Financial Statements
Bibendum Wine Limited

For the year ended 31 March 2016

Registered number: 02218928

Company Information

Directors	M P Saunders J S P Kowszun (resigned 28 July 2016) F Cochran (resigned 20 May 2016) S Farr (resigned 20 May 2016) B J Collins (resigned 20 May 2016) M Aylwin (appointed 20 May 2016) A Humphreys (appointed 20 May 2016) D Hunter (appointed 20 May 2016)
Registered number	02218928
Registered office	Unit 1 Weston Road Crewe Cheshire CW1 6BP
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Grant Thornton House Melton Street Euston Square London NW1 2EP
Bankers	Royal Bank of Scotland 2 Market Hill Buckingham MK18 1JS

Bibendum Wine Limited
Registered number:02218928

Contents

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,843 thousand (2015 - loss £1,307 thousand).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

M P Saunders
J S P Kowszun (resigned 28 July 2016)
F Cochran (resigned 20 May 2016)
S Farr (resigned 20 May 2016)
B J Collins (resigned 20 May 2016)

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report
For the year ended 31 March 2016

Post balance sheet events

Post year end, on 20 May 2016, the entire share capital of Bibendum PLB Group Limited, the company's parent company, was purchased by Convivality Plc.

Auditors

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 13 October 2016 and signed on its behalf.

M P Saunders
Director

Strategic report
For the year ended 31 March 2016

Business review

Bibendum Wine Limited ("Bibendum") is a subsidiary of Bibendum PLB Group Limited ("The Group") and following the acquisitions of both PLB Group Limited and Walker & Wodehouse Wines Limited in 2014, to get a full understanding of the structure and performance the accounts of Bibendum PLB Group Limited should be read in conjunction with these.

Turnover for the year ended 31 March 2016 has grown by 1% to £180.1m (2014: £178.7m). Gross margin has improved significantly at 14.7% (2015: 13.2%) and has therefore delivered a very pleasing 13% growth in gross profit to £26.6m (2015: £23.5m).

Distribution costs, which includes selling expenses, decreased by 4% to £14.2m (2014: £14.8m) which is once again demonstrative of a pleasing improvement in efficiency. Administrative expenses have increased significantly, by 23% to £9.5m (2014: £7.7m). This increase is a function of the new group structure. Bibendum Wine Limited employs all staff working in the wider Group and costs directly relating to another group company have been recharged to that company. However, the residual group functions are borne by Bibendum Wine Limited. Despite this, operating profit excluding fair value movements and exceptional charges has increased to £3.0m (2015: £1.0m).

The exceptional item of £0.5m relates directly to the remaining one-off and non-recurring costs necessary to complete the integration of Bibendum and PLB following merger in 2014. The cost is driven by employment related issues, with some costs for termination of overlapping services. Interest payments have increased by £0.1m during the year to £0.4m predominantly due to funding increased average stock levels.

Profit before tax, excluding exceptional items and fair value movements has therefore increased by 225% to £2.6m (2015: £0.8m).

The balance sheet shows a 13% reduction in net debt to £13.6m (2015: £15.6m). This reflects a year of stability, although average debt throughout the year has seen an increase on 2015 as we have invested in increased stock levels (£17.4m, an 18% increase), as demonstrated by the increase in interest payable. Bibendum's year-end trade debtors increased by 4% to £29.0m (2015: £28.0m), which was not quite as good as last year's best ever performance, but still very pleasing. The quality of the debtor book continues to provide the perfect financing vehicle for a wholesale business and to help support the Group's overall banking facilities. Group headroom remained sufficient for both immediate and future needs throughout the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company uses various financial instruments including loans, cash, equity instruments and various items such as trade debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. These policies remain unchanged from previous years.

Strategic report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2016

Foreign exchange risk

The company's major transactional exposures are to New Zealand dollar, Australian dollar and Euro outflows from the UK.

The company's exposure to transactional (or non structural) foreign exchange risks i.e. those arising from transactions that are not denominated in sterling is managed where possible by matching revenues with costs in the same currencies.

