REGISTERED NUMBER: 04370310 (England and Wales)

Strategic Report, Report of the Director and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025 for Cooldelight Desserts Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

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Cooldelight Desserts Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

DIRECTOR:	S W Binns
SECRETARY:	Miss G L Binns
REGISTERED OFFICE:	7 Carr Bank Lodge Ramsbottom Lane Ramsbottom Bury BL0 9DJ
REGISTERED NUMBER:	04370310 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Barlow Andrews LLP Statutory Auditor Carlyle House 78 Chorley New Road Bolton

Strategic Report
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2025.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The Company's turnover for the year decreased by £894,676 to £21,021,732 from £21,916,408 in the year ended 31 March 2025. The decrease in turnover was reflected in an decrease in profit before tax for the year from £2,067,964 in 2024 to £964,114 in 2025.

The company's gross profit margin for the year was 17.6% up from 17% in 2024, it's net profit margin decreased to 4.6% in the year from 9.4% in 2024.

The Company continues to have a healthy balance sheet with net assets increasing during the year to £3,340,690 up £225,080 on the net assets at 31 March 2024 which were £3,115,610.

The director is confident that the company will continue to expand in the coming year and expects turnover and net profit to increase accordingly.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company faces a number of business risks and uncertainties.

The principal risk to which the company is exposed is liquidity, however this is managed on a day to day basis by the director to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet it's liabilities as they fall due and to enable them to take advantage of any expansion opportunities that may arise. There has been no liquidity problems in the past and the director does not envisage any in the foreseeable future.

Credit risk (the risk of financial loss arising from the failure of a customer to meet its payment obligations) has always been maintained at a relatively low level as the majority of it's sales are receivable within 30 days and there is no significant history of bad debts and the director does not envisage any issues in the foreseeable future.

The other main risk area is that of regulatory risk, including food industry regulations, health and safety and employment laws. The director constantly monitors the business operations to ensure a high level of compliance in all areas.

During the year, the company faced a listeria outbreak affecting certain products, which temporarily disrupted operations and impacted financial performance. Swift and decisive action was taken to recall affected products, strengthen safety protocols, and restore consumer confidence. The company has since fully recovered, with production and sales returning to pre-incident levels.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S W Binns - Director

30 March 2026

Report of the Director for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of wholesalers of ice cream and associated products.

DIVIDENDS
Interim dividends totalling £4845.0385 per share were paid during the year. The director recommends that no final dividend be paid.

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 March 2025 will be £ 484,504 .

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
The director expects further growth in turnover and units sold in the coming year. The company had two new product lines that were introduced in 2025 and the director is confident that these will further increase the company's growth both in turnover and profitability.

DIRECTOR
S W Binns held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2024 to the date of this report.

His beneficial interest in the shares of the company, according to the register of directors' interests, was as follows:

	31.3.25	1.4.24
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

He did not hold any non-beneficial interests in the shares of the company.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
The company's principal financial instruments comprise of a bank overdraft facility that is in place, a bank loan, a debt factoring facility and credit card facilities, together with cash and short term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the company's funding and liquidity requirements. The company has other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise mainly from its operations.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT
The company's managers hold regular meetings with employees to discuss policy, procedures, products, financial performance and whats new in the business.

The company operates various bonus schemes to encourage employees to become involved in the company's performance.

DISABLED PERSONS
The company does not differentiate between able bodied and disabled persons in the recruitment, employment, general training, career development and promotion of it's employees.

GOING CONCERN
The company is in a net current assets position at the balance sheet date. The company reported a profit during the year and the director expects this to continue into 2026 and beyond.

The director has considered the application of the going concern basis of accounting, in doing so he has considered the 12 month period from the date of approval of this report. The director has assessed the expected future financial performance of the company and has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus he continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Report of the Director
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

DISCLOSURE IN THE STRATEGIC REPORT
Statements relating to Review of Business and Principal Risks and Uncertainties are included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES
The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS
A resolution to appoint AAB Audit and Accountancy Limited as auditor of the company will be proposed at the next general meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

S W Binns - Director

30 March 2026

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Cooldelight Desserts Limited

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Cooldelight Desserts Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this 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 Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the 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 the Report of the Director.

