Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018



ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

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DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:

M. Fabris

J. Chaplin

B. Ferte (resigned 16 November 2017)

V. Girot (resigned 16 November 2017)

Y. Audo (appointed 16 November 2017)

F. Gourgeon (appointed 16 November 2017)

SECRETARY:

G. M. Robson

REGISTERED OFFICE:

100 Queen Street

Glasgow

G1 3DN

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

Grant Thornton UK LLP

110 Queen Street

Glasgow

G1 3BX

SOLICITORS:

Dentons

1 George Square

Glasgow

G2 1AL

REGISTERED NUMBER:

SC017727

STRATEGIC REPORT

The company is principally engaged in the blending, bottling and supply of Scotch whisky. The company is jointly owned by Edrington Distillers Limited and ITM Participations S.A.S. Edrington Distillers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Edrington Group Limited, a company registered in Scotland. ITM Participations S.A.S. is a wholly owned subsidiary of ITM Enterprises S.A.S, a company registered in France.

Opportunities and challenges

As in recent years, the business has been impacted by the competitive French market environment, where low priced national whisky brands are heavily discounted and have entered into the territory of the supermarket private label whiskies. This has resulted in marginally lower sales of cased goods compared to the previous year. This has been offset by higher non-cased whisky sales with overall revenue 7% higher.

Assessment of strategy in response to this

The company's primary revenue and profit source is the supply of cased Scotch whisky products for sale in the French market. While this market continues to remain highly competitive the joint venture partner's strategy is to optimise maturing stock holding levels and therefore longer term profitability. This includes sales of non-cased whisky goods and adjustments in new whisky purchases.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal operational risks are associated with the performance of brands in this key European market. The company continues to focus investment behind these brands in order to continue successful development in the market and hence mitigate these risks. The company is also dependent upon the economic prosperity of the market in which it sells, and the company continues to monitor this risk on a regular basis.

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks, including changes in interest rates, credit and liquidity risks. The company has in place a financial risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company has no debt finance and therefore has sufficient funds available for company activities.

The company makes sales only in sterling, and, as a consequence, is not exposed to exchange rate movements.

The board retains overall responsibility for the company's system of internal financial control, which is designed to give reasonable assurance against material financial misstatement or loss. Financial controls have been established which the board believes enable it to meet its responsibility for the integrity and accuracy of the company's financial records.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators used by the Company to measure and assess performance are explained below.

Turnover

Turnover has increased by 7.3% to £5.7m, reflecting an increase in non-cased whisky sales.

Profit before tax

Profit before tax of £1.2m is 102% higher than 2017 as a result of a non-reoccurring reversal of provision and overall lower administrative costs in the year.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Profit for the financial year

Profit for the financial year of £0.9m is 100% higher than 2017. This is principally driven by a non-reoccurring reversal of provision in the year.

View of future prospects

The Company participates in the Scotch whisky sector, which is forecast to continue to represent the largest spirits category in France over the longer term.

Approved and signed by order of the Board

Jeremy Chaplin Director

12 December 2018

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Results for the year

The company's financial results which are detailed in the income statement on page 8, cover the year to 31 March 2018.

The directors regard the result of the company for the year to be satisfactory given the context of the competitive nature of the core market in which the business operates. The profit for the year after taxation attributable to the company was £0.9m (2017: £0.5m) and the company paid a dividend in the year of £1.0m (2017: £1.0m).

The financial position and liquidity of the company remains strong with shareholders' funds of £15.0m (2017: £15.0m).

Going concern

The directors consider that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, therefore, it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors

The following directors held office during the year:

- M. Fabris
- J. Chaplin
- B. Ferte (resigned 16 November 2017)
- V. Girot (resigned 16 November 2017)
- Y. Audo (appointed 16 November 2017)
- F. Gourgeon (appointed 16 November 2017)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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 and 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed,
- 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 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 confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Auditor

As auditors are now deemed, under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, to be reappointed automatically, Grant Thornton UK LLP, having expressed their willingness, will continue as our auditors.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Jeremy Chaplin Director

12 December 2018

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Independent auditor's report to the members of Row & Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Row & Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; 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 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.

