

Company Registration No. 04458208 (England and Wales)

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors S R Rezvi
Mrs K Rezvi

Company number 04458208

Registered office 341 Ballards Lane
North Finchley
London
N12 8LJ

Accountants Newton & Garner Limited
Chartered Accountants
Building 2
30 Friern Park
North Finchley
London
N12 9DA

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			13,687		15,154
Tangible assets	4		43,390		33,643
Current assets					
Stocks		249,755		200,527	
Debtors	5	48,466		32,429	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,854		55,938	
		<u>308,075</u>		<u>288,894</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(335,347)</u>		<u>(303,332)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(27,272)</u>		<u>(14,438)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			29,805		34,359
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(27,335)</u>		<u>(19,752)</u>
Net assets			<u>2,470</u>		<u>14,607</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			2,468		14,605
Total equity			<u>2,470</u>		<u>14,607</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 February 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 November 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

S R Rezvi
Director

Mrs K Rezvi
Director

Company Registration No. 04458208

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 341 Ballards Lane, North Finchley, London, N12 8LJ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017 are the first financial statements of BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 March 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Over the term of the lease
Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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 the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Derivatives

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.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 10 (2016 - 11).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 29 February 2016 and 28 February 2017	22,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 29 February 2016	6,846
Amortisation charged for the year	1,467
At 28 February 2017	8,313
Carrying amount	
At 28 February 2017	13,687
At 28 February 2016	15,154

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 29 February 2016	32,910	48,855	81,765
Additions	20,765	2,348	23,113
	<u>53,675</u>	<u>51,203</u>	<u>104,878</u>
At 28 February 2017			
Depreciation and impairment			
At 29 February 2016	20,149	27,973	48,122
Depreciation charged in the year	9,635	3,731	13,366
	<u>29,784</u>	<u>31,704</u>	<u>61,488</u>
At 28 February 2017			
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2017	23,891	19,499	43,390
	<u>12,761</u>	<u>20,882</u>	<u>33,643</u>
At 28 February 2016			

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	48,466	32,429
	<u>48,466</u>	<u>32,429</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	46,135	36,707
Trade creditors	44,637	31,887
Corporation tax	3,579	3,748
Other taxation and social security	9,082	32,424
Other creditors	231,914	198,566
	<u>335,347</u>	<u>303,332</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	27,335	19,752
	<u>27,335</u>	<u>19,752</u>

BRAGGS CLOTHING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

8 Loans and overdrafts

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	36,336	29,881
Bank overdrafts	37,134	26,578
	<u>73,470</u>	<u>56,459</u>
Payable within one year	46,135	36,707
Payable after one year	<u>27,335</u>	<u>19,752</u>

The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company. The directors have also given personal guarantees against rental property owned.

9 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
	603,500	730,000
	<u>603,500</u>	<u>730,000</u>

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.