The company usually hedges its foreign exchange exposure, mainly in respect of the New Zealand dollar, Australian dollar and the Euro. This hedging takes the form of financial contracts to purchase set amounts of currency at a range of prices. The quantum of current contracts in place is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

This policy will be monitored actively and may be revised should the values of non sterling denominated transactions change substantially within the UK operations. Formal Board approval would be required for any such change.

Interest rate risk

The company's current borrowings include a bank overdraft which attracts interest at a rate related to The Royal Bank of Scotland base rate and a seven year bank loan attracting interest at a similar rate. The company's interest rate exposure is therefore related to the bank's base rate. Over the last few years, the company has taken the decision to accept the risk of increased interest charges resulting from increased interest rates. However, in the current economic environment, the Board reviews this policy regularly and is ready to implement a hedging programme when it deems it economically prudent to do so.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is subject to a limit, which is reassessed on a periodic basis.

Financial key performance indicators

The key financial performance indicators include turnover, gross profit, gross profit margin and net debt. These are all discussed as part of the Business Review above.

Other key performance indicators

The other key performance indicators are all discussed as part of the Business Review above.

This report was approved by the board on 13 October 2016 and signed on its behalf.

M P Saunders
Director

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Bibendum Wine Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Bibendum Wine Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity. and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Bibendum Wine Limited

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Mark Henshaw (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton UK LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
London Euston

13 October 2016

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £000	2015 £000
Turnover	4	**180,126**	178,688
Cost of sales		**(153,558)**	(155,160)
Gross profit		**26,568**	23,528
Distribution costs		**(14,173)**	(14,786)
Administrative expenses		**(9,458)**	(7,711)
Fair value movements		**1,556**	(808)
Exceptional other operating charges		**(487)**	(1,310)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	**4,006**	(1,087)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	**17**	21
Interest payable and expenses	10	**(374)**	(293)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**3,649**	(1,359)
Tax on profit/(loss)	12	**(806)**	52
Profit/(loss) for the year		**2,843**	(1,307)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets		-	1,977
Tax on unrealised surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets		-	(395)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	1,582
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,843**	275

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2016

	Note		2016 £000		2015 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		**7,236**		6,386
Investments	14		**11**		11
			7,247		6,397
Current assets					
Stocks	15	**17,358**		14,694	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	**38,668**		37,571	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	**2,680**		2,266	
		58,706		54,531	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	**(48,549)**		(45,905)	
Net current assets			**10,157**		8,626
Total assets less current liabilities			**17,404**		15,023
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	19	**(274)**		(156)	
			(274)		(156)
Net assets			**17,130**		14,867
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		**2,010**		2,010
Share premium account	21		**1,192**		1,192
Revaluation reserve	21		**3,202**		3,202
Profit and loss account	21		**10,726**		8,463
Shareholders' funds			**17,130**		14,867

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 13 October 2016.

M P Saunders
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2015	2,010	1,192	3,202	8,463	14,867
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	2,843	2,843
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(580)	(580)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(580)	(580)
At 31 March 2016	2,010	1,192	3,202	10,726	17,130

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2014	2,010	1,192	1,225	10,165	14,592
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,307)	(1,307)
Surplus on revaluation of freehold property	-	-	1,977	-	1,977
Tax on unrealised surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	(395)	(395)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,977	(395)	1,582
At 31 March 2015	2,010	1,192	3,202	8,463	14,867

The notes on pages 10 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. General information

Bibendum Wine Limited is a private company, limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The registered office is Unit 1, Weston Road, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 6BP.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. This is the first year in which the financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 28.

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 policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The company has adopted the following disclosure exemptions:

- the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes
- financial instrument disclosures, including
    - categories of financial instruments
    - exposure to and management of financial notes

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The company has sufficient financial resources together with long term supply arrangements with a number of customers and suppliers across different geographic areas. The directors, therefore, have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have detailed plans to manage their resources. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Trade sales

Revenue is recognised in respect of trade sales once the sales have been made and the goods have been despatched.

Agency sales

Where the group acts as an agent, only commissions receivable for services rendered are recognised as revenue. Revenue is recognised once sales have been made and the goods despatched. Any third party costs incurred on behalf of the principal that are rechargeable under contractual arrangements are not included in revenue.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is not charged on freehold land. Depreciation on other tangible fixed assets is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of those assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Property improvements	- 15% per annum
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 33% per annum

No depreciation is provided on the freehold land and buildings. The proportion of the land and buildings attributable to the buildings is immaterial and consequently depreciation would not, in the opinion of the directors, be material and therefore no provision has been made.

