CITROSOFT DRINKS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

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CITROSOFT DRINKS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mrs M J Spence M J Abraham
Company number	2200743 (England and Wales)
Registered office	11 Nicholas Street Burnley Lancashire
Accountants	Ashworth Moulds 11 Nicholas Street Burnley Lancashire BB11 2AL
Business address	Unit 3 Bay Horse Lane Bay Horse Lancaster Lancashire LA2 0HR

CITROSOFT DRINKS LIMITED

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CITROSOFT DRINKS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		118,758		118,204
Investments	4		2		2
			118,760		118,206
Current assets					
Stocks		63,468		61,989	
Debtors	5	92,510		77,368	
Cash at bank and in hand		272,916		196,812	
		428,894		336,169	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(139,573)		(90,512)	
Net current assets			289,321		245,657
Total assets less current liabilities			408,081		363,863
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(1,069)		(5,344)
Provisions for liabilities			(21,445)		(20,295)
Net assets			385,567		338,224
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		40,000		40,000
Share premium account			30,200		30,200
Profit and loss reserves			315,367		268,024
Total equity			385,567		338,224

The notes on pages 3 - 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

CITROSOFT DRINKS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2016

For the financial year ended 31 May 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities:

- • The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 February 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs M J Spence	M J Abraham
Director	**Director**

Company Registration No. 2200743

CITROSOFT DRINKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Citrosoft Drinks Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Nicholas Street, Burnley, Lancashire.

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 company has early adopted section 1A of FRS102.

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 May 2016 are the first financial statements of Citrosoft Drinks 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 June 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 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.

1.3 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:

Tenant's improvements	15% straight line basis
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance basis
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company . Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.5 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

A financial instrument is a contract giving rise to a financial asset (such as trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances) or a financial liability (such as trade and other creditors, bank and other loans, hire purchase and lease creditors) or an equity instrument (such as ordinary or preference shares).

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All the company's financial instruments are basic financial instruments and are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost: the original transaction value, less amounts settled, less any adjustment for impairment.

Effective interest method: where a financial instrument falls due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date and is subject to a rate of interest which is below a market rate, the original transaction value is discounted using a market rate of interest to give the net present value of future cash flows.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets cease to be recognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another entity.

Financial liabilities cease to be recognised when and only when the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

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.

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 reserves, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in reserves.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 asset 's 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 9 (2015 - 8).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Tenant's improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 June 2015	40,445	226,700	7,377	62,135	336,657
Additions	-	9,333	1,941	10,985	22,259
At 31 May 2016	40,445	236,033	9,318	73,120	358,916
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 June 2015	21,395	168,224	3,517	25,317	218,453
Depreciation charged in the year	6,067	6,370	804	8,464	21,705
At 31 May 2016	27,462	174,594	4,321	33,781	240,158
Carrying amount					
At 31 May 2016	12,983	61,439	4,997	39,339	118,758
At 31 May 2015	19,050	58,476	3,860	36,818	118,204

4 Fixed asset investments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Investments	2	2

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 June 2015 & 31 May 2016	20,100
Impairment	
At 1 June 2015 & 31 May 2016	20,098
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2016	2
At 31 May 2015	2

5 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	78,244	66,725
Prepayments and accrued income	14,266	10,643
	92,510	77,368

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	4,275	4,275
Trade creditors	83,221	34,645
Corporation tax	25,368	24,868
Other taxation and social security	15,399	13,686
Accruals and deferred income	11,310	13,038
	139,573	90,512

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	1,069	5,344

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	21,445	20,295
	21,445	20,295

9 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
40,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	40,000	40,000

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	16,800	16,800
Between two and five years	16,800	33,600
	33,600	50,400