Registered number: 07213215

VICTOR'S DRINKS LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Victor's Drinks Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2018

Contents

	Page
Balance Sheet	1-2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3-7

Victor's Drinks Limited Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2018

Registered number: 07213215

		2018		2017 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	4		38,079		43,518
Tangible Assets	5		207,211		162,012
			245,290		205,530
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	6	59,726		75,834	
Debtors	7	251,390		324,304	
Cash at bank and in hand		895		7,170	
		312,011		407,308	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	8	(2,596,330)		(2,185,105)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(2,284,319)		(1,777,797)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			(2,039,029)		(1,572,267)
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	9		(71,580)		(105,199)
NET ASSETS			(2,110,609)		(1,677,466)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	10		2		2
Share premium account			337,482		-
Profit and Loss Account			(2,448,093)		(1,677,468)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(2,110,609)		(1,677,466)

Victor's Drinks Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 31 December 2018

For the year ending 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board	
Mr Ralph Broadbent	

21/01/2019

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting polices. The directors of the company are of the opinion that due to the nature of the business, there are no critical accounting estimates or judgments used in the preparation of these financial statements.

The accounting polices set out below have, unless otherwise stated been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors believe that the company's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that the current and future sources of funding and support from directors will be adequate to meet the company's needs for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

1.3. Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of VAT and trade discounts. The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principle activities. Turnover is recognised as goods are delivered to the customer.

1.4. Research and Development

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development activities may be capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercial feasible and the company intends and has the technical ability and sufficient resources to complete development, future economic benefits are probable and if the company can measure reliably the expenditure attribute to the intangible asset during its development. Development activities involve design for, construction or testing of the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads and capitalised borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expenses as incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the profit or loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Development costs 10 years

1.5. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Plant & Machinery 25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings 25% reducing balance
Computer Equipment 25% reducing balance

1.6. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts are capitalised as tangible fixed assets, depreciated over their useful lives and accounted for on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

1.7. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued 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. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.8. Financial Instruments

Interest bearing borrowings from unconnected parties are initially recorded at fair value net of transactions costs. The Interest bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months.

Loans from directors who are natural persons are recorded at transaction price.

1.9. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

1.10. Taxation

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and the law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.11. Registrar Filing Requirements

The company has taken advantage of Companies Act 2006 section 444(1) and opted not to file the profit and loss account, directors report, and notes to the financial statements relating to the profit and loss account. The notes which are not included have been hidden but original note numbering has remained the same for those that are present.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 14 (2017:15).

4. Intangible Assets

Development Costs
£
54,398
54,398
10,880
5,439
16,319
38,079
43,518

5. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 January 2018	198,662	3,559	5,861	208,082
Additions	83,884	12,341	1,697	97,922
As at 31 December 2018	282,546	15,900	7,558	306,004
Depreciation				
As at 1 January 2018	41,626	2,537	1,907	46,070
Provided during the period	50,533	1,025	1,165	52,723
As at 31 December 2018	92,159	3,562	3,072	98,793
Net Book Value				
As at 31 December 2018	190,387	12,338	4,486	207,211
As at 1 January 2018	157,036	1,022	3,954	162,012

Included within plant and machinery is assets with a net book value of £94,934 (2017: £126,579 held under a hire purchase agreement.

6. Stocks		
	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Stock - Materials	52,811	68,112
Stock - finished goods	6,915	7,722
	59,726	75,834
7. Dobtovo		
7. Debtors	2018	2017 as restated
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	80,790	131,880
Other debtors	14,349	115,655
Taxation	156,251	<u>76,769</u>
	251,390 ———	324,304
8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
o. Creditors. Amounts raining Due Within One real		
o. Creditors. Amounts running bue within one real	2018	2017 as restated
o. Creators. Amounts raining bue within one real	2018 £	
Trade creditors		as restated
	£	as restated £
Trade creditors	£ 265,840	as restated £ 276,104
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts	£ 265,840 18,751	as restated £ 276,104 23,372
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts Other taxes and social security	£ 265,840 18,751 27,230	as restated £ 276,104 23,372 49,369
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts Other taxes and social security Other creditors	£ 265,840 18,751 27,230 78,938	as restated £ 276,104 23,372 49,369 76,490
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts Other taxes and social security Other creditors Hire purchase agreement	£ 265,840 18,751 27,230 78,938 34,199	as restated £ 276,104 23,372 49,369 76,490 32,671
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts Other taxes and social security Other creditors Hire purchase agreement Other loans	£ 265,840 18,751 27,230 78,938 34,199 2,162,109	as restated £ 276,104 23,372 49,369 76,490 32,671 1,716,561
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts Other taxes and social security Other creditors Hire purchase agreement Other loans	£ 265,840 18,751 27,230 78,938 34,199 2,162,109 9,263	as restated £ 276,104 23,372 49,369 76,490 32,671 1,716,561 10,538
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts Other taxes and social security Other creditors Hire purchase agreement Other loans Accruals and deferred income	£ 265,840 18,751 27,230 78,938 34,199 2,162,109 9,263	as restated £ 276,104 23,372 49,369 76,490 32,671 1,716,561 10,538
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts Other taxes and social security Other creditors Hire purchase agreement Other loans Accruals and deferred income	£ 265,840 18,751 27,230 78,938 34,199 2,162,109 9,263 2,596,330	as restated £ 276,104 23,372 49,369 76,490 32,671 1,716,561 10,538 2,185,105
Trade creditors Bank loans and overdrafts Other taxes and social security Other creditors Hire purchase agreement Other loans Accruals and deferred income	£ 265,840 18,751 27,230 78,938 34,199 2,162,109 9,263 2,596,330	276,104 23,372 49,369 76,490 32,671 1,716,561 10,538 2,185,105

10. Share Capital

	2018	2017 as restated
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	2	2

11. Other Commitments

At the end of the period the company had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows. Please note the prior year amounts have been restated.

	Land and	buildings
	2018	2017
	£	£
Within 1 year	38,000	21,256
Between 1 and 5 years	52,500	
	90,500	21,256

12. Related Party Transactions

ONE TWO FESTIVALS LTD

At 31 December 2018, the company owed £9,000 (2017:£9,000) to ONE TWO FESTIVALS LTD. The amount is unsecured interest free and has no fixed repayment date.

COMPACT TANK SOLUTIONS LTD

During the year, the company received loans from COMPACT TANK SOLOUTIONS LTD of £60,400 (2017: £178,403). At 31 December 2018, the company owed £238,803 (2017:£178,403) to COMPACT TANK SOLOUTIONS LTD. The amount is unsecured interest free and has no fixed repayment date.

Directors of the company

During the year the company received loans from the directors of £119,425 and made repayments of £234,180. At 31 December 2018, the company owed £1,545,139 (2017:£1,441,911) to the directors. The amount is unsecured interest free and has no fixed repayment date.

13. General Information

Victor's Drinks Limited Registered number 07213215 is a limited by shares company incorporated in England & Wales. The Registered Office is Unit 308 E1 Business Sudios, 7 Whitechapel Road, London, E1 1DU.

lectronic form, authenticat	ion and maimer or d	envery under section	n 1072 or the Compa	illes Act 2006.	