Regulatory Announcement

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SNACKTIME plc

UNAUDITED INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2007

Following the admission of its ordinary shares to AIM becoming effective on 19 December 2007, Snacktime plc is obliged to release unaudited interim results for the 6 month period to 30 September 2007. Accordingly, SnackTime plc, announces today unaudited interim results for the six month period ended 30 September 2007. These results are those of Snacktime Limited only, which, on 29 November 2007, changed its name to Snacktime UK Limited and 100 per cent. of its share capital was acquired by SnackTime plc as part of a Group re-organisation.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Turnover increased by £442,191 (an increase of 32% on 6 months to 30 September 2006)
- Profit after tax for period of £16,788 (6 months to 30 September 2006 - loss of £4,924)
- Gross profit increased by £214,080 (an increase of 19% on 6 months to 30 September 2006)
- Administrative costs increased by £224,933 mainly due to increased sales, marketing and distribution expenses, concurrent with a large increase in machine installations in the period leading to reduced operating profit

Enquiries:

SnackTime plc Tel: 01189 773 344
Blair Jenkins, Chief Executive
Julia Brand, Finance Director

Arbuthnot Securities Tel: 020 7012 2000
Tom Griffiths/Alasdair Younie

College Hill Tel: 020 7457 2020
Kate Rock/Anthony Parker/Anna Czerny

Notes to Editors: -

SnackTime plc (AIM: SNAK.L), is the holding company of SnackTime UK, which is one of the UK's largest national operators of snack and chilled drink vending machines. The Group has approximately 5,500 installed SEQs located throughout the UK, which are serviced by its five main depots located in Cumbernauld (near Glasgow), Manchester, Alcester, Wokingham and Belfast. Each main depot is responsible through a team of area managers, merchandisers and engineers for installing, maintaining and restocking all of the Group's vending machines.

The core element of the Group's business model is that it retains ownership of the vending machines, which are sited free on loan and at no cost to the site owner or occupier. The Group generates cash through sales of products from its vending machines and also from contributions from its Brand Owners, Mars Snacks, Britvic, PepsiCo (Walkers Crisps) and Coca-Cola. The Group has enerated a sales CAGR of 69 per cent. since incorporation in 2001 and as at the end of November 2007 had an outstanding order book of approximately 1,700 SEQs.

SnackTime UK has four main types of vending machines. The Group decides on the appropriate style and size of vending machine which is installed in each customer's site so as to deliver a high level of customer service to maximise sales. The Group's customers include national retailers, such as Matalan, Argos, Homebase and Currys, as well as a large number of offices and factories.

SnackTime plc placed 2,083,333 new Ordinary Shares at 144p per share with institutional and other investors to raise approximately £3.0 million, the net proceeds of which will be used to fund the next stage of growth for the business.

Report of the Chief Executive

Snacktime UK Limited is one of the UK's largest national operators of snack and chilled drink vending machines. The company has thousands of customers across both the private and public sector throughout the UK.

In the 6 month period to 30 September 2007, turnover was up 32% on the same period last year and the group's PAT was well ahead of the same period last year. The business invested in additional sales, marketing and installation staff during the period which in turn resulted in the customer estate increasing by 20% between March 2007 and September 2007.

The company raised over £1m as part of a pre-IPO investment round between April and June. As a result of raising these funds, Snacktime UK Limited was able to purchase the vending machines necessary to clear the majority of outstanding customer orders and, therefore, Snacktime UK Limited enjoyed the fastest period of growth in its history. The company also increased its order book from 1,300 SEQs in March to 1,700 SEQs by end September and now stands at its highest ever level.

Income Statement

	Six months to 30 September 2007 (Unaudited) £	Six months to 30 September 2006 (Unaudited) £
Revenue	1,806,875	1,364,684
Cost of sales	(491,454)	(263,343)
Gross profit	1,315,421	1,101,341
Distribution costs	(114,724)	(69,898)

Administrative expenses	(1,131,567)	(906,634)
Operating Profit	69,130	124,809
Finance income	5,686	-
Finance costs	(69,367)	(71,418)
Profit before tax	5,449	53,391
Income tax expense	11,339	(58,315)
Profit for the financial period	16,788	(4,924)

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the period as set out above.

