, Amigos and Jungfrau, licensed brands e.g. Hooch and Hooper's and third-party brands; the operation of 2 4\* hotels, with restaurant and conference facilities at Casa Hotel, Chesterfield and Peak Edge Hotel on the outskirts of Chesterfield. The group also has a residential property development business.

The principal activity of the company is to act as a holding company for the Global Brands and Casa Hotel group.

#### **Business review**

#### **Global Brands Limited**

The principal activity of the company is the wholesale of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks. Our portfolio includes brands such as VK, Franklins, Kick, Amigos, Jungfrau, Hooch and Hooper's. The business is sales and marketing led which focuses its attention on building brands. Global Brands had a difficult to the financial year, the first half year trading was heavily impacted by the ever-changing restrictions due to the Pandemic. Trading from April 2021 onwards as the restrictions were lifted was extremely buoyant, government help for the hospitality sector and the majority of the population taking holidays in the UK helped significantly.

#### **Casa Hotel**

The main risk has been the Pandemic, apart from the first few weeks of the financial year Casa Hotel didn't fully open again until April 2021. During this period most of the employees were furloughed and a handful of staff kept CASA Hotel open, offering free accommodation and food and drink to key frontline NHS workers. Since opening in late April with restrictions in place until mid-July, the hotels occupancy benefitted from the travel restrictions and the normal corporate guests were replaced with guest enjoying a travel break. It remains difficult to recruit staff, the pool has definitely shrunk as people have moved out of the sector through the Pandemic. Hourly rates and salaries have increased and recruitment remains a high priority.

#### **Casa Property**

The business receives rents from Casa Hotel for the ground and first four floors; Global Brands Limited occupies the top two floors.

#### Peak Edge Hotel Limited

Peak Hotel was open for the first few weeks of the financial year, it then closed until late May 2021. The furlough scheme enabled us to keep the monthly losses to a minimum and we also benefitted May 21 - Sept 21 from a number of additional weddings which had been postponed from the previous year. The hotel operated under various restriction until mid-July. During the closed period we were able to complete the extension and refurbishment of the Oak Room in time for the spring summer wedding season. It remains difficult to recruit staff, the pool has definitely shrunk as people have moved out of the sector through the Pandemic. Hourly rates and salaries have increased and recruitment remains a high priority.

## **Bradbury Hall Developments**

The business mainly owns a property development to the south west of Chesterfield with 97 apartments in four blocks, all the apartments are for sale with just under half sold to date.

### GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

While trading has remained buoyant the business still remains fairly unpredictable which produces many challenges. The continued increase in the inflation rate and recent increases in Energy costs and costs/supply of materials around the world due to the conflict in Ukraine are one of the main uncertainties to the business. Last year's Budget announcement regarding the proposed changes in the UK duty system will affect different categories in different way. The government as expected to confirm these changes in July 2022 with them coming into effect in February 2023.

The proposed implementation in Scotland of DRS (Deposit Return Scheme) and the proposed revised PRN system (Packaging Recover Notes) both keep getting delayed, both will impact the business.

## Financial key performance indicators

The following financial key performance indicators are believed to be valuable within the business: Gross margin %, defined as gross profit / turnover: 27.2% (2019: 29.8%)

Operating profit %, defined as operating profit / turnover: 6.6% (2019: 6.0%)

Current asset days, defined as net current assets / turnover x 365: 55 (2019: 50)

The directors are satisfied with the progress in what has been a very difficult year

#### Other key performance indicators

New product development is at the heart of the business and we continue to introduce innovative ideas and concepts. VK has now cemented its position as the No1 RTD.

#### **Future developments**

There are no significant future developments which require disclosure within this report.

#### Coronavirus

Although some companies in the group have made losses over the lockdown periods in the UK, the main trading subsidiary Global Brands Limited, has continued to trade profitably and has exceeded expectations throughout the period of lockdown caused by the Coronavirus, achieving record sales and profits. The group has made use of the UK Government support available to businesses during this difficult time under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and deferring VAT and duty payments.

#### GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Directors' statement of compliance with the duty to promote the success of the group

The directors have acted in a way they consider, in good faith, promotes the success of the group for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so has given regards (amongst other matters) to:

## Business relationships

The need to build strong longstanding relationships with both suppliers and with our customers, is paramount to the success of the business and its longevity. We continually develop strategies to maintain and grow our offering and customer base and to further improve relationships with suppliers.

#### Our people

The group is committed to being a responsible business. Our behaviour is aligned with the expectations of our people, customers, communities and society as a whole. People are the heart of the business delivering great customer service. For our business to continue to succeed we continually manage our people's performance and develop and bring through talent which ensures we operate as efficiently as possible.

#### Disabled employees

The group gives full and fair applications for employment by disabled persons. In the event of employees becoming disabled whilst in the service of the group, every effort is made to continue their employment to transfer to alternative duties, if required, and by provision of such retraining as is appropriate.

#### Employee involvement

Regular meetings are held between operational management and employees to allow free flow of information and ideas within the team. We have done several Q&A sessions online during the year where employees can ask more difficult questions anonymously

## Culture and values

The group recognises the importance of having the right culture within the business. We continue to develop an open culture and continually look at ways to improve our family culture.

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

DocuSigned by:

SJ Garcia Perez

Director

Date: 22 April 2022

## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the group strategic report, the directors' report and the consolidated 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 the group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the group's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group 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 the group 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 the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £4,363,000, (2020: £3,005,000).

During the year dividends of £244,000 (2020: £165,000) were paid to the non-controlling interest.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year are disclosed on the company information page.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the company's Strategic Report information required by the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 Schedule 7 to be contained in the directors' report.

## Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

		2021	2020
The G	roup's energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh)	4,987,802	5,517,464
Energ	y consumption breakdown (kWh):		
	Gas Electricity Transport fuel	1,223,794 1,788,770 1,975,237	1,582,463 2,020,438 1,914,563
Scope	1 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e		
	Gas consumption Owed transport Total scope	238.98 457.45 696.43	306.05 422.09 728.13
Scope	2 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e		
	Electricity	379.81	471.04
Scope	3 emissions in metric tonnes CO2e		
	Business travel in employee owned vehicles	43.16	62,74
Total g	gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	1,119.40	1,261.91
Intens	ity ration Tonnes CO2e per employee	3.45	3.25

#### Quantification and reporting methodology

We have followed the 2019 HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We have also used the GHG Reporting Protocol - Corporate Standard, Defra's Environment Reporting guidelines, and the 2020 UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

#### Intensity measurement

The chosen intensity measurement ratio is total gross emissions in metric tonnes CO2e per employee, the recommended ratio for the sector.

# Measures taken to improve energy efficiency

We have numerous projects aimed at reducing our carbon footprint:

Manufacturing projects, moving to 99.5% recycled PET bottles, 100% recycled paper labels and we have replaced our shrink wrappers in the warehouse, with power pre-stretched machines. This has reduced our plastic shrink wrap usage by 75%.

Energy Savings projects, Clay Cross Warehouse replacing all bulbs with LED lighting and also looking at putting Solar Panels on the roof of the new warehouse extension. Peak Edge Hotel, looking at Solar Panels and wind turbine options. CASA Hotel, replaced all bulbs with LED lighting in the hotel and a planned project to do the same in the offices above the hotel. We are also looking at the viability of Solar panels on the roof and 5th floor terrace.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company and the group's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company and the group's auditor is aware of that information.

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

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SJ Garcia Perez

Director

Date: 22 April 2022

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL BRANDS (GBL) HOLDINGS LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Global Brands (GBL) Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 September 2021, which comprise the group profit and loss account, the group and company balance sheets, the group statement of cash flows, the group and company statement of changes in equity, and the related notes, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 September 2021 and of the Group's 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. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's or the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL BRANDS (GBL) HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### 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 contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion 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 group 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 group strategic report and the 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 group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the group strategic report or the 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL BRANDS (GBL) HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### 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 Group financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Our assessment focused on key laws and regulations the company has to comply with and areas of the financial statements we assessed as being more susceptible to misstatement. These key laws and regulations included but were not limited to compliance with the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and relevant tax legislation.

