Company Registration No. 04936110 (England and Wales)

PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

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PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A Brooke A Hempenstall
Company number	04936110
Registered office	Ground Floor Lincoln House Kennington Park 1-3 Brixton Road London SW9 6DE
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP The Paragon Counterslip BS1 6BX Bristol

PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

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Peppermint Events Limited Strategic report for the period from 1 May 2018 to 28 February 2019

The Directors present their Strategic report for the 10 month period ended 28 February 2019. The company's financial reporting period was changed to 28 February (previously 30 April) when acquired by C&C PLC in April 2018 to align with group reporting year end. The comparative period shown is for the year ended 30 April 2018

The Directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities

Peppermint Events Limited ("the Company") principal activity during the period has been that of bars and catering services at outdoor events, operating in the UK.

Review of the business

An event services business, primarily servicing UK Music Festivals with Food and Beverage services including: public bars, food, mobile cash machines, marketing services (for brands) and consultancy.

Business structure

The share capital of Peppermint Events Limited is 100% owned by Adam Hempenstall and Alex Brooke at the date the statutory accounts are signed.

Aims and objectives

The Company's ultimate objective is to grow profits and cash flows via a strategy centred on a 7 Stage Plan – focussing on margin improvement, reduction of risk, growth into complementary sectors of the market and improving margin from incumbent / contracted events.

Performance

The Company achieved sales of £21.64m for the 10 months to 28 February 2019 (2018: £23.96m for the 12 months to 29 April 2018) and improved its overall gross margin by 1.1% to 9.3% with a focus on improving gross margin vs top line sales. The 7 Stage plan continues to focus on margin improvement, reducing risk and stabilising overheads and is part of the Directors 3 year plan.

Principal risks and uncertainties:

Competition

The Company's competitors can be broken down into a number of sectors:

- *Bar Operators* – who challenge the business, normally at commercial level – e.g the strength/structure of the commercial deal/price
- *Marketing Agencies* – Who compete with Equals, our special marketing services part of the business
- *Event Caterers* – who are small operators able to compete with less overhead but have little scale

Legal and regulatory environment

The Company acknowledges that it operates in an environment that has both a developing and increasing regulatory agenda, in the areas of health and safety, quality control, environmental obligations and employee welfare. The Company seeks to ensure that it works in an appropriate manner with the relevant regulatory bodies, obtains recognised accreditations and encourages a proactive approach to changes in the legal environment. In addition, anti-bribery and money laundering policies are regularly reviewed and relevant employees provided the training required to implement them.

Risk/uncertainty

The Company uses a consistent documented approach in its treatment of risk, ensuring appropriate mitigation over legal, regulatory and financial exposures. Regular management review and strategic exercises seek to identify those areas of risk and uncertainty that need to be addressed and put in place appropriate actions to moderate them.

Measurement

The Company has a well-established performance measurement system that focuses the business on the key levers of sales volume and margin growth, together with cost control through rigorous monthly departmental budgeting. Detailed financial information can be found on pages 11 to 21 of these financial statements. A detailed annual planning process ensures that targets relating to business growth and development are set in conjunction with the Company's and Group's long term strategy.

Financial risk management

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The main exposure to credit risk in the Company is represented by receivables owing to the Company. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of those assets, net of any provisions, as disclosed in the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements (see note 11).

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by maximising cash generation by its operations and ensuring adequate borrowing facilities are maintained.

Employees

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Employee involvement

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests. All employees are communicated on the performance of the Company as a whole at appropriate times throughout the year, with additional communications occurring through in-house emails and meetings.

Approved by the Board on 17/12/2019 and signed on its behalf by:

A Hempenstall
Director

Directors' report for the Period from 1 May 2018 to 28 February 2019

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of Peppermint Events Limited (the 'Company') financial statements for the 10 months ended 28 February 2019.

Results and dividends

The Company made a loss after tax for the period of £217,819. No dividend was paid.

Directors of the company

The Directors who served throughout the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements except as noted, were as follows:

A Brooke
A Hempenstall
A Pozzi (resigned 21 August 2019)
E Robertson (resigned 14 October 2019)
J Solesbury (resigned 21 August 2019)
P Mcmahon (appointed 21 August 2019, resigned 14 October 2019)
R Alistair (appointed 21 August 2019, resigned 14 October 2019)

Corporate governance

Day to Day management of the business is carried out by the Shareholders Adam Hempenstall and Alex Brooke.

The Senior Management Team meet monthly and review operating performance against the strategic business plan and detailed management budgets. The strategic business plan incorporates all aspects of strategy and associated risks; all proposals for contract variations are vetted before approval against the plan.

Political donations

The Company made no political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the period (2018: nil).