Who we are reporting to

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.

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

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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS (CONTINUED)

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 the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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• we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Andrew Howie

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Glasgow

2 December 2018

INCOME STATEMENT

Year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Revenue	1	5,677,913	5,291,417
Cost of sales		(4,542,868)	(4,693,300)
Gross profit		1,135,045	598,117
Other administrative costs		16,745	(36,786)
Operating profit	2	1,151,790	561,331
Interest payable Interest receivable	3 3	(155) 9,194	(64) 12,818
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,160,829	574,085
Taxation	4	(221,323)	(105,410)
Profit for the financial year		939,506	468,675

There was no other comprehensive income for the year to 31 March 2018 hence no other comprehensive income statement has been prepared.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 March 2018

	Notes		
•		2018 £	2017 £
Assets		*	~
Non-current Tangible assets	6	523,701	689,475
Total non-current assets		523,701	689,475
Current			
nventory	7	13,829,831	13,822,270
Trade and other receivables	8	1,633,222	676,404
Cash and cash equivalents		149,429	1,378,096
Total current assets		15,612,482	15,876,770
Fotal assets		16,136,183	16,566,245
Equity & Liabilities Equity			
Called-up share capital	11	5,600,000	5,600,000
Retained Earnings	.,	9,388,040	9,448,534
Total equity		14,988,040	15,048,534
Liabilities			
Non-Current			
Deferred tax liability	10	160,602	169,297
Total non-current liabilities		160,602	169,297
C		· ———	
Current Frade and other payables	9	987,541	1,348,414
Fotal current liabilities		987,541	1,348,414

The financial statements of the company (registered number SC017727) were approved by the directors on 11 December 2018 and signed on behalf of the board by

Jeremy Chaplin Director

12 December 2018

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 March 2018

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2017	5,600,000	9,448,534	15,048,534
Dividend (note 5)	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Transaction with owners	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Profit for the year	-	939,506	939,506
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	939,506	939,506
Balance at 31 March 2018	5,600,000	9,388,040	14,988,040
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2016	5,600,000	9,979,859	15,579,859
Dividend (note 5)	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Transaction with owners		(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Profit for the year		468,675	468,675
Total comprehensive income for the year	 .	468,675	468,675

The accounting policies and notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Operating activities			
Operating profit Adjustments for:		1,151,790	561,331
Depreciation		123,077	84,060
(Gain)/loss on sale of fixed assets	•	(9,767)	23,146
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		1,265,100	668,537
Decrease in inventories		36,297	240,371
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		(956,817)	99,011
Decrease increase in creditors		(452,836)	(97,016)
Cash (utilised)/generated by operations	•	(108,256)	910,903
Taxation paid		(138,056)	(133,441)
Net cash from operating activities		(246,312)	777,462
Investing activities			
Interest received		9,194	12,818
Interest paid		(155)	(64)
Purchase of fixed assets		(7,899)	(16,827)
Sale of fixed assets		16,505	3,827
Net cash from investing activities		17,645	(246)
Financing activities			
Dividend paid	5	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,228,667)	(222,784)
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	14	1,378,096	1,600,880
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	149,429	1,378,096
•			

The accounting policies and notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, with the company reporting under IFRS. The following are the accounting policies used in their preparation. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The financial statement are presented in Sterling (£).

Adoption of new and revised standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU):

- IFRS 2 (amendments) Classification and measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customer
- IFRS 16 Leases
- IAS 28 (amendments) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the company in future periods. A detailed review of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 was conducted during the period and it was concluded the introduction of these standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the company in future periods.

Revenue recognition

Sales comprise revenue from the sale of goods, royalties, interest and rents receivable. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales tax, and reduced by any rebates and trade discounts allowed. Sale of goods are recognised depending upon individual customer terms at the time of despatch, delivery or when the risk of loss transfers. Royalties, interest and rents receivable are recognised on an accruals basis.

Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current Tax

Current taxation is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on tax rates and law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items in income and expenditure in taxation computations, in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the asset, or unremitted earnings of subsidiaries and associates where there is no commitment to remit these earnings. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Inventories

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is defined as the production cost (including distillery overheads) or purchase price, as appropriate, plus carrying costs (excluding interest). Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price, less the estimated costs of completion and selling. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving items where appropriate.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation of casks has been calculated on a straight-line basis by reference to their useful life. The principal rate used for this purpose is 5%.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currencies

The Company presents its financial statements in sterling. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rate at the date of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at each balance sheet date, with exchange gains and losses recognised in the income statement

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

When the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and contributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "loans and receivables". Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Allowances are made where there is evidence of a risk of non-payment taking into account ageing, previous experience and general economic conditions. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest method except for short-term receivables when recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and are subsequently reported at amortised cost. The difference between the initial carrying amount of the financial liabilities and their redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the contractual terms using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand, less overdrafts payable on demand. Cash equivalents are current asset investments which are disposable without curtailing or disrupting the business and are either readily convertible into known amounts of cash at or close to their carrying values or traded in an active market. Cash equivalents comprise term deposits of less than one year (other than cash) and loans from group undertakings which are repayable on demand.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Report of the directors which also describes the financial position of the Company. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings reflect the Company's accumulated earnings less dividends paid and payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2018

1. Revenue

All sales of cased goods are to European markets.

,	2018 £	2017 £
Sale of cased goods Sale of non-cased goods	4,285,438 1,392,475	4,290,020 1,001,397
Total revenue	5,677,913	5,291,417
Interest receivable (note 3)	9,194	12,818
	5,687,107	5,304,235

2. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:	2018 £	2017 £
Audit fees Inventory charged to income statement Depreciation on tangible fixed assets (Gain)/loss on the sale of tangible fixed assets	7,400 2,675,000 123,077 (9,767)	7,200 2,367,000 84,060 23,146

Wages and salaries are borne by Edrington Distillers Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Edrington Group Limited.

None of the directors were remunerated by Row & Company Limited in either the current or preceding financial years.

The depreciation charge noted above is different from that shown in Note 6 of the financial statements, as the current year's cask depreciation charge is added to the stocks of Scotch whisky and is not released to the income statement until the relevant stock is sold.

3. Finance income and finance costs

	2018 £	2017 £
Group interest receivable Other interest receivable	9,025 169	12,238 580
Total interest receivable	9,194	12,818
Other interest payable	(155)	(64)
Net interest receivable	9,039	12,754

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 March 2018

2017 £
120,329
120,329
(14,919)
105,410
2017 £
574,085
114,817
(9,407)
105,410

The Finance Act 2016, which was enacted in September 2017, provides that the main UK rate of corporation tax for the financial year commencing 1st April 2020 will be 17%.

5. Dividends

	2018	2017
	£	£
Dividends paid during the year:		
Final dividend of 17.86p per ordinary share (2017: 17.86p)	1,000,000	1,000,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 March 2018

6.	Tangible assets		
			Casks
	Cost		£
	At 1 April 2017		3,027,916
	Additions	•	7,899
	Disposal .		(14,091)
	At 31 March 2018		3,021,724
	Depreciation		2 222 441
	At 1 April 2017 Charge for year		2,338,441 167,205
	Disposal		(7,623)
	At 31 March 2018		2,498,023
	Net Book Value at 31 March 2018	·	523,701
	Net Book Value at 31 March 2017		689,475
7.	Inventory		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Scotch whisky Finished goods	13,481,130 348,701	13,441,530 380,740
		13,829,831	13,822,270
		· ·	
8.	Trade and other receivables		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade receivables	65,990	16,760
	Amounts owed by ITM group undertakings	1,547,876	646,895
	Other receivables	19,356	12,749
		1,633,222	676,404

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 March 2018

8. Trade and other receivables (cont.)

Information on financial assets past due is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not past due	-	-
Past due 1 to 30 days	65,990	16,760
		
Total	65,990	16,760

Exposure to credit risk, in respect of trade and other receivables, is discussed in note 15.