Balance Sheet

	30 September 2007 (Unaudited) £	30 September 2006 (Unaudited) £
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2,348,579	1,991,975
Deferred tax asset	139,012	97,089
	2,487,591	2,089,064
Current assets		
Inventories	567,168	442,882
Trade and other receivables	743,111	271,463
Cash and cash equivalents	312,959	239,429
	1,623,238	953,774
TOTAL ASSETS	4,110,829	3,042,838
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(776,198)	(859,359)
Short term borrowings	(98,395)	(138,486)
Current portion of long-term borrowings	(274,052)	(182,958)
	(1,148,645)	(1,180,803)
Non-current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(108,864)	(315,600)
Long-term borrowings	(1,528,471)	(757,468)
	(1,637,335)	(1,073,068)
Total liabilities	(2,785,980)	(2,253,871)
Net assets	1,324,849	788,967

Capital and reserves		
Called up equity share capital	1,371,503	1,170,167
Share premium account	84,768	25,274
Equity shares to be issued	91,844	-
Retained earnings	(223,266)	(406,474)
Shareholders' funds	1,324,849	788,967

Cash Flow Statement

	Six months to 30 September 2007 (Unaudited) £	Six months to 30 September 2006 (Unaudited) £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) after taxation	16,788	(4,924)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	110,407	124,934
Investment income	(5,686)	-
Interest expense	69,367	71,418
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(20,378)	-
Taxation expense recognised in profit and loss	(11,339)	58,315
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other receivables	(279,990)	155,560
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables	(275,975)	97,012
Increase in inventories	(89,861)	(160,061)
Cash generated from operations	(486,667)	342,254
Interest paid	(69,367)	(71,418)
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	(556,034)	270,836
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(279,072)	(202,312)
Interest received	5,686	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(273,386)	(202,312)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	361,724	-
Payments of long-term borrowings	722,565	(8,218)
Payments of finance lease liabilities	93,981	(43,464)
Net cash used in financing activities	1,178,270	(51,682)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	348,850	16,842

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	(35,891)	222,587
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	312,959	239,429

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Equity shares to be issued	Retained earnings	Total Equity
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2006	1,170,167	25,274	-	(401,550)	793,891
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,924)	(4,924)
Balance at 30 September 2006	1,170,167	25,274	-	(406,474)	788,967
Profit for the period	-	-	-	166,420	166,420
Costs of share issue	-	(9,050)	-	-	(9,050)
Balance at 31 March 2007	1,170,167	16,224	-	(240,054)	946,337
Profit for the period	-	-	-	16,788	16,788
Issue of share capital	201,336	100,668	-	-	302,004
Costs of share issue	-	(32,124)	-	-	(32,124)
Issue of convertible loan notes	-	-	91,844	-	91,844
Balance at 30 September 2007	1,371,503	84,768	91,844	(223,266)	1,324,849

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the unaudited interim results

1. Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

For all periods up to 31 March 2007 Snacktime UK Limited has prepared its financial statements in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (UK GAAP). These interim financial statements of Snacktime UK Limited for the period ended 30 September 2007 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The information presented within these interim financial statements is in compliance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'. This requires the use of certain accounting estimates and requires that management exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where the assumptions and estimates are significant to the interim financial statements are disclosed in

Note 6.

In preparing these interim financial statements the comparative figures previously reported under UK GAAP have been restated for the transition to IFRS. The disclosures required by IFRS 1 regarding the transition for the relevant periods are given in note 7 below. Unless noted the same accounting policies and methods of computation have been followed in the interim financial statements as compared to the most recent annual financial statements.

Snacktime UK Limited has elected not to apply IFRS 3, Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations prior to the date of transition.

The financial information contained in this report, which has not been audited, does not constitute statutory accounts as defined by Section 240 of the Companies Act 1985. The Company's statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007 were prepared under UK GAAP. The auditors' report for the 2007 financial statements was unqualified and did not contain a statement under Section 237 (2) or (3) of the Companies Act 1985.

2. Accounting policies

(a) REVENUE

Sale of Goods
Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the group for goods supplied, excluding VAT and trade discounts. Revenue for goods sold is recognised at the date of sale when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer.

Finance income
Interest is recognised as income as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(b) COST OF SALES

Contributions receivable from suppliers towards the installation and refurbishment of vending machines is recognised when earned and included as a reduction in the cost of sales.

(c) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold Improvements	-	over the term of the lease
Plant & Machinery	-	10 - 25% straight line basis
Fixtures & Fittings	-	25% straight line basis
Motor Vehicles	-	25% straight line basis

Material residual value estimates are updated as required, but at least annually, whether or not the asset is revalued.

(d) LEASED ASSETS

In accordance with IAS 17, the economic ownership of a leased asset is transferred to the lessee if the lessee bears substantially all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the leased asset. The related asset is recognised at the time of inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments plus incidental payments, if any, to be borne by the lessee. A corresponding amount is recognised as a finance leasing liability.

The interest element of leasing payments represents a constant proportion of the capital balance outstanding and is charged to the income statement over the period of the lease.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases and the payments made under them are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are spread over the term of the lease.

(e) INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of purchase cost from third parties and net realisable value on a first in first out basis. Costs of ordinarily interchangeable items are assigned using the first in, first out cost formula.

(f) TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their fair values on initial recognition as reduced to equal the estimated present value of the future cash flows. They are then accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover the balance in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as remote.