Going concern

The company has relied on funding support from its parent company in the past. Management recognise the requirement of a bank or other readily available funding facility to mitigate uncertainties that may cause concern around Peppermint Events as a going concern as detailed in note 1.4.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

Reappointment of auditors

The auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006

Approved by the Board on 17/12/2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework.*

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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

AUDITORS REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Peppermint Events Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Peppermint Events Limited for the year ended 28 February 2019 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 20 including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 28 February 2019 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainties related to going concern

We draw attention to Notes 1.4 and 19 in the financial statements, which indicate that the Company incurred a net loss of £218k during the year ended February 28, 2019 and, as a result of a subsequent period events, the Company's is no longer supported by its Ultimate Parent, Mathew Clark Bibendum (Holdings) Limited. The material uncertainties relate to management's ability to meet their business targets as well as to arrange appropriate value of bank overdraft facility. As stated in Note 1.4, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1.4, indicate that material uncertainties exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- 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, and;
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report
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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Eleri James (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Bristol
BS1 6BX

Date: 18 December 2019

PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

	Notes	10 months to 28 February 2019	12 months to 29 April 2018
		£	£
Turnover		21,648,833	23,963,276
Cost of sales		(19,643,371)	(21,989,684)
Gross profit		2,005,462	1,973,592
Administrative expenses		(2,216,236)	(2,628,945)
Operating loss	2	(210,774)	(655,353)
Exceptional Items	4	-	(61,498)
Interest payable and similar	5	(7,045)	(23,646)
Loss before taxation		(217,819)	(740,497)
Tax on loss	7	-	(4,238)
Loss for the year		(217,819)	(744,735)

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.
There was no other comprehensive income for the current period or preceding year other than the profit for the period.
These results derive wholly from continuing operations.

PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2019

		28 February 2019		29 April 2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8		90,785		15,618
Tangible assets	9		967,059		908,577
			1,057,844		924,195
Current assets					
Stock	10	374,449		259,784	
Debtors	11	1,283,923		1,321,775	
Cash at bank and in hand		980,543		182,556	
		2,638,916		1,764,115	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(5,521,503)		(4,272,422)	
Net current liabilities			(2,882,587)		(2,508,307)
Net liabilities			(1,824,743)		(1,584,112)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one	13		(13,384)		(36,196)
			(1,838,127)		(1,620,308)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		900		900
Other reserves			100		100
Profit and loss account			(1,839,127)		(1,621,308)
Shareholders' deficit			(1,838,127)		(1,620,308)

Approved by the Board for issue on 17/12/2019

A Hempenstall
Director

Company Registration No. 04936110

PEPPERMINT EVENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2019

	Called up Share Capital	Other Reserves	Profit & Loss	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2017	900	100	(876,573)	(875,573)
Total comprehensive loss for period	-	-	(744,735)	(744,735)
At 30 April 2018	900	100	(1,621,308)	(1,620,308)
At 1 May 2018	900	100	(1,621,308)	(1,620,308)
Total comprehensive loss for period	-	-	(217,819)	(217,819)
At 28 February 2019	**900**	**100**	**(1,839,127)**	**(1,838,127)**

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

Peppermint Events Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the UK. The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding periods.

1.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") and on the historical cost basis.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets, intangible assets and investments;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

1.3 New and amended standards and interpretations

No new accounting standards or amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the period ended 28 February 2019, have had a material impact on the Company. Amendments to standards have been considered as below:

Amendments to IFRS9: Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The effect of adopting IFRS 9 is immaterial to the statement of profit or loss and to the statement of financial position for the period. The ECL model has been calculated in line with requirements under IFRS 9. The Company's trade receivables have no significant financing component, so the Company has used the simplified method for providing for these under IFRS 9. Therefore, the impairment loss is measured at lifetime ECL.

Amendments to IFRS15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers.

An assessment was performed on all revenue streams of the Company, with the five step model considered for each. Historic treatment was in line with IFRS 15 for all revenue streams. The performance obligations under the contract fall in line with the transfer of risk and reward of ownership under IAS 18, with the determined transaction price also remaining unchanged. Therefore it is considered that the effect of adopting IFRS 15 is immaterial to the statement of profit or loss and to the statement of financial position for the period.

1.4 Going Concern

Management have considered whether the Company financial statements for the period ended 28 February 2019 should be prepared on a going concern basis.

On 14 October 2019, the directors of the Company completed a management buyout (MBO) purchasing the 61% share capital from Matthew Clark Bibendum Limited. The Company's share capital is now 100% owned by the founders/directors.

This triggered a post balance sheet non-adjusting event for the period ended 28 February 2019 resulting in a net gain of £3.6m for Peppermint Events as detailed in note 20.

At 28 February 2019, the Company held £967k of tangible assets and £90k of Intangible assets. These assets will continue to provide economic benefit in future years.

Cash and Cash Equivalents at 28 February 2019 totalled £980k.