We are not responsible for preventing irregularities. Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of other clients within the retail industry;
- we obtain an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity and how the entity is complying with that framework, including a review of the legal and professional nominal codes;
- obtaining an understanding of the entity's policies and procedures and how the entity has complied with these, through discussions and walkthroughs;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence where applicable; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations
- address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were
  appropriate and free from bias, specifically, but not limited to those in relation to the calculation of rebates,
  inventory and trade debt, and the completeness of provisions.
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions;
- · reviewed management's basis for provisions; and
- reviewed certain nominal codes for indication of any management override.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GLOBAL BRANDS (GBL) HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- · enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- · reviewing correspondence with HMRC and associated parties.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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.

Jaska In Jan I

Neil Calder (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

**Cooper Parry Group Limited** 

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Sky View Argosy Road East Midlands Airport Castle Donington Derby DE74 2SA

Date:

25 April 2022

# CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	1.5,3	71,085	64,724
Cost of sales		(52,673)	(47,116)
Gross profit	-	18,412	17,608
Distribution costs		(2,703)	(2,295)
Administrative expenses		(11,990)	(13,426)
Other operating income	4 _	2,445	2,402
Operating profit	5	6,164	4,289
Interest payable	9	(405)	(400)
Profit on ordinary activites before taxation	_	5,759	3,889
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	10	(1,396)	(884)
Profit for the financial year	=	4,363	3,005
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Non-controlling interest		778	-
Owners of the parent company		3,585	3,005
	=	4,363	3,005

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the consolidated profit and loss account.

# GLOBAL BRANDS (GBL) HOLDINGS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08082265

# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £000		2020 £000
Fixed assets			4		
Intangible assets	11		1,851		2,350
Tangible assets	12		19,120		17,572
			20,971	_	19,922
Current assets					
Stocks	14	17,533		19,072	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	21,816		14,254	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,117	_	409	
	•	40,466		33,735	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(27,481)		(23,772)	
Net current assets	•		12,985		9,963
Total assets less current liabilities		•	33,956	_	29,885
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	17		(10,582)		(11,120)
Deferred tax	18		(1,172)		(682)
Net assets			22,202	- -	18,083
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		11		11
Profit and loss account			21,657		18,072
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company			21,668		18,083
Non-controlling interests			534		<u>-</u>
			22,202	-	18,083
				=	

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

DocuSigned by:

SJ Garcia Perez

Director

Date: 22 April 2022

# GLOBAL BRANDS (GBL) HOLDINGS LIMITED **REGISTERED NUMBER: 08082265**

## **COMPANY BALANCE SHEET** AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

			2021 £000		2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Investments	13		262		262
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	10,336		10,151	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(2,498)		(2,161)	
Net current assets			7,838		7,990
Total assets less current liabilities		-	. 8,100	_	8,252
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(7,956)		(8,075)
Net assets		<del>-</del>	144	-	177
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		11		11
Profit and loss account		_	133		166
Shareholders funds'		- -	144	<del>-</del>	177

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

-DocuSigned by:

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Director

Date: 22 April 2022

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Non- controlling interests £000	Total equity
At 1 October 2020	11	18,072	-	18,083
Profit for the year Dividends paid	-	3,585	778 (244)	4,363 (244)
At 30 September 2021	11	21,657	534	22,202

The notes on pages 18 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Non- controlling interests £000	Total equity £000
At 1 October 2019	11	15,232	-	15,243
Profit for the year	-	3,005	-	3,005
Transfer of value	-	(165)	165	-
Dividends paid	-	-	(165)	(165)
At 30 September 2020	11	18,072	_	18,083

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		Total equity £000
11	166	177
-	(33)	(33)
11	133	144
	share capital £000 11	11 166 - (33)

The notes on pages 18 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 October 2019	11	168	179
Loss for the year	-	(2)	(2)
At 30 September 2020	11	166	177

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Cash flows from operating activities	2000	2000
Profit for the financial year	4,363	3,005
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	376	398
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,159	1,178
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(45)	21
Interest paid	405	426
Interest received	-	(26)
Taxation charge	1,396	884
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	1,539	(1,633)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(7,562)	1,830
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	6,228	(1,342)
Corporation tax (paid)	(709)	(459)
Net cash generated from operating activities	7,150	4,282
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(8)	(10)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(2,818)	(3,407)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	156	285
Interest received	· -	26
Fixed asset investment adjustment	131	215
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,539)	(2,891)
Cash flows from financing activities	•	
Repayment of loans	(109)	(437)
Dividends paid	-	(165)
Interest paid	(405)	-
Associates interest paid	-	(426)
Dividends paid to non controlling interests	(244)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(758)	(1,028)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,853	363
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(2,736)	(3,099)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,117	(2,736)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,117	409
Bank overdrafts	_	(3,145)
	1,117	(2,736)