(g) TAXATION

Current tax is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, nor on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the group are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in the income statement, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity (such as the revaluation of land) in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

(h) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial liabilities are obligations to pay cash or other financial assets and are recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities categorised as at fair value through profit or loss are recorded initially at fair value, all transaction costs are recognised immediately in the income statement. All other financial liabilities are recorded initially at fair value, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities categorised as at fair value through profit or loss are remeasured at each reporting date at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the income statement. All other financial liabilities are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest-related charges recognised as an expense in finance cost in the income statement. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are charged to the income statement on an accruals basis using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

A financial liability is derecognised only when the obligation is extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

Bank borrowings
Bank loans and overdrafts are initially recorded at fair value net of transaction costs. Finance charges including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis to the profit and loss account using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying value of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Trade payables
Trade payables are not interest bearing and are stated at their fair value on initial recognition. They are then accounted for using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct costs.

(i) EQUITY

Equity comprises the following:

- "Share capital" represents the nominal value of equity shares.
- "Share premium" represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares, net of expenses of the share issue.
- "Retained earnings" represents retained profits.
- "Equity shares to be issued" represents the equity portion of the convertible loan notes issued during the period.

(j) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3. Convertible loan stock

Convertible loan stock of £855,998 is included in the balance sheet at 30 September 2007. Of this £91,844 has been treated as equity shares to be issued with the remainder of £764,154 included in long term borrowings. This convertible loan stock bears interest at a rate of 8% per annum. The loan stock is convertible to Ordinary A shares upon flotation at a premium (see 8 below) of 20% of the share price upon flotation. Loan stock is repayable in full on 31 December 2008 if flotation has not been achieved.

4. Issue of shares

On 5 June 2007 201,336 Ordinary C shares of £1 each were issued at £1.50 per share. These shares are convertible to Ordinary A shares upon flotation at a premium of 18% of the share price upon flotation and are non-redeemable. Ordinary C shares have no voting rights and have no dividend entitlement.

5. Post balance sheet events

SnackTime plc's ordinary shares of 2p each have been admitted AIM. Its shares commenced trading at 8.00 am on Wednesday 19 December 2007. Over £3.0 million was raised by the placing of new shares with institutional and other investors at IPO. The proceeds of which, after costs, will be used to fund future growth.

On 30 November 2007, Snacktime Limited changed its name to Snacktime UK Limited and 100% of its share capital was acquired by SnackTime plc.

6. Accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The principal areas where judgement was exercised is as follows:

- the Company receives contributions from suppliers towards the installation and refurbishment of vending machines. The directors are required to assess the amounts receivable at each reporting date and whether all the conditions have been met to enable these to be recognised.
- property, plant and equipment includes the value of the vending machine estate. The directors annually assess both the residual value of these assets and the expected useful life of such assets which is currently judged to be 10 years, based on historic data.
- sales from vending machines are recognised at the point of sale to the customer. At each year end, the directors are required to make an estimate of sales where the vending machine has not been emptied or inspected at the year end date.

7. Explanation of transition to IFRS

Snacktime UK Limited has previously produced and filed financial statements under UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). The Company has produced these interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

Whilst the disclosures and presentation of certain financial information is different under IFRS, there have been no changes to the net profit/(loss) or equity at any of the reporting dates or the transition date of 1 April 2006. The cash flow statements are also the same as under UK GAAP apart from presentational differences.

An explanation of how the transition from UK GAAP to IFRS has effected the

Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out below.

IFRS 1 permits companies adopting IFRS for the first time to take certain exemptions from the full requirements of IFRS in the transition period. These interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of taking the following exemptions:

- The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 3, Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations prior to the date of transition

Explanation of material adjustments to the cash flow statement
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Application of IFRS has resulted in reclassification of certain items in the cash flow statement as follows:

1) Under UK GAAP, payments to acquire property, plant and equipment were classified as part of 'Capital expenditure and financial investment'. Under IFRS, payments to acquire property, plant and equipment have been classified as part of 'Investing activities'

2) Income taxes received by the Company in respect of Research and Development tax credits are now classified as an operating cash flow under IFRS, however these were included in a separate category of tax cash flows under UK GAAP.

3) There are no other material differences between the cash flow statement presented under IFRS and the cash flow statement presented under UK GAAP.

4) The definition of cash is narrower under UK GAAP than under IAS 7 "Cash Flow Statements". Under IFRS highly liquid investments, readily convertible to a known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value are regarded as cash equivalents.

8. Related party transactions

As part of the pre-IPO fund raising in April 2007, Non Executive Directors, Michael Jackson and David Lowe, contributed £100,000 and £200,000 respectively as convertible loans. These loans bear a coupon of 8%, and convert to Ordinary A shares at IPO at a 20% discount on IPO price (see note 3 above). If the conversion has not taken place by 31 December 2008, then they are repayable.

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