

Company Registration No. 04458208 (England and Wales)

**BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD

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## **BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD**

### **REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD**

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In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Braggs Clothing Ltd for the year ended 28 February 2021 which comprise, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.accaglobal.com/gb/en/member/standards/rules-and-standards/rulebook.html>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Braggs Clothing Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 15 March 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Braggs Clothing Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Braggs Clothing Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at [https://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA\\_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf](https://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf). To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Braggs Clothing Ltd and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Braggs Clothing Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Braggs Clothing Ltd. You consider that Braggs Clothing Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Braggs Clothing Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

**Gohil's Accountancy Services Limited**

21 February 2022

**Chartered Certified Accountants**

9, Plantagenet Road  
Barnet  
EN5 5JG

# BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4		7,819		9,286
Tangible assets	5		11,047		17,460
			<u>18,866</u>		<u>26,746</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		244,485		253,870	
Debtors	6	44,701		43,056	
Cash at bank and in hand		47,750		23,742	
		<u>336,936</u>		<u>320,668</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(278,662)</u>		<u>(456,076)</u>	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>58,274</u>		<u>(135,408)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>77,140</u>		<u>(108,662)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		<u>(153,708)</u>		<u>(17,052)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(76,568)</u>		<u>(125,714)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(76,570)</u>		<u>(125,716)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(76,568)</u>		<u>(125,714)</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 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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 LTD**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 February 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S R Rezvi

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 04458208**

# BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Braggs Clothing Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9, Plantagenet Road, Barnet, EN5 5JG.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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.

#### **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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

#### **1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected 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 LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Over the period of 5 years
Plant and machinery	15% on reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% on 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 cost and replacement 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 LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.



# BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

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### 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 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.

#### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

#### 1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

### 3 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	23	23

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill  
£

#### Cost

At 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021

22,000

#### Amortisation and impairment

At 1 March 2020

12,714

Amortisation charged for the year

1,467

At 28 February 2021

14,181

#### Carrying amount

At 28 February 2021

7,819

At 29 February 2020

9,286

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 March 2020 and 28 February 2021	53,675	6,915	36,044	10,776	107,410
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 March 2020	49,522	4,296	26,517	9,615	89,950
Depreciation charged in the year	4,153	393	1,429	438	6,413
At 28 February 2021	53,675	4,689	27,946	10,053	96,363
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 28 February 2021	-	2,226	8,098	723	11,047
At 29 February 2020	4,153	2,619	9,527	1,161	17,460

# BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

<b>6 Debtors</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	44,701	43,056
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	30,469	82,561
Trade creditors	22,319	19,165
Taxation and social security	4,761	16,620
Other creditors	221,113	337,730
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	278,662	456,076
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	142,500	4,741
Other creditors	11,208	12,311
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	153,708	17,052
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>9 Loans and overdrafts</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans	155,470	35,669
Bank overdrafts	17,499	51,633
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	172,969	87,302
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Payable within one year	30,469	82,561
Payable after one year	142,500	4,741
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </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.

## BRAGGS CLOTHING LTD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021*

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#### 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:

2021	2020
£	£
86,000	110,762
<u>          </u>	<u>          </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.