# Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 25 January 1997

Registered No: 2836071



# Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 25 January 1997

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### Directors and advisers

#### **Directors**

Simon E G Lester (Chairman) Brian R Mackie Jonathan H Skofic Nikola Hrstic

### Secretary and registered office

Michael A Smith 3rd Floor 5 Princes Gate LONDON SW7 1QJ

### **Registered Auditors**

Coopers & Lybrand 1 Embankment Place LONDON WC2N 6NN

#### **Solicitors**

Linklaters & Paines Barrington House 59-67 Gresham Street LONDON EC2V 7JA

Hammond Suddards Trinity Court 16 John Dalton Street MANCHESTER M60 8HS

#### **Bankers**

Lloyds Bank Plc City Office P O Box 72 Bailey Drive Gillingham Business Park KENT ME8 OLS

# Directors' report for the year ended 25 January 1997

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 25 January 1997.

### Principal activity

The company's principal activity is the manufacture and sale of soft drinks.

### Review of business and future developments

The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 6.

The company has made a significant breakthrough in terms of profitability in this its third year of operation. Both the level of business and the year end position were satisfactory, and the directors expect that the present level of activity will be sustained for the foreseeable future.

#### **Dividends**

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (1996: nil). The profit for the period of £3,836,000 (1996: 1,960,000 loss) will be transferred to reserves.

#### **Directors**

The directors of the company at 25 January 1997, all of whom have been directors for the whole of the year ended on that date, are listed below:

Simon E G Lester (Chairman) Brian R Mackie Jonathan H Skofic Nikola Hrstic

## Directors' interests in shares of the company

None of the directors held any interests in the shares of the company during the year.

#### Payment to suppliers

It is the company's policy to agree terms of payment with its suppliers when agreeing the terms of a business transaction or transactions. All suppliers are aware of this procedure and the company abides by the agreed payment terms subject to the terms and conditions being met by the suppliers.

#### Directors' responsibilities

The directors are required by UK company law to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that year.

The directors confirm that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently, and reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been made in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 25 January 1997. The directors also confirm that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, for safeguarding the assets of the company, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **Auditors**

A resolution to reappoint the auditors, Coopers & Lybrand, will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

By order of the board

Michael A Smith Company Secretary

11 July 1997

# Report of the auditors to the members of Cott UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 19.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 4 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

#### Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 25 January 1997 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Coopers & Lybrand

**Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors** 

London

U July 1997

Cooper & board

# Profit and loss account for the year ended 25 January 1997

	Notes	Year	13 month
		ended	period ended
		25 January	27 January
		1997	1996
		£'000	£'000
Turnover	1,2	79,856	70,896
Cost of sales		(65,130)	(62,535)
Gross profit		14,726	8,361
Distribution costs		(6,694)	(5,612)
Administration and selling expenses		(3,792)	(4,423)
Operating profit/(loss)		4,240	(1,674)
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(404)	(289)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	6	3,836	(1,963)
Tax on profit/( loss) on ordinary activities	7	- ·	3
Retained profit/(loss) for the year	18	3,836	(1,960)

All items dealt with in arriving at the profit on ordinary activities before taxation for both periods relate to continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those included above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

There is no difference between the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained profit/(loss) for the year stated above, and their historical cost equivalents.

Balance sheet at 25 January 1997			
- small of smooth at 20 outstally 1997	Notes	25 January 1997	27 January 1996
Fixed assets		£'000	£'000
Tangible assets	8	16,446	14,047
Intangible fixed assets	9	169	308
		16,615	14,355
Current assets			
Stocks	10	6,268	7,015
Debtors	11	15,334	10,114
Cash at bank and in hand		4,279	3,359
		25,881	20,488
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(19,487)	(25,591)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		6,394	(5,103)
Total assets less current liabilities		23,009	9,252
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(10,572)	(776)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	14	_	(60)
Accruals and deferred income	15	(185)	(00)
		(10,757)	(836)
Net assets		12,252	8,416
Capital and reserves		<del>=:</del>	
Called up share capital	17	12.002	10 000
Share premium account	17 18	12,002	12,002
Profit and loss account	18	11,765 (1,810)	11,765
Goodwill	18	(9,705)	(5,646) (9,705)
Equity shareholders' funds	19	12,250	8,414
Non-equity shareholders' funds		2	2
Total shareholders' funds		12,252	8,416

The financial statements on pages 6 to 19 were approved by the board of directors on 11 July 1997 and were signed on its behalf by:

Simon E G Lester

Director

Brian R Mackie

Director

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 25 January 1997

### 1 Principal accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom.

A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

#### Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

#### Cash flow statement

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cott Retail Brands Limited and the cash flows of the company are included in the consolidated group cash flow statement of Cott Retail Brands Limited. Consequently, the company is exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard No.1 from publishing a cash flow statement.

#### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, on a straight line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

Freehold buildings	2.5%
Plant and machinery	8.3%
Fixtures and fittings	10%
Motor vehicles	25%
Other vehicles	14.3%
Computer hardware and software	20%

Leasehold improvements are written off over the period of the lease.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

#### Finance and operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Leasing agreements which transfer to the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright. The assets are included in fixed assets and the capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as obligations under finance leases. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligations and the interest element is charged against profit in proportion to the reducing capital element outstanding. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the useful lives of equivalent owned assets.

#### Government grant

Grants that relate to specific capital expenditure are treated as deferred income which is then credited to the profit and loss account over the asset's useful life.

#### Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, cost being determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Cost includes transport and handling costs as appropriate. In the case of manufactured products, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on the normal level of activity. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving and defective stocks.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill, representing the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the separable net assets acquired, is written off to reserves in the year of acquisition.

#### **Deferred development**

Costs incurred in the development of new packaging are deferred and written off against income on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives which is estimated to be three years.

#### Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax and trade discounts, represents the invoiced amounts derived from the manufacture and sale of soft drinks.

#### Foreign currencies

Foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise. The company seeks to reduce its foreign exchange exposure arising from transactions in certain currencies through a policy of matching, as far as possible, receipts and payment in each individual currency.

#### **Deferred** taxation

Provision is made for deferred taxation, using the liability method, on all material timing differences to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise.

#### Pension scheme arrangements

Pension commitments arising in respect of the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account on the basis of contributions payable for the year.

### 2 Analysis of turnover by geographical area

The analysis of the company's turnover by geographical area of destination is set out below:

	Year ended 25 January 1997	13 month period ended 27 January 1996
	£'000	000°£
United Kingdom Rest of Europe	71,056 8,800	66,642 4,254
	79,856	70,896
3 Directors' emoluments		
	Year	13 month

	Year ended 25 January 1997	13 month period ended 27 January 1996
	£'000	£'000
Fees Other emoluments (including pension contributions	335	383
and benefits in kind)	57	63
	392	446
Compensation for loss of office	-	129
	392	575
	<del></del>	

All directors' emoluments were paid by the company's UK parent company, Cott Retail Brands Limited, for their services to that company and its subsidiaries and they have not been recharged or apportioned to the subsidiary companies. The amounts disclosed in this note represent the total emoluments paid by Cott Retail Brands Limited.

### 3 Directors' emoluments (cont)

Fees and other emoluments (excluding pension contributions) include amounts paid to:

	Year ended 25 January 1997	13 month period ended 27 January 1996
	£'000	£'000
The chairman	149	35
The highest-paid director	149	163

The number of directors (including the chairman and the highest-paid director) who received fees and other emoluments (excluding pension contributions) in the following ranges was:

	Year	13 month
	ended	period ended
	25 January	27 January
	1997	1996
	Number	Number
£0 to £5,000	1	2
£30,001 to £35,000	-	1
£35,001 to £40,000	_	2
£55,001 to £60,000	<u></u>	1
£85,001 to £90,000	-	1
£90,001 to £95,000	1	-
£115,001 to £120,000	1	-
£145,001 to £150,000	1	-
£160,001 to £165,000	•	1

### 4 Employee information

The average monthly number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	Year ended 25 January 1997 Number	13 month period ended 27 January 1996 Number
By activity		
Production Selling	150	• 135
Administration	. 8 39	6 42
		42 ——
	197	183
	=	
	Year	13 month
	ended	period ended
	25 January	27 January
	1997	1996
Staff costs (for the above persons)	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	4,594	3,174
Social security costs	236	311
Other pension costs	185	77
	5,015	3,562
5 Interest payable/(receivable) and similar cl	narges	
	Year	13 month
	ended	period ended
	25 January	27 January
	1997	1996
On bank deposits, loans, overdrafts and other loans	£'000	£'000
(Receivable)/repayable within 5 years, not by instalments	(66)	162
On finance leases	15	32
Due to group companies	455	95
	404	289

# 6 Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

·	Year	13 month
	ended	period ended
	25 January	27 January
	1997	1996
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated		
after (crediting)/charging:		
Depreciation charge for the year:		
Intangible assets	243	117
Tangible owned assets	1,078	631
Tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	170	129
Amortisation of government grant	(15)	-
Loss on writedown of fixed assets	30	_
Auditors remuneration for:		
Audit	50	50
Other services	69	5
Hire of plant and machinery - operating leases	250	194
Hire of other assets - operating leases	6	5
		<del></del>

# 7 Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities

	Year ended 25 January 1997	13 month period ended 27 January 1996
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom corporation tax at 33% (1996: 33%) Group relief receivable	-	- 3
	_	3.

# 8 Tangible fixed assets

Total £'000
16,019
3,647
(20)
19,646
1,972
1,248
(20)
3,200
16,446
14,047
=

The assets are subject to a fixed and floating charge in favour of Lloyds Bank PLC.

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes an amount of £704,000 (1996: £791,000) in respect of assets held under finance leases.