2.5 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at the balance sheet date. A full valuation is obtained from a qualified valuer for each property every five years, with an interim valuation three years after the previous full valuation, and in any year where it is likely that there has been a material change in value.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the losses are recognised in the income statement..

2.6 Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Stock is released on a FIFO basis.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the retained earnings of an overseas subsidiary, associate or joint venture only to the extent that there is a commitment to remit the earnings.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as 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 tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at 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 gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.11 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Income statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.17 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

2.19 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

2.20 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income statement in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.21 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimate have been made include:

- Provision made against stock - management review stock on a line by line basis to determine whether any impairment is required.

- Provision made against bad debts - in relation to the decision on whether to provide for outstanding debtors, management make decisions on a case by case basis in assessing individual debtor recoverability.

- Valuation of derivative financial statements - management have valued derivative financial instruments based on the valuation provided by third party experts.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
United Kingdom	**178,453**	177,401
Rest of European Union	**1,446**	1,055
Rest of the world	**227**	232
	180,126	178,688

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**885**	745
Operating lease rentals	**573**	201
Difference on foreign exchange	**(375)**	(525)

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	**47**	44
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of: Taxation compliance services	**10**	10

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Wages and salaries	**12,252**	11,061
Social security costs	**1,219**	1,133
Other pension costs	**460**	385
	13,931	12,579

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Distribution staff	**128**	168
Administrative staff	**155**	69
	283	237

8. Directors' remuneration

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Directors' emoluments	**870**	645
Company pension contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	**76**	75
	946	720

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to three directors (2015: three) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £404,000 (2015 - £289,000).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £42,000 (2015 - £40,000).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

9. Interest receivable

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Interest receivable from group companies	**17**	20
Other interest receivable	**-**	1
	17	21

10. Interest payable and similar charges

	2016 £000	2015 £000
On bank loans and overdrafts	**374**	293

11. Exceptional items

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Acquisition related restructuring costs	**487**	1,310

12. Taxation

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**688**	-
	688	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**94**	(52)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**24**	-
Total deferred tax	**118**	(52)
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	**806**	(52)

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 21%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**3,649**	(1,359)
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 21%)	**730**	(285)
Effects of:		
Fixed asset differences	**32**	100
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	**30**	32
Adjustment to brought forward values	**53**	-
Income not taxable for tax purposes	**(53)**	-
Unrelieved tax losses and other timing differences	**-**	1
Losses carried back	**-**	42
Group relief	**-**	58
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 20.00%	**14**	-
Total tax charge for the year	**806**	(52)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property	Property improvements	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2015	4,802	1,779	5,255	11,836
Additions	7	488	1,247	1,742
Disposals	-	-	(7)	(7)
At 31 March 2016	4,809	2,267	6,495	13,571
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2015	-	1,580	3,870	5,450
Charge owned for the period	-	162	723	885
At 31 March 2016	-	1,742	4,593	6,335
Net book value				
At 31 March 2016	4,809	525	1,902	7,236
At 31 March 2015	4,802	199	1,385	6,386

Included in Freehold Property is freehold land and buildings at valuation of £5,000,000 (2015: £5,000,000), (cost £700,000 (2015: £700,000)) which is not depreciated.

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Cost	700	700
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
	700	700

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

14. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2015	11
At 31 March 2016	11
Net book value	
At 31 March 2016	11
At 31 March 2015	11

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
Mixbury Trading Company Limited	Ordinary	100%
The Yorkshire Fine Wine Company Limited	Ordinary	100%
Instil Drinks Company Limited	Ordinary	100%
European Wine Partnership LLP	Ordinary	70%
Bibendum Limited	Ordinary	100%
ViVAS Wine Limited	Ordinary	100%

15. Stocks

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Finished goods and goods for resale	17,358	14,694

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

16. Debtors

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade debtors	**29,005**	27,951
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**7,763**	7,662
Other debtors	**231**	403
Prepayments and accrued income	**1,266**	1,555
Financial instruments	**403**	-
	38,668	37,571