9. Trade and other payables

	2018	2017
•	£	£
Trade payables	16,377	3,476
Amounts owed to Edrington group undertakings	636,191	616,005
Corporation tax	170,524	78,562
Accruals and deferred income	164,449	650,371
	987,541	1,348,414
		1,340,414

The carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value. Trade payables and accruals are non-interest bearing.

10. Deferred tax liability

	Accelerated capital allowances	Other timing differences	Total
	£m	£m	£m
At 31 March 2017	57,781	111,516	169,297
Charge to income statement (note 4)	(16,322)	7,627	(8,695)
At 31 March 2018	41,459	119,143	160,602

Finance Act 2016, which was enacted in September 2017 provides that the main UK rate of corporation tax for the financial year commencing 1st April 2020 will be 17%. Consequently, UK deferred tax has been provided at a rate of 17%, being the rate at which the majority of temporary differences are expected to unwind.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 March 2018

11. Share capital			
Called-up, allotted and fully paid			
At 31 March 2018 and 2017	,	No.	£

"A" Ordinary shares of £1 each "B" Ordinary shares of £1 each 2,800,000 2,800,000 5,600,000 5,600,000

2,800,000

2,800,000

The "A" and "B" ordinary shares carry equal rights and rank pari passu.

12. Reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings reflect the company's accumulated earnings less dividends paid and payable.

13. Related party transactions

The company has sold goods during the year amounting to £4,174,743 (2017: £4,414,503) to ITM Alimentaire International S.A.S.U, a member of the ITM Enterprises S.A.S group. In addition, the company has purchased goods from Edrington Distillers Limited amounting to £4,061,311 (2017: £3,892,000) and has received interest on an intercompany loan to that business of £9,025 (2017: £12,238). Balances outstanding at 31 March 2018 are disclosed in notes 8 and 9. Movements in intercompany loans are disclosed in note 14.

14. Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	4	At 1 April 2017 £	Cash Flows £	At 31 March 2018 £
Bank		24,096	(17,667)	6,429
Loan to Edrington group undertakings		1,354,000	(1,211,000)	143,000
•		1,378,096	(1,228,667)	149,429

Loans from group undertakings are repayable on demand with interest charged on a monthly basis at a fixed rate of 0.5%.

Trade and other receivables are managed by assigning credit limits deemed appropriate for the individual customer and credit insurance is used to limit risk to 3rd party customers.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 March 2018

15. Risk Management

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Credit risk arises on cash balances, derivative financial instruments and credit exposure to customers.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the company's exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date.

Credit risk is managed through application of risk management policies approved and monitored by the board. Financial credit risk is managed by limiting counterparties to major banks and financial institutions. Trade and other receivables are managed by assigning credit limits deemed appropriate for the individual customer and credit insurance is used to limit risk to 3rd party customers.

Capital risk management

The company has 5.6 million shares in issue all of which are ordinary shares. The "A" shares are held by Edrington Distillers Limited and the "B" shares by ITM Alimentaire and represent the initial capital invested by each shareholder. A and B shareholders have equal voting rights and dividend entitlements. There has been no change in share capital in the year to 31 March 2018. There are no externally imposed capital requirements on the Company. The ongoing financing of the company is managed via funds generated from operations

Reconciliation of Financial Instruments

	31 March 2018			
	Loans and Receivables	Total	Current	Non- Current
	£	£	£	£
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	1,633,222	1,633,222	1,633,222	-
Cash and Cash equivalents	149,429	149,429	149,429	
	1,782,651	1,782,651	1,782,651	-
Financial Liabilities			,	
Trade and other payables	817,017	817,017	817,017	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
	817,017	817,017	817,017	•
		31 March 2017		
	Loans and Receivables	Total	Current	Non- Current
•	£	£	£	£
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	676,404	676,404	676,404	-
Cash and Cash equivalents	1,378,096	1,378,096	1,378,096	
	2,054,500	2,054,500	2,054,500	-
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,348,414	1,348,414	1,348,414	-
Borrowings		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
	1,348,414	1,348,414	1,348,414	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 March 2018

16. Control

The company is a joint venture between The Edrington Group Limited and ITM Enterprises S.A.S Group; therefore there is no ultimate controlling party.