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page four, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.
- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with the director and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:
- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:
- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:
- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Cooldelight Desserts Limited

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Alison Cornes (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Barlow Andrews LLP
Statutory Auditor
Carlyle House
78 Chorley New Road
Bolton

30 March 2026

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	31.3.25 £	31.3.24 £
TURNOVER	4	21,021,732	21,916,408
Cost of sales		17,312,962	18,188,374
GROSS PROFIT		3,708,770	3,728,034
Administrative expenses		2,869,527	1,762,391
		839,243	1,965,643
Other operating income		146,717	172,758
OPERATING PROFIT	6	985,960	2,138,401
Interest receivable and similar income		14,574	704
		1,000,534	2,139,105
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	36,420	71,141
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		964,114	2,067,964
Tax on profit	9	254,530	462,228
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		709,584	1,605,736
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		709,584	1,605,736

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
31 March 2025

	Notes	31.3.25 £	£	31.3.24 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	11		1,246,192		1,200,185
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	12	805,173		1,681,326	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,928,680		4,313,507	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	-		300,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		854,483		2,580	
		5,588,336		6,297,413	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	14	2,973,334		3,598,381	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,615,002		2,699,032
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,861,194		3,899,217
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(208,956)		(500,143)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	20		(311,548)		(283,464)
NET ASSETS			3,340,690		3,115,610
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	21		100		100
Retained earnings	22		3,340,590		3,115,510
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			3,340,690		3,115,610

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 30 March 2026 and were signed by:

S W Binns - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2023	100	1,861,018	1,861,118
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(351,244)	(351,244)
Total comprehensive income	-	1,605,736	1,605,736
Balance at 31 March 2024	100	3,115,510	3,115,610
Changes in equity			
Dividends	-	(484,504)	(484,504)
Total comprehensive income	-	709,584	709,584
Balance at 31 March 2025	100	3,340,590	3,340,690

The notes form part of these financial statements

Cash Flow Statement
for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	31.3.25 £	31.3.24 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	2,397,457	1,013,787
Interest paid		(3,046)	(24,273)
Interest element of hire purchase payments paid		(33,374)	(46,868)
Tax paid		(497,857)	(160,064)
Net cash from operating activities		1,863,180	782,582
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(131,936)	(154,064)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		8,000	-
Interest received		14,574	704
Net cash from investing activities		(109,362)	(153,360)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayments in year		(231,747)	(110,000)
Capital repayments in year		(185,664)	(172,363)
Equity dividends paid		(484,504)	(351,244)
Net cash from financing activities		(901,915)	(633,607)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		851,903	(4,385)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2	2,580	6,965
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	2	854,483	2,580

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Profit before taxation	964,114	2,067,964
Depreciation charges	82,168	82,344
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(4,238)	-
Finance costs	36,420	71,141
Finance income	(14,574)	(704)
	1,063,890	2,220,745
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	876,153	(411,700)
Decrease in trade and other debtors	687,407	496,165
Decrease in trade and other creditors	(229,993)	(1,291,423)
Cash generated from operations	2,397,457	1,013,787

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

Year ended 31 March 2025

	31.3.25	1.4.24
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	854,483	2,580

Year ended 31 March 2024

	31.3.24	1.4.23
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	2,580	6,965

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

3. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET (DEBT)/FUNDS

	At 1.4.24	Cash flow	At 31.3.25
	£	£	£
Net cash			
Cash at bank and in hand	2,580	851,903	854,483
	2,580	851,903	854,483
Debt			
Finance leases	(566,557)	185,664	(380,893)
Debts falling due within 1 year	(110,000)	110,000	-
Debts falling due after 1 year	(119,167)	119,167	-
	(795,724)	414,831	(380,893)
Total	(793,144)	1,266,734	473,590

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Cooldelight Desserts Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Significant judgements and estimates
In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover
Turnover is from the UK and Europe and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable but excluding discounts, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods have transferred to the buyer, usually at the point of sale, the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be reliably measured.