# CONSOLIDATED ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	At 1 October 2020 £000	Cash flows £000	At 30 September 2021 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	409	708	1,117
Bank overdrafts	(3,145)	3,145	-
Debt due within 1 year	(2,958)	(435)	(3,393)
Debt due after 1 year	(10,774)	529	(10,245)
	(16,468)	3,947	(12,521)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Global Brands (GBL) Holdings Limited (the 'company') is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is shown on the company information page.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling (£000) which is the functional currency of the company and group. The financial statements are for the year ended 30 September 2021 (2020: year ended 30 September 2020).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's 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 2.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

#### 1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the parent company and its own subsidiaries ('the group') as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full. All companies in the group have the same accounting reference date.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own profit and loss account in these financial statements. The loss after tax of the parent company for the year was £33,000 (2020: £2,000).

#### 1.3 Non-controlling interest

These financial statements consolidate 100% of the assets and liabilities of subsidiaries under the control of the group. A non-controlling interest is recognised within equity for the share of the net assets attributable to minority shareholders.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

## 1. Accounting policies (continued)

# 1.4 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the group was operating comfortably inside it's overdraft facility and had net current assets of £12,983,000.

Although some companies in the group have made losses over the lockdown period in the UK, the main trading subsidiary Global Brands Limited, has continued to trade profitably and has exceeded expectations throughout the period of lockdown caused by the Coronavirus, achieving record sales and profits. The group has made use of the UK Government support available to businesses during this difficult time under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and deferring VAT and duty payments.

The directors have produced forecasts for the Global Brands (GBL) Holdings Limited group of companies for the period to March 2023. These forecasts demonstrate that the group will continue to be able to operate within the banking facilities available to it for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these accounts.

On that basis, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.5 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group 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 group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the group 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 group 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.

#### Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the group will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

# 1.6 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 profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

## 1.7 Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the group's share of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is calculated, using the straight line method, to allocate the depreciable amount of the assets to their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Patents - 20 years straight line
Trademarks - 20 years straight line
Goodwill - 10 years straight line

#### 1.8 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:

Freehold property - 2 - 10% straight line
Plant and machinery - 25% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 25% straight line

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 profit and loss account.

At each balance sheet date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately in the profit and loss account.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.9 Research and development

Research and development expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year which it is incurred.

#### 1.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are initially valued at cost and are reviewed annually for signs of impairment. If an impairment loss is identified this is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account and the value of the investment is reduced accordingly.

#### 1.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable 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 the consolidated profit and loss account.

Stocks relating to properties developed for sale are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. All costs that relate to properties, including the interest accruing on related loans, are capitalised within work in progress.

## 1.12 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.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the group's cash management.

#### 1.13 Rental income

Rental income is received from operating lease rental charges and released to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

## 1.14 Operating leases

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.15 Financial instruments

The group 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 and loans to and from related parties.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets carrying amount and the best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

#### 1.16 Foreign currency translation

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

At each year 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 are not retranslated.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account in the year to which they relate.

## 1.17 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 1.18 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable.

#### 1.19 Pensions

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the consolidated profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the group in independently administered funds.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.20 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the group 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 group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet 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 balance sheet.

## 1.21 Current and deferred taxation

The tax charge for the year comprises of current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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. Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. 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.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The directors assess the impairment of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets subject to amortisation or depreciation whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

#### Depreciation, amortisation and residual values

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all asset classes and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

#### Carrying value of stocks

The directors review the market value of and demand for its stocks on a periodic basis to ensure stock is recorded in the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any provision for impairment is recorded against the carrying value of stocks. The directors use their knowledge of market conditions, historical experiences and estimates of future events to assess future demand for the group's products and achievable selling prices.

