

Company Registration No. SC128500 (Scotland)

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	S Robinson
Company number	SC128500
Registered office	c/o Springfords LLP Dundas House Westfield Park Eskbank EH22 3FB
Accountants	Springfords Dundas House Westfield Park Eskbank Edinburgh EH22 3FB
Business address	15/G 214 Sir Harry Lauder Road Edinburgh EH15 2QA

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		4,941		6,249
Tangible assets	4		58,516		72,968
			<u>63,457</u>		<u>79,217</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		188,974		204,148	
Debtors	5	349,915		293,454	
Cash at bank and in hand		37,903		630	
		<u>576,792</u>		<u>498,232</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(175,964)		(90,365)	
Net current assets			<u>400,828</u>		<u>407,867</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>464,285</u>		<u>487,084</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(5,547)		(8,648)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(4,107)</u>		<u>(7,267)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>454,631</u></u>		<u><u>471,169</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		30,000		30,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>424,631</u>		<u>441,169</u>
Total equity			<u><u>454,631</u></u>		<u><u>471,169</u></u>

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

S Robinson
Director

Company Registration No. SC128500

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Edinburgh Tea & Coffee Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is c/o Springfords LLP, Dundas House, Westfield Park, Eskbank. EH22 3FB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Edinburgh Tea & Coffee Company Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The company made a loss this year and at the balance sheet date it had net current assets. It meets its day to day working capital requirements from a bank overdraft facility and these accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that this facility will continue to be available to the company for the foreseeable future. If it were to be withdrawn then the assets and liabilities would have to be restated to market value. The director considers that the accounts should be prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings leasehold	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	10% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line less £7k residual value

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 12 (2016 - 12).

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	6,521
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	272
Amortisation charged for the year	1,308
At 31 March 2017	1,580
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	4,941
At 31 March 2016	6,249

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total £
Cost	£	£	£
At 1 April 2016	72,238	138,600	210,838
Additions	-	5,961	5,961
Disposals	-	(3,474)	(3,474)
At 31 March 2017	72,238	141,087	213,325
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	50,961	86,909	137,870
Depreciation charged in the year	4,813	14,287	19,100
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(2,161)	(2,161)
At 31 March 2017	55,774	99,035	154,809
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	16,464	42,052	58,516
At 31 March 2016	21,277	51,691	72,968

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5 Debtors	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	184,041	160,620
Corporation tax recoverable	-	16
Amounts due from group undertakings	133,350	98,638
Other debtors	32,524	34,180
	<u>349,915</u>	<u>293,454</u>
	<u><u>349,915</u></u>	<u><u>293,454</u></u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	18,844
Trade creditors	149,327	36,580
Corporation tax	-	4,339
Other taxation and social security	6,678	6,100
Other creditors	19,959	24,502
	<u>175,964</u>	<u>90,365</u>
	<u><u>175,964</u></u>	<u><u>90,365</u></u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	5,547	8,648
	<u>5,547</u>	<u>8,648</u>
	<u><u>5,547</u></u>	<u><u>8,648</u></u>
Hire purchase and finance lease obligations are secured over the assets to which they relate.		
8 Called up share capital	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
30,000 Ordinary of £1 each	30,000	30,000
	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
	<u><u>30,000</u></u>	<u><u>30,000</u></u>

EDINBURGH TEA & COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2017	2016
£	£
127,125	169,500
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

10 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is OCC Holdings Limited, a company registered in Scotland.

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.