# 9 Intangible fixed assets

		Deferred Development
		costs £'000
Deferred development		2 000
Cost		
As at 27 January 1996		450
Additions		104
A 4 3 5 Tonyyouru 1007		
At 25 January 1997		55 <b>4</b>
Amortisation		
As at 27 January 1996		142
Charge for the year		243
1405 X 1005		
At 25 January 1997		385
Net book value		
At 25 January 1997		169
At 27 January 1996		308
10 Stools		
10 Stocks		
	25 January	27 January
	1997	1996
		_,
	£'000	£'000
D	2.000	2000
Raw materials	3,068	3,966
Finished goods	3,200	3,049
	6,268	7,015
11 Debtors		
	25 January	27 January
	1997	1996
	£'000	£'000
Amounto folling due within one year		
Amounts falling due within one year Trade debtors	10,084	7,610
Amounts owed by parent company and fellow subsidiary undertakings	3,636	7,010
Other debtors	1,463	2,284
Prepayments and accrued income	151	141
		10.11.1
	15,334	10,114
	<del></del>	

# 12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	25 January 1997 £'000	27 January 1996 £'000
Obligations under finance leases Trade creditors Amounts owed to parent company and fellow subsidiary undertakings Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals	256 7,714 7,619 486 557 2,855	301 9,555 12,616 705 1,187 1,227
	19,487	25,591

# 13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	25 January 1997	27 January 1996
Loans from fellow subsidiary undertakings Obligations under finance leases	£'000	£'000
	10,000 572	- 776
	10,572	776

The loan of £10,000,000 from a fellow subsidiary is drawn down under a five year revolving term facility. The whole of the £10,000,000 is due for repayment in between two and five years. Interest is payable quarterly at a rate of interest of Libor plus 0.625%.

The net finance lease obligations to which the company is committed are:

	25 January 1997	27 January 1996
	£'000	£'000
In one year or less Between one and two years Between two and five years Over five years	256 160 245 167	301 219 316 241
	828	1,077

# 14 Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Deferre taxatio (see belov	on :	Other Provisions	Total
	£'00	00	£'000	£'000
At 27 January 1996 Profit and loss account  At 25 January 1997  Deferred taxation	 	- - -	60 (60)	60 (60)
		ount vided		Amount unprovided
	1997	1996	1997	1996
Tax effect of timing differences because: Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Unrelieved tax losses Other	- - -	- -	(1,459) 1,634 40	(627) 1,773 40
Asset not recognised	-	-	215	1,186

## 15 Accruals and deferred income

	£'000
At 27 January 1996 Received in the year Amortised in the year	200 . (15)
At 25 January 1997	185

## 16 Pension and similar obligations

The company operates a Group Personal Pension Scheme for certain employees. This is a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company, and amounted to £185,000 (1996: £77,000) for the year.

### 17 Called up share capital

25 January	27 January
1997	1996
£	£
2,000	2,000
49,998,000	49,998,000
2,000	2,000
12,000,000	12,000,000
	1997 £ 2,000 49,998,000 ——————————————————————————————————

The redeemable (at par) preference shares are undated and are eligible to a fixed cumulative dividend of ½% payable bi-annually on 25 March and 29 September on the nominal value of the shares. The shares are non-voting and have a preferential right to return of capital on a winding up. Since these shares were acquired by Cott Retail Brands Limited, the rights to these dividends have been waived.

#### 18 Reserves

	Share Premium Account	Profit and loss account	Goodwill
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 28 January 1996 Retained profit for the year	11,765	(5,646) 3,836	9,705
At 25 January 1997	11,765	(1,810)	9,705

# 19 Reconciliation of movements in equity shareholders' funds

	25 January 1997	27 January 1996
	£'000	£'000
Opening equity shareholders' funds Share capital introduced Profit/(loss) for the financial year Goodwill written off	8,414 - 3,836 -	(1,554) 12,000 (1,960) (72)
Closing equity shareholders' funds	12,250	8,414

#### 20 Capital commitments

	25 January 1997	27 January 1996
	£'000'£	£'000
Capital expenditure that has been contracted for but has not been provided for in the financial statements	477	826

#### 21 Financial commitments

The company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	27 January 1996	25 January 1997
	Other assets £'000	Other assets £000
Expiring within one year	14	42
Expiring between one and two years inclusive Expiring after more than five years	30 171	80
	215	122

### 22 Related party disclosure

There are no transactions or balances with any related party, including entities in the Cott Corporation Group of Companies which require disclosure under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard No. 8.

### 23 Contingent liabilities

As disclosed in our 1996 financial statements the company received a claim from a supplier for an amount of £487,000, in respect of alleged non-performance of a contract. This claim has been settled out of court, with no payment being made to the supplier.

### 24 Ultimate parent company

The directors regard Cott Retail Brands Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the ultimate UK parent company. The ultimate parent company is Cott Corporation, a company incorporated in Canada, whom the directors consider to be the ultimate controlling party.

Copies of the ultimate UK parent's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from The Secretary, Cott Retail Brands Limited, 3rd Floor, 5 Princes Gate, London SW7 1QJ.