## Recoverability of trade debtors

Trade and other receivables are recognised to the extent that they are judged recoverable. The directors' reviews are performed to estimate the level of reserves required for irrecoverable debt. Provisions are made specifically against invoices where recoverability is uncertain.

The directors make allowance for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of debtors. Allowances are applied to debtors where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The directors specifically analyse historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when making a judgement to evaluate the adequacy of the provision for doubtful debts. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such a difference will impact the carrying value of debtors and the charge in the consolidated profit and loss account.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 2. Judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

#### **Provisions**

A provision is recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flow at a rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and director's judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not.

#### Leasing

The directors determine whether leases entered into by the group either as a lessor or a lessee are operating leases or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the balance sheet.

#### Goodwill and amortisation

The directors made an estimate of the useful life of goodwill and intangible assets arising on business combinations. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired business, the expected useful life of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

The directors assess the impairment of goodwill subject to amortisation, whenever events or changes incircumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant under-performance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the use of the acquired assets or the business strategy for the overall business and;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

#### **Taxation**

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The group takes professional advice on its tax affairs and recognises liabilities for anticipated tax based on estimates of what taxation is likely to be due.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of any deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# 3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Wholesale of alcohol and non-alcoholic drinks	66,829	59,780
Operation of hotel, restaurant and conference facilities	4,256	4,746
Property held as stock	-	198
	71,085	64,724
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2021 £000	2020 £000
United Kingdom	67,393	61,675
Rest of Europe	2,555	2,224
Rest of the world	1,137	825
	71,085	64,724
4. Other operating income		
	2021 £000	2020 £000
Rental income	687	691
Government grants receivable	1,658	1,711
Insurance claims receivable	100	-
	2,445	2,402

Rental income is generated from the short term lease of properties held in stock.

Government grants relate to income received under the Hospitality grant scheme, Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and in the prior year, the Eat Out to Help Out Scheme.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# 5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting).		•
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Depreciation of tangible assets	1,159	1,178
	Amortisation	376	398
	Foreign exchange differences	11	14
	Operating lease rentals	27	33
	Loss/(Profit) on disposal of tangible assets	(45)	25
			=
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	46	44
	Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	Taxation compliance services	16	15
	General taxation advice	5	3
	All other services	5	-

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

## 7. Staff costs

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Group 2021 £000	Group 2020 £000	Company 2021 £000	Company 2020 £000
Wages and salaries	7,764	8,243	-	-
Social security costs	677	768	-	-
Pension costs	504	530	-	-
	8,945	9,541	-	-

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

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Directors	4	4
Sales	86	118
Administration	39	41
Distribution	106	113
Operations	89	112
	324	388

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2020: £NIL).

# 8. Directors' remuneration

Directors' emoluments	<b>2021</b> <b>£000</b> 276	<b>2020</b> <b>£000</b> 267
Pension costs	29	34
	305	301

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors (2020: 3) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £144,000 (2020: £142,000).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £1,000 (2020: £7,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# 9. Interest payable

		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Bank interest payable	332	268
	Other loan interest payable	73	99
	Other interest payable	-	33
		405	400
10.	Taxation	•	
	•	2021 £000	2020 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Current taxation on profits for the year	959	789
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(53)	(74)
	Total current tax	906	715
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	267	85
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	6	21
	Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	217	63
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	1,396	884

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

## 10. Taxation (continued)

# Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher than (2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2020: 19.0%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	5,759	3,889
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2020: 19.0%)  Effects of:	1,092	739
Fixed asset differences	39	59
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	74	84
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	70	(8)
Adjustment to deferred tax rate	7	-
Deduction for R&D expenditure	(57)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(53)	(74)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods (deferred tax)	-	21
Deferred tax not recognised	5	24
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	219	39
Total tax charge for the year	1,396	884

# Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the corporation tax rate would increase to a maximum of 25% from 1 April 2023. This was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. 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, based on tax law and the corporation tax rates that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, at 30 September 2021. As such, the deferred tax rate applicable at 30 September 2021 is 25% and deferred tax has been re-measured at this rate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# 11. Intangible assets

