

THE CORNISH COCONUT COMPANY LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

THE CORNISH COCONUT COMPANY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08930892

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	5,917	9,297
		<u>5,917</u>	<u>9,297</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		61,179	20,750
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	157,786	20,131
Cash at bank and in hand	6	214,367	9
		<u>433,332</u>	<u>40,890</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(468,856)	(25,945)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(35,524)</u>	<u>14,945</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(29,607)</u>	<u>24,242</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(142,856)	(93,000)
Net liabilities		<u><u>(172,463)</u></u>	<u><u>(68,758)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2,361	840
Share premium account		217,970	83,161
Profit and loss account		(392,794)	(152,759)
		<u><u>(172,463)</u></u>	<u><u>(68,758)</u></u>

THE CORNISH COCONUT COMPANY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08930892

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

C Mills
Director

Date: 24 December 2019

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. General information

The Cornish Coconut Company Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 08930892. The registered office is 4th Floor, 7/10 Chandos Street, London, W1G 9DQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that continued financial support will be forthcoming from its shareholders. Additional funding has been provided by its current and new investors immediately after the balance sheet date as described in note 12 of these financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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 lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	20%
Office equipment	-	33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, 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 debtors and creditors, 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 the 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 Statement of comprehensive income.

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 of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2018 - 5).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2018	21,683	-	21,683
Additions	-	3,390	3,390
Disposals	(15,164)	-	(15,164)
At 31 March 2019	<u>6,519</u>	<u>3,390</u>	<u>9,909</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2018	12,386	-	12,386
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,406	561	1,967
Disposals	(10,361)	-	(10,361)
At 31 March 2019	<u>3,431</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>3,992</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2019	<u>3,088</u>	<u>2,829</u>	<u>5,917</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>9,297</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,297</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	18,758	16,678
Other debtors	66,892	1,863
Prepayments and accrued income	72,136	1,590
	<u>157,786</u>	<u>20,131</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	214,367	9
Less: bank overdrafts	(24)	(94)
	<u>214,343</u>	<u>(85)</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	24	94
Bank loans	7,143	-
Other loans	130,007	-
Trade creditors	29,689	3,179
Other taxation and social security	1,429	-
Other creditors	284,925	21,327
Accruals and deferred income	15,639	1,345
	<u>468,856</u>	<u>25,945</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other loans	142,856	93,000
	<u>142,856</u>	<u>93,000</u>

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	7,143	-
Other loans	130,007	-
	<u>137,150</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Other loans	142,856	93,000
	<u>142,856</u>	<u>93,000</u>
	<u>280,006</u>	<u>93,000</u>

10. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company paid consultancy fees and expenses of £13,928 to a close family member of a director.

11. Post balance sheet events

Immediately after the balance sheet date, the Company issued 93,802 ordinary shares at a price of £4.40 each. The consideration for the subscription of these shares by both convertible loans and direct payments received in advance is included as 'other loans' and 'other creditors' in these financial statements.

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.