Included within other debtors is a balance of £153,000 (2015: £153,000) due from the Employee Benefit Trust in more than one year.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	**2,680**	2,266
Less: bank overdrafts	**(16,326)**	(17,900)
	(13,646)	(15,634)

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Bank overdrafts	**16,326**	17,900
Trade creditors	**22,115**	19,025
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**2,580**	261
Corporation tax	**602**	-
Taxation and social security	**1,847**	2,500
Other creditors	**259**	142
Accruals and deferred income	**4,820**	4,924
Financial instruments	**-**	1,153
	48,549	45,905

The bank loan and overdraft are secured by a fixed and floating charge over all the current and future assets of Bibendum Wine Limited as well as over the freehold land and buildings of the parent group. Interest is - charged at a rate related to The Royal Bank of Scotland base rate.

19. Deferred taxation

	Deferred tax £000
At 1 April 2015	**(156)**
Charged to the profit or loss	**(118)**
At 31 March 2016	**(274)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	**(66)**	239
Other timing differences	**187**	-
On revaluation of property	**(395)**	(395)
	(274)	(156)

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

20. Share capital

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,009,938 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**2,010**	2,010

21. Reserves

Share premium

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Revaluation reserve

Includes movements on revaluation of freehold property.

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses.

22. Dividends

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Dividends paid on equity capital	**580**	-

23. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £524,000 (2015: £385,000). Contributions totalling £73,000 (2015: £48,000) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in other creditors.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Land and buildings		
Within 1 year	539	161
Between 2 and 5 years	690	282
After more than 5 years	-	-
	1,229	443

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Other		
Within 1 year	58	93
Between 2 and 5 years	44	80
After more than 5 years	-	-
Total	102	173

25. Related party transactions

An amount of £153,000 (2015: £153,000) in respect of shares sold by the Bibendum Wine Employee Share Option Plan is due from the Employee Benefit Trust. Of this amount, £nil (2015: £nil) is due from a director to the Employee Benefit Trust.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bibendum PLB Group Limited, the consolidated accounts of which are publicly available. Accordingly, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with wholly owned members of the group.

26. Post balance sheet events

Post year end, on 20 May 2016, the entire share capital of Bibendum PLB Group Limited, the company's parent company, was purchased by Conviviality Plc.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

27. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Bibendum PLB Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The largest and the smallest group of which this company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared is Bibendum PLB Group Limited. Copies of these consolidated accounts may be obtained from its registered office.

28. Transition to FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 April 2014. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 1 April 2014

	£000
Equity at 1 April 2014 under previous UK GAAP	14,953
Fair value of forward contracts	(345)
Deferred tax on forward contracts	90
Holiday pay accrual	(106)
Equity shareholders funds at 1 April 2014 under FRS 102	**14,592**

Reconciliation of equity at 31 March 2015

	£000
Equity at 31 March 2015 under previous UK GAAP	16,304
Fair value of forward contracts	(1,153)
Deferred tax on forward contracts	261
Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible fixed assets	(395)
Holiday pay accrual	(150)
Equity shareholders funds at 31 March 2015 under FRS 102	**14,867**

Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the ended 31 March 2015

	£000
Loss for the year under previous UK GAAP	(626)
Fair value of forward contracts	(808)
Deferred tax on forward contracts	171
Holiday pay accrual	(44)
Loss for the year ended 31 March 2015 under FRS 102	**(1,307)**

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2016

28. Transition to FRS 102 (continued)

Derivatives
Deriviatives, being forward foreign currency contracts, are accounted for at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income and recognised on the Statement of Financial Position under FRS 102. These contracts were not recognised under previous UK GAAP. This has also resulted in an additional deferred tax asset being recognised.

Holiday pay accrual
Under previous UK GAAP the company did not accrue for holiday pay that was earned but the holiday entitlement was expected to be taken in the subsequent financial year. Under FRS 102, the group is required to accrue for all short-term absences as holiday entitlement earned but not taken at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred tax on revaluation of tangible fixed assets
Under provisions UK GAAP the group did not recognise deferred tax arising on revaluation of tangible fixed assets. Under FRS 102 this deferred tax is required to be recognised in other comprehensive income.