Budgeting and Forecasting

The company prepares an annual budget as part of its planning process. This budget is subject to rigorous review by senior management and takes a weighted approach for all events not at contract signing stage. Throughout the financial year the Company carries out regular reforecasts to mitigate risk should performance fall below budgeted levels.

The focus on the 7 stage plan has seen incremental improvements in event margin and a reduction of overheads. Continuous improvements through the 7 stage plan are key in the company's ability to return to profitability.

Borrowings

Management have also considered the existence, adequacy and terms of borrowing facilities.
As at 28 February 2019, the Company had bank loans of £11k.The Company does not have any other external borrowings.

Financial support

The company has relied on funding support from its parent company in the past. Following the MBO, this support is no longer available.

The Company is proceeding with bank facilities to cover short term working capital, capital investment and other corporate requirements. Further short-term funding can also be provided by the shareholders to the Company to support the use of the going concern assumption valid at the date at which the statutory accounts are signed.

Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts and are regularly reviewed. In preparing those forecasts, the Directors have taken into account various risks and uncertainties. The principal areas of risk and uncertainties are the attendance/ performance of events and the weather. In addition to these risks and uncertainties, the Company's performance is also impacted by financial and credit risks.

Conclusion

As a result of management's assessment of going concern, the following uncertainties have been identified;

- The ability to meet the savings and revenues as set out in the business (7 stage) plan; and
- The ability to arrange appropriate value of bank overdraft facility.

Material uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

We have noted no other significant issues causing us to believe that the going concern assumption is not appropriate for Peppermint Events Limited.

1.5 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the operation of temporary licensed bars, ATM transactions, sponsorship and management charges in the UK, all net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.6 Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other creditors.

Trade and other debtors
Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors
Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and bank loans and overdrafts.

Interest-bearing borrowings
Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

1.7 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)
A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets
The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

1.8 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

ATM	5 years
Bar equipment	3 – 5 years
Misc. equipment	3 – 5 years
Plant and machinery	3 – 5 years
Office equipment (IT)	3 years
Motor vehicles	3 years

1.9 Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss accounts on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful live of the intangible asset. The estimated useful live is as follows:

Website and Business Bespoke Software	3 years

1.10 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

1.11 Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stock.

1.12 Current taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.
Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.
Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

1.13 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

2 Operating loss

	10 months to 28 February 2019	12 months to 29 April 2018
	£	£
Operating loss is stated after charging:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	35,503	7,703
Depreciation of tangible assets	318,331	348,099
Operating lease payments	77,577	115,500
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	7,850	-
Auditors' remuneration (Fee is borne by Matthew Clark Bibendum LTD)	23,000	7,216
Directors' remuneration	192,314	193,065

3 Directors' Remuneration

	10 months to 28 February 2019	12 months to 29 April 2018
	£	£
Salary	188,356	191,153
Pension contribution	3,958	1,912
	192,314	193,065

4 Exceptional Items

	10 months to 28 February 2019	12 months to 29 April 2018
	£	£
Redundancy and recruitment relating to company restructure	-	61,498

5 Interest payable

	10 months to 28 February 2019	12 months to 29 April 2018
	£	£
On bank loans and overdrafts	92	8,515
Finance lease interest	6,953	15,131
	7,045	23,646

6 Staff Numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including Directors) during the year, was as follows:

	10 months to 28 February 2019	12 months to 29 April 2018
Operational Staff	80	82
Administration Staff	11	11
	91	**93**

	10 months to 28 February 2019 £	12 months to 29 April 2018 £
Wages and salaries	2,242,626	2,418,886
Social Security costs	212,200	234,785
Other pension costs	34,412	16,421
	2,489,238	**2,670,092**

7 Taxation

	10 months to 28 February 2019 £	12 months to 29 April 2018 £
Domestic current year tax		
U.K. corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	4,238
Effect of changes in tax rates	-	-
Originating and reversal of timing differences	-	-
	-	4,238

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) to the profit before tax, is as follows:

	10 months to 28 February 2019 £	12 months to 29 April 2018 £
Loss before taxation	(217,819)	(740,497)
Tax on loss at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(41,386)	(140,694)
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	4,238
Transfer pricing adjustments	(8,909)	(3,940)
Rate changes	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	15,644	23,729
Unrecognised losses carried forward	34,651	120,905
Total tax charge for the year	-	4,238

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable. Accordingly a deferred tax asset of £358,334 (2018: £244,853) has not been recognised on the grounds that there is currently insufficient evidence that the asset will be recoverable against suitable taxable profits in the short term.

