

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03704573

MAGGIE SOTTERO DESIGNS LTD
FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2018

MAGGIE SOTTERO DESIGNS LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2018

		31 Dec 18	31 Jul 17
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	47,728	33,891
Current assets			
Stocks		995,151	219,718
Debtors	6	1,390,564	1,449,561
Cash at bank and in hand		1,039,226	636,963
		3,424,941	2,306,242
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	3,153,544	1,213,182
Net current assets		271,397	1,093,060
Total assets less current liabilities		319,125	1,126,951
Provisions		(27,379)	(1,946)
Net assets		346,504	1,128,897
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	50	50
Capital redemption reserve	9	50	50
Profit and loss account	9	346,404	1,128,797
Shareholders funds		346,504	1,128,897

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr C Redford

Director

Company registration number: 03704573

MAGGIE SOTTERO DESIGNS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PERIOD FROM 1 AUGUST 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 2 Skiddaw Road, Croft Business Park, Bromborough, Wirral, Merseyside, CH62 3RB.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. The period covered by the financial statements is the 17 months to 31 December 2018 whereas the comparative period is the 12 months to 31 July 2017. The period was extended to 31 December 2018 to coincide with the year end of the parent company .

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the income statement represents the invoice value of goods sold, net of value added tax. Turnover is recognised on the day that delivery is made to the customer.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

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

Fixtures and fittings	-	33% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	33% straight line
Equipment	-	100% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition. Allowances are made against stock for obsolete and slow moving items.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the period amounted to 32 (2017: 34).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 August 2017	117,524	48,115	431,479	597,118
Additions	28,729	—	25,876	54,605
At 31 December 2018	146,253	48,115	457,355	651,723
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2017	99,880	43,080	420,267	563,227
Charge for the period	16,025	5,035	19,708	40,768
At 31 December 2018	115,905	48,115	439,975	603,995
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2018	30,348	—	17,380	47,728
At 31 July 2017	17,644	5,035	11,212	33,891

6. Debtors

	31 Dec 18 £	31 Jul 17 £
Trade debtors	983,344	1,342,073
Other debtors	407,220	107,488
	1,390,564	1,449,561

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 18 £	31 Jul 17 £
Trade creditors	267,812	802,011
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	2,683,748	6,870
Corporation tax	—	66,702
Social security and other taxes	29,941	43,101
Other creditors	172,043	294,498
	3,153,544	1,213,182

8. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	31 Dec 18		31 Jul 17	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	50	50	50	50

9. Reserves

The movement in the profit and loss reserve is an adjustment to the consideration given in respect of a previous purchase of own shares by the company.

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 Dec 18	31 Jul 17
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	81,228	70,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	114,385	169,167
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	195,613	239,167
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11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the period dated 30 September 2019 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Dustin Grande , for and on behalf of Sawford Bullard .

12. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Maggie Sottero Designs LLC, a company registered in the USA .

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.