Going concern
At the time of approving the financial statements, the director had a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. There is a risk that the company is reliant on key customers in preparation of this assessment however, as at the date of the audit report there is no indication that these customers are expecting to cease trading with the company. Thus, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. At the balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered impairment losses, no such losses were identified.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over it's estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the term of the lease, whichever is the shorter.

Plant and machinery- varying rates between 25% and 30% on reducing balance and 5% and 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings - 25% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment - 25% on cost

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3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Stocks
Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Cost comprises direct materials and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stock to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments
Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments
Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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

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

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

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

4. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

Turnover represents the total value of goods sold and services provided during the year, excluding value added tax.

Turnover from non-UK sales was £3,234,684 (2024: £3,493,259) in the year-ended 31 March 2025.

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Wages and salaries	964,160	1,046,955
Social security costs	143,836	129,623
Other pension costs	49,106	34,342
	1,157,102	1,210,920

continued...

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	31.3.25	31.3.24
Directors	1	1
Admin staff	11	10
Sales staff	2	2
	14	13

Included in the profit or loss is £49,106 of pensions costs under defined contribution schemes.

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Director's remuneration	30,697	59,904
Director's pension contributions to money purchase schemes	36,000	28,000

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	1	1

6. OPERATING PROFIT

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

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Other operating leases	29,307	30,995
Depreciation - owned assets	24,074	24,251
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts	58,093	58,093
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(4,238)	-
Auditors' remuneration	13,785	12,000

7. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

31.3.25	31.3.24
£	£
Expenditure:	
Exceptional items	1,237,036	-

As detailed on the fac of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, included within the results for the financial year are costs associated with a listeria outbreak.

The total cost recognised in relation to this incident amounted to £1,237,036. These costs included product recall expenses, disposal of affected stock, cleaning and remediation costs, and associated admin fees.

continued...

8. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Bank interest	-	6
Bank loan interest	3,046	24,267
Hire purchase	33,374	46,868
	36,420	71,141

9. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	226,446	455,333
Deferred tax:		
Provision movement	28,084	6,895
Tax on profit	254,530	462,228

UK corporation tax has been charged at 25% .

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Profit before tax	964,114	2,067,964
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 - 25%)	241,029	516,991
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	332	490
Income not taxable for tax purposes	4,238	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(19,153)	(19,208)
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(42,940)
Deferred tax on origination and reversal of timing differences	28,084	6,895
Total tax charge	254,530	462,228

10. DIVIDENDS

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Interim	484,504	351,244

continued...

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 April 2024	1,514,177	16,669	31,945	15,060	1,577,851
Additions	128,990	-	-	2,946	131,936
Disposals	-	-	(16,950)	-	(16,950)
At 31 March 2025	1,643,167	16,669	14,995	18,006	1,692,837
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 April 2024	323,414	15,720	27,578	10,954	377,666
Charge for year	77,248	237	181	4,501	82,167
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(13,188)	-	(13,188)
At 31 March 2025	400,662	15,957	14,571	15,455	446,645
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 March 2025	1,242,505	712	424	2,551	1,246,192
At 31 March 2024	1,190,763	949	4,367	4,106	1,200,185

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Plant and machinery £
COST	
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	1,161,864
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2024	147,264
Charge for year	58,093
At 31 March 2025	205,357
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2025	956,507
At 31 March 2024	1,014,600

12. STOCKS

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £13,235,843 (2024 - £13,210,098).

Stock is valued under the FIFO method.

continued...

