

Company registration number: 07438779

Future Brands Limited

Filleted financial statements

Year ended

31 December 2020

Future Brands Limited

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Future Brands Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	R. Batra P. Rudran
Secretary	P. Rudran
Company number	07438779
Registered office	Unit 1 Colonial Business Park Colonial Way Watford WD24 4PR
Business address	Unit 1 Colonial Business Park Colonial Way Watford WD24 4PR
Auditor	SRV Delson Amba House 2nd Floor, Delson Suite 15 College Road Harrow HA1 1BA

Bankers

HSBC Bank Plc
The Belfry Business Park Colonial Way
Watford
WD24 4WH

Future Brands Limited

Directors responsibilities statement

Year ended 31 December 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

Future Brands Limited**Statement of financial position****31 December 2020**

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	-	1
Tangible assets	7	1,185,157	1,192,647
Investments	8	254,112	231,250
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,439,269	1,423,898
Current assets			
Stocks		118,508	799,441
Debtors	9	2,888,194	1,981,392
Investments	10	1,669,714	-
Cash at bank and in hand		6,159,945	4,486,324
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		10,836,361	7,267,157
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,972,793)	(1,652,157)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		8,863,568	5,615,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		10,302,837	7,038,898
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(1,389,600)	(1,800,610)
Provisions for liabilities		(40,000)	(40,000)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		8,873,237	5,198,288
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1,000	1,000
Revaluation reserve	15	200,000	200,000
Profit and loss account	15	8,672,237	4,997,288
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders funds		8,873,237	5,198,288
		<hr/>	<hr/>

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 May 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

P. Rudran

Director

Company registration number: 07438779

Future Brands Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 1, Colonial Business Park, Colonial Way, Watford, WD24 4PR.

The principal activity of the company is that of design, manufacture and distribution of branded apparel, accessories and footwear.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are 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 measured 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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost or estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 14 (2019: 13).

5. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK current tax expense	941,962	574,088
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(192,207)	(111,147)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit	749,755	462,941
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the year is lower than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00 % (2019: 19.00%).

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit before taxation	4,924,704	3,003,329
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit multiplied by rate of tax	935,694	570,633
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(192,207)	(111,147)
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,845	4,200
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	1,423	(745)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit	749,755	462,941
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Factors affecting future tax expense

Deferred tax of £40,000 has been provided on the revaluation of the property.

6. Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	329,057	329,057
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	329,057	329,057
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	1,164,930	125,861	1,290,791
Additions	-	3,438	3,438
At 31 December 2020	1,164,930	129,299	1,294,229
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	-	98,145	98,145
Charge for the year	-	10,927	10,927
At 31 December 2020	-	109,072	109,072
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	1,164,930	20,227	1,185,157
At 31 December 2019	1,164,930	27,716	1,192,646

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 no depreciation is provided in respect of freehold properties. This is a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, which requires all properties to be depreciated. The directors consider that to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of the many elements reflected in the annual valuation of properties and accordingly the amount of depreciation which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified. The directors consider that this policy results in the accounts giving a true and fair view.

8. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £	Loans to group undertakings and participating interests £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	6,250	265,000	271,250
Additions	22,862	-	22,862
Disposals	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
At 31 December 2020	29,112	225,000	254,112
Impairment			
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	-	-	-
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	29,112	225,000	254,112
At 31 December 2019	6,250	265,000	271,250

9. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,591,384	651,481
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,125,568	1,164,045
Other debtors	171,242	165,866
	2,888,194	1,981,392

10. Investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Other investments	1,669,714	-

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	63,600
Trade creditors	936,963	894,779
Corporation tax	517,602	583,005
Social security and other taxes	393,299	13,254
Other creditors	124,929	97,519
	<u>1,972,793</u>	<u>1,652,157</u>

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	359,579
Other creditors	1,389,600	1,441,031
	<u>1,389,600</u>	<u>1,800,610</u>

Other creditors include a loan balance of £1,389,600 (31 December 2019 - £1,441,031)

13. Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents and accruals. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item. The company enters into foreign currency contracts to mitigate the exchange rate risks. The forward currency contracts are measured at fair value using forward exchange rates.

14. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares shares of £ 1.00 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Called-up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

15. Reserves

The company has revaluation reserve of £200,000 on the property. In accordance with FRS102 deferred tax of £40,000 has been provided on the revaluation. The profit & loss reserve includes all current and prior year's retained profits and losses

16. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 20 May 2021 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Sailesh Rameshchandra Vaghjee for and on behalf of SRV Delson

17. Related party transactions

During the year the company made purchases of £153,968 with connected companies. All transactions have been carried out on an arm's length basis.

18. Controlling party

During the year, the company was controlled by R. Batra who is a director and shareholder of the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.