# **Group and Company**

	Patents £000	Trademarks £000	Goodwill £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 October 2020	556	398	3,410	4,364
Additions	-	8	-	. 8
Cost of acquisition adjustment			(131)	(131)
At 30 September 2021	556	406	3,279	4,241
Amortisation				
At 1 October 2020	555	372	1,087	2,014
Charge for the year	1	13	362	376
At 30 September 2021	556	385	1,449	2,390
Net book value				
At 30 September 2021	. <b>-</b>	21	1,830	1,851
At 30 September 2020	1	26	2,322	2,349

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# 12. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Freehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £000	Assets under construction £000	Total £000
Cost						
At 1 October 2020	19,121	4,421	1,780	4,860	114	30,296
Additions	1,754	199	341	524	-	2,818
Disposals	-	(219)	(103)	(10)	-	(332)
Transfers between classes	114	-	-	-	(114)	-
At 30 September 2021	20,989	4,401	2,018	5,374		32,782
Depreciation						
At 1 October 2020	3,248	3,627	1,472	4,377	-	12,724
Charge for the year	523	130	142	364	-	1,159
Disposals	-	(117)	(94)	(10)	-	(221)
At 30 September 2021	3,771	3,640	1,520	4,731		13,662
Net book value						
At 30 September 2021	17,218	761 	498	643	-	19,120
At 30 September 2020	15,873	794	308	483	114	17,572

Included in freehold property is freehold land at valuation of £1,200,000 (2020: £1,200,000) which is not depreciated.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

## 13. Fixed asset investments

# Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost	
At 1 October 2020	262
At 30 September 2021	262
Net book value	
At 30 September 2021	<u>262</u>
At 30 September 2020	262

# Principal subsidiaries

The following were direct subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Global Brands Limited	Wholesale of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks	Ordinary	90%
Bradbury Hall Developments Limited	Residential property development	Ordinary	100%
Casa Hotel Holdings Limited	Holding company	Ordinary	100%

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

# 13. Fixed asset investments (continued)

# Indirect subsidiary undertakings

The following were indirect subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Casa Hotel Limited	Operation of hotel, restaurant and conference facilities	Ordinary	100%
Casa Property Limited	Hotel property rental Operation of hotel, restaurant and conference	Ordinary	100%
Peak Edge Hotel Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	100%
Inspirit Drinks Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	90%
VK Brands Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	90%
Corky's Brands Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	90%
Furnace Hill Management Services	Dormant	Ordinary	90%
Global Brands US Inc.	Wholesale of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks	Ordinary	100%

All other subsidiaries have the same registered office as Global Brands (GBL) Holdings Limited, as shown on the company information page with the exception of Global Brands US Inc, which is registered at 427 Castle Glen CT STE 101, Ballwin MO 63021.

#### 14. Stocks

	Group 2021 £000	Group 2020 £000
Raw materials and consumables	2,110	1,785
Work in progress	7,078	7,078
Finished goods and goods for resale	8,345	10,209
·	17,533	19,072

An impairment gain of £19,000 (2020: loss of £84,000) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

## 15. Debtors

	Group 2021 £000	Group 2020 £000	Company 2021 £000	Company 2020 £000
Trade debtors	20,245	11,352	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	10,336	10,150
Other debtors	648	2,456	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	923	446	-	-
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	1
	21,816	14,254	10,336	10,151

An impairment loss of £Nil (2020: £15,000) was recognised in administrative expenses against trade debtors during the year.

# 16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2021 £000	Group 2020 £000	Company 2021 £000	Company 2020 £000
Bank overdrafts	-	3,145	-	-
Bank loans	3,393	2,958	475	356
Trade creditors	8,638	5,097	-	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	1,987	1,771
Corporation tax	897	698	-	-
Other taxation and social security	405	401	-	_
Other creditors	2,303	3,241	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	11,845	8,232	36	34
	27,481	23,772	2,498	2,161

The bank overdraft is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the group.

For further details of security see note 17.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

## 17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2021 £000	Group 2020 £000	Company 2021 £000	Company 2020 £000
Bank loans	10,245	10,774	7,956	8,075
Government grants received	337	346	_	-
	10,582	11,120	7,956	8,075

The bank loans are secured on the property held by the group and interest is charged at 1.8% over base rate. Bank loans are underwritten by a director, SJ Garcia Perez.

