

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03704573

MAGGIE SOTTERO DESIGNS LTD
FILLETED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2020

MAGGIE SOTTERO DESIGNS LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	55,258	56,245
Current assets			
Stocks		1,541,252	1,539,009
Debtors	6	1,196,932	1,635,824
Cash at bank and in hand		768,056	476,167
		3,506,240	3,651,000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,725,903	2,521,632
Net current assets		1,780,337	1,129,368
Total assets less current liabilities		1,835,595	1,185,613
Provisions		—	2,838
Net assets		1,835,595	1,182,775
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	50	50
Capital redemption reserve		50	50
Profit and loss account		1,835,495	1,182,675
Shareholders funds		1,835,595	1,182,775

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 Section 1A of 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 income and retained earnings 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 27 January 2022 , 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

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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, 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.

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	-	33% 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

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 year amounted to 27 (2019: 29).

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	147,630	71,246	460,162	679,038
Additions	934	39,998	—	40,932
Disposals	—	(32,620)	—	(32,620)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2020	148,564	78,624	460,162	687,350
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	128,679	44,947	449,167	622,793
Charge for the year	8,606	26,756	6,557	41,919
Disposals	—	(32,620)	—	(32,620)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2020	137,285	39,083	455,724	632,092
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2020	11,279	39,541	4,438	55,258
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2019	18,951	26,299	10,995	56,245
	-----	-----	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	1,008,512	1,326,587
Other debtors	188,420	309,237
	-----	-----
	1,196,932	1,635,824
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	289,956	440,829
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,148,607	1,699,612
Corporation tax	124,900	146,231
Social security and other taxes	24,690	42,551
Other creditors	137,750	192,409
	-----	-----
	1,725,903	2,521,632
	-----	-----

8. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	50	50	50	50
	----	----	----	----

9. Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Tangible assets	—	40,243
	-----	-----

10. Operating leases

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	105,657	81,228
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	247,708	33,157
	-----	-----
	353,365	114,385
	-----	-----

11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 27 January 2022 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.