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

8 Intangible fixed assets

	Bespoke Software	Website £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2018	-	25,020	25,020
Additions	110,670	-	110,670
At 28 February 2019	110,670	25,020	135,690
Amortisation			
At 1 May 2018	-	9,402	9,402
Provided during the year	28,553	6,950	35,503
At 28 February 2019	28,553	16,352	44,905
Net book value			
At 28 February 2019	82,117	8,668	90,785
At 30 April 2018	-	15,618	15,618

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Bar equipment	Misc. equipment	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	ATMs	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost							
At 1 May 2018	485,070	630,713	64,982	120,418	61,746	474,845	1,837,774
Additions	310,904	6,078	497	13,558	3,280	64,346	398,663
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(9,000)	(31,125)	(40,125)
At 28 February 2019	795,974	636,791	65,479	133,976	56,026	508,066	2,196,312
Depreciation							
At 1 May 2018	272,658	382,860	29,349	96,004	25,042	123,284	929,197
Charge for the year	108,974	79,872	15,462	13,489	14,685	85,849	318,331
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(3,750)	(14,525)	(18,275)
At 28 February 2019	381,632	462,732	44,811	109,493	35,977	194,608	1,229,253
Net book value							
At 28 February 2019	414,342	174,059	20,668	24,483	20,049	313,458	967,059
At 29 April 2018	212,412	247,853	35,633	24,414	36,703	351,562	908,577

10 Stock

	28 February 2019	29 April 2018
	£	£
Goods for resale	374,449	259,784

During the period goods for resale expensed to the Profit and Loss was £5,119,606 (2018: £5,947,690)

11 Debtors

	28 February 2019	29 April 2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	593,743	591,061
Trade debtors – Group companies	32,996	130,302
Prepayments and accrued income	657,184	600,412
	1,283,923	1,321,775

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	28 February 2019	29 April 2018
	£	£
Bank Loans and overdrafts	10,922	26,526
Net obligations under finance lease contracts	42,129	116,830
Trade creditors	1,625,189	1,346,989
Other taxes and social security costs	79,463	45,604
Amounts due to group undertakings	3,346,863	2,461,473
Other creditors	151,373	94,729
Accruals and deferred income	265,564	180,271
	5,521,503	4,272,422

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	28 February 2019	29 April 2018
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease contracts	13,384	36,196
	13,384	36,196

14 Obligations under finance lease contracts:

	28 February 2019 £	29 April 2018 £
Within one year	42,129	116,830
In the second to fifth years inclusive	13,384	36,196
	55,513	153,026

It is the company's policy to lease certain of its fixtures and equipment under finance leases. The average lease term is 3 years. For the period ended 28 February 2019, the average effective borrowing rate was 11% (2018: 11%). Interest rates are fixed at the contract date. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

15 Share capital

	28 February 2019 £	29 April 2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
550 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	550	550
350 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	350	350
	900	900

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

16 Operating leases commitment

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows;

	Land and Building	
	28 February 2019 £	29 April 2018 £
Within one year	77,168	104,605
Between two and five years	-	71,227
	77,168	175,832

17 Financial commitments

At 28 February 2019 the company was committed to making the following payments under non-cancellable finance leases:

	28 February 2019 £	29 April 2018 £
Within one year	43,744	123,497
Between two and five years	13,910	37,802
	57,654	161,299

18 Related party relationships and transactions

During the period goods and services were purchased to the value of £4,181,249 (2018: £5,080,226) from Matthew Clark Bibendum Limited, registered at Whitchurch Lane, Whitchurch, Bristol, BS14 0JZ, the parent company. Included within trade creditors due within one year is £100,677 (2018: £874,947) due to Matthew Clark Bibendum Limited.

Also included within creditors due within one year is a loan from Matthew Clark Bibendum Limited of £3,346,863 (2018: £2,819,282).

Goods and services were provided to the value of £132,060 (2018: £86,006) to Matthew Clark Bibendum Limited.

19 Non-adjusting events after the reporting period

On 14 October 2019, the directors of the Company completed a management buyout (MBO) and purchased the remaining 61% share capital from Matthew Clark Bibendum Limited.

The consideration for the MBO included full and final settlement of all amounts owed pursuant to intercompany loans and trade debt with Matthew Clark Bibendum and group companies of £4.6m.

It was concluded that the result of the MBO and significant write offs did not trigger a post balance sheet adjusting event for the period ended 28 February 2019. If the treatment of an adjusting event applied, the financial statements would show;

	Adjusting	Non-adjusting
Net current assets / (liabilities)	£1,019,346	(£2,882,587)
Nets assets / (liabilities)	£1,813,806	(£1,838,127)

A gain of £3.65m will be reflected in the Company's financial statements for the period ending 28 February 2020.

20 Ultimate Controlling Party

At the time of signing the statutory accounts, Peppermint Events Limited share capital is 100% owned by the founder directors.
The ultimate controlling party was previously C&C Holdings (NI) Limited, (15 Dargan Road, Belfast, BT3 9LS), a subsidiary Company of C&C Group Plc.