Included within the above is a bank loan of £8,431,000 (2020: £8,431,000) which is repayable in equal quarterly instalments of £118,750. The directors have taken advantage of capital repayment holidays on the bank loan from April 2020 for a period to October 2021.

Included within the above is a bank loan of £2,790,000 (2020: £2,899,000) which is repayable in 11 equal quarterly instalments of £50,000, with the balance being repaid in a lump sum on 30 September 2022.

Included within the above is a bank loan of £2,416,000 (2020: £2,402,000) which is repayable in equal monthly instalments of £10,697 over a 3 year period with the balance due in October 2023. Interest remains chargeable at 2.68% above base rate and accrues monthly.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 18. Deferred taxation

# Group

			2021 £000	2020 £000
At 1 October 2020	•		682	514
Charge to profit and loss account	•		490	168
At 30 September 2021		-	1,172	682
Company				
			2021 £000	2020 £000
At 1 October 2020			. 1	2
Charge to the profit and loss account	,		(1)	(1)
At 30 September 2021			_	1
	Group 2021 £000	Group 2020 £000	Company 2021 £000	Company 2020 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	873	450	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	1	-	(1)
Short term timing differences	19	8	-	-
Capital gains	280	223	· -	-
	1,172	. 682	-	(1)
Share capital				
			2021 £000	2020 £000
Allotted called up and fully paid				
Allotted, called up and fully paid 10,520 Ordinary shares of £1 each			11	11

# 20. Contingent liabilities

19.

The group has provided the bank with a guarantee in respect of bonds relating to HM Revenue & Customs of £280,000 (2020: £280,000).

The company is part of an unlimited cross company guarantee to secure the aggregate bank borrowings of the group totalling £13,638,000 (2020: £17,615,000) against the assets of the group.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

#### 21. Pension commitments

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension charge for the year represents contributions payable by the group to the scheme and amounted to £504,000 (2020: £530,000). There were contributions outstanding to the scheme at year end of £39,000 (2020: £38,000).

## 22. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 September 2021 the group and the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group	Group
	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Not later than 1 year		28
	-	28

## 23. Non-controlling interest

The non-controlling interest arising in Global Brands Limited entitles minority shareholders to a share of the net assets on liquidation or sale once a base value is reached. At 30 September 2021 the net assets of Global Brands Limited exceeded this base value and thus a non-controlling interest has been recognised on the excess.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

### 24. Related party transactions

#### Company

Loan accounts to fellow group companies at year end totaled £1,987000 (2020: £1,722,000). Interest of £52,000 (2020: £51,000) has been charged during the year.

Loan accounts from fellow group companies at year end totaled £10,336,000 (2020: £10,150,000). Interest of £186,000 (2020: £236,000) has been charged during the year.

#### Group

Sales were made to entities under control of an immediate family member of a director of £Nil (2020: £1,000). At the year end, balance due from companies under common control of an immediate close family member were £7,000 (2020: £7,000).

Purchases were made from entities under control of an immediate family member of £27,000 (2020: £521,000).

Sales were made to entities under common control of a director of £397,000 (2020: £355,000). At the year end balance due from entities under common control of a director were £68,000 (2020: £101,000). Interest of £3,000 (2020: £3,000) has been charged during the year.

Purchases were made from entities under common control of a director of £417,000 (2020: £115,000). At the year end balance due from entities under common control of a director were £929,000 (2020: £1,795,216). Interest of £34,000 (2020: £33,000) has been charged during the year.

#### **Transactions with Directors**

Key management personnel are the Directors of the group who are responsible for planning the activities of the group. Refer to note 8 for their remuneration.

During the year, the group advanced amounts of £408,000 (2020: £2,376,000) and amounts of £785,000 (2020: £4,000) were repaid to Directors.

Directors loan accounts at the year end of £1,152,000 (2020: £1,126,000) are due to a director. During the year interest of £25,000 (2020: £24,000) was incurred on amounts due.

Directors loan accounts at the year end of £146,000 (2020: £1,733,000) are due from a director. During the year interest of £1,800 (2020: £2,000I) was incurred on amounts due.

Interest is received at 2% and paid at 2%.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

## 25. Controlling party

Global Brands (GBL) Holdings Limited is controlled by SJ Garcia Perez.