13. DEBTORS

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,935,918	3,440,969
Amounts owed by associates	719	2,596
Other debtors	1,962,514	820,369
Prepayments	29,529	49,573
	3,928,680	4,313,507
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	-	300,000
Aggregate amounts	3,928,680	4,613,507

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 16)	-	110,000
Hire purchase contracts (see note 17)	171,937	185,581
Trade creditors	1,740,761	2,184,226
Tax	183,922	455,333
Social security and other taxes	31,339	29,755
VAT	272,744	235,679
Other creditors	2,714	256,807
Accrued expenses	569,917	141,000
	2,973,334	3,598,381

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Bank loans (see note 16)	-	119,167
Hire purchase contracts (see note 17)	208,956	380,976
	208,956	500,143

16. LOANS

An analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year or on demand:		
Bank loans	-	110,000

continued...

16. **LOANS - continued**

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Amounts falling due between one and two years:		
Bank loans - 1-2 years	-	110,000
Amounts falling due between two and five years:		
Bank loans - 2-5 years	-	9,167

17. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	Hire purchase contracts	
	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Gross obligations repayable:		
Within one year	225,213	218,955
Between one and five years	208,956	410,122
	434,169	629,077
Finance charges repayable:		
Within one year	53,276	33,374
Between one and five years	-	29,146
	53,276	62,520
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	171,937	185,581
Between one and five years	208,956	380,976
	380,893	566,557

	Non-cancellable operating leases	
	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Within one year	26,415	56,278
Between one and five years	26,862	37,394
	53,277	93,672

continued...

18. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	380,893	566,557
Amount due to factors	-	255,562
	380,893	822,119

Hire purchase creditors are secured on the assets concerned.

Amounts due to factors are secured on trade debtors.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Under FRS 102 the company holds financial instruments that qualify as derivatives in order to cover risks arising from its operations. The company places forward contracts for the purchase of Euros at set agreed rates.Under the contracts, the company is committed to exchange a set amount of sterling for an agreed amount of Euros.

The contracts entered into by the company have maturity dates up to and including 31 May 2025.

At the balance sheet date the company is committed to purchase €497k (2024 - €1.39m) under the contracts at a fixed sterling amount.

20. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	31.3.25	31.3.24
	£	£
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	311,548	283,464

	Deferred tax
	£
Balance at 1 April 2024	283,464
Provided during year	28,084
Balance at 31 March 2025	311,548

21. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.3.25	31.3.24
			£	£
100	Ordinary	£1	100	100

continued...

21. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL - continued

The shares have attached to them full voting rights and each share is entitled to one vote in any circumstances.

The shares have attached to them full dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

22. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 April 2024	3,115,510
Profit for the year	709,584
Dividends	(484,504)
At 31 March 2025	3,340,590

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has given an unlimited guarantee to The Royal Bank of Scotland against the bank borrowings of a related company, 5 Star Cups Limited, for the amount of £28,900.

24. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	31.3.25 £	31.3.24 £
Contracted but not provided for in the financial statements	-	18,000

25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year under review the Company paid rent of £26,400 (2024 - £26,400) to Yarn Estates Limited a company in which Mr S W Binns, director, is sole director and shareholder. At the balance sheet date, £5,176 (2024 £2,596 due to) was due from Yarn Estates Limited.

The company also recharged management fees of £109,774 (2024 - £114,761) and charged machine hire of £36,943 (2024 - £57,996) to a company 5 Star Cups Limited, Mr S W Binns is a shareholder and director of this company. At the balance sheet date, £813,638 (2024 - £785,331) was due from 5 Star Cups Limited.

Total wages of £426,818 (2024 - £327,615) were paid to family members of the director.

During the year, Aidan Binns was a member of key management personnel.

26. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is S W Binns.

continued...

27. CONTINGENT ASSET

During the year, the Company incurred exceptional costs as a result of a listeria outbreak at one of its production facilities. These costs included product recall expenses, disposal of affected stock, cleaning and remediation costs, and associated admin fees.
The Company is in the process of submitting an insurance claim in respect of these costs and no settlement has been agreed at the reporting date. The ultimate outcome remains uncertain and no asset has been recognised in these financial statements.

In accordance with FRS 102, no asset has been recognised in respect of this expected insurance recovery as receipt is not considered virtually certain at the reporting date. The expected recovery is therefore disclosed as a contingent asset.

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