

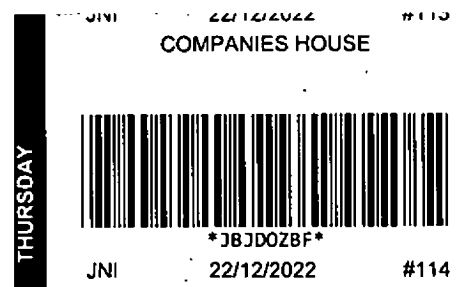
Company Registration No. 07255833 (England and Wales)



PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2021**

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PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

		31 December 2021		30 June 2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		8,750		-
Tangible assets	5		7,624		8,850
			<u>16,374</u>		<u>8,850</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		386,701		75,034	
Debtors	6	1,403,689		810,978	
Cash at bank and in hand		223,273		574,386	
		<u>2,013,663</u>		<u>1,460,398</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,253,387)</u>		<u>(818,989)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>760,276</u>		<u>641,409</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>776,650</u>		<u>650,259</u>
Provisions for liabilities	8		<u>(3,899)</u>		<u>(1,682)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>772,751</u></u>		<u><u>648,577</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		50		50
Profit and loss reserves			<u>772,701</u>		<u>648,527</u>
Total equity			<u><u>772,751</u></u>		<u><u>648,577</u></u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/12/22 and are signed on its behalf by:

Oliver Grzymek

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O Grzymek
Director

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Purely Shutters Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quayside House Basin Road South, Portsedale, Brighton, East Sussex, England, BN41 1WF.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Mzuri Group Ltd. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 1 Ferguson Drive, Lisburn, Northern Ireland, BT28 2FL.

Non-going concern basis of accounting

Post year end the company has stopped taking new orders and the directors intend to stop trading and to wind up the company. Accordingly the accounts are not prepared on a going concern basis. No adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities are required at the date of these financial statements.

Reporting period

During the period, the company changed its reporting date to align with that of its parent and the financial statements cover the six month period from 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2021. The prior period financial statements were for the year ended 30 June 2021. The comparative amounts presented in the financial statements, including the related notes, are therefore not entirely comparable.

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.

Turnover 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 or date of order for internet sales), 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.

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business 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, which is 10 years.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets comprise of the company's website. Such assets are defined as having finite useful lives and the costs are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 years. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired

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

Other intangibles	33% straight line
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Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures and fittings	10-20% straight line
Computers	33% 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.

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.

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.

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Cost is valued on a first in first out basis.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised 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 trade and other 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.

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 trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

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.

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.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2 Employees

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

	31 December 2021	30 June 2021
	Number	Number
Total	19	18

3 Directors' remuneration

	31 December 2021	30 June 2021
	£	£
Remuneration paid to directors	20,000	72,067

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Other intangibles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 July 2021	75,000	-	75,000
Additions	-	9,000	9,000
At 31 December 2021	75,000	9,000	84,000
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 July 2021	75,000	-	75,000
Amortisation charged for the period	-	250	250
At 31 December 2021	75,000	250	75,250
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	-	8,750	8,750
At 30 June 2021	-	-	-

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 July 2021	38,313
Additions	1,275
Disposals	(1,101)
At 31 December 2021	38,487
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2021	29,463
Depreciation charged in the period	1,822
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(422)
At 31 December 2021	30,863
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	7,624
At 30 June 2021	8,850

6 Debtors

	31 December 2021 £	30 June 2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	60,878	22,514
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,270,809	771,260
Other debtors	72,002	17,204
	1,403,689	810,978

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2021 £	30 June 2021 £
Trade creditors	62,870	144,802
Amounts owed to group undertakings	523,212	-
Corporation tax	115,636	87,876
Other taxation and social security	-	24,132
Other creditors	551,669	562,179
	1,253,387	818,989

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8 Provisions for liabilities

	31 December 2021	30 June 2021
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	3,899	1,682

9 Called up share capital

	31 December 2021	30 June 2021	31 December 2021	30 June 2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50	50	50

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, which fall due as follows:

	31 December 2021	30 June 2021
	£	£
Within one year	38,192	41,828
Between one and five years	40,848	50,470
	79,040	92,298

Disclosure of operating lease commitments at 30 June 2021 were previously omitted from the financial statements in error with comparative balances now presented above.

11 Capital commitments

Total commitments owed by the company at the year end were £Nil (30 June 2021: £92,300).

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions under section 33 1A of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

13 Parent company

The directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking to be Mzuri Group Ltd, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland.

Mzuri Group Ltd is the immediate parent, and is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts including Purely Shutters Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Mzuri Group Ltd are available from its registered office, 1 Ferguson Drive, Lisburn, Northern Ireland, BT28 2FL.

PURELY SHUTTERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Emphasis of matter - non going concern

We draw attention to note 1 of the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a non-going concern basis. As described in note 1, subsequent to year end the company has ceased accepting new orders and the directors intend to stop trading and to wind up the company, and the directors have concluded that it is no longer appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. There have been no adjustments made to the financial statements as a result of the application of the non-going concern basis of accounting. Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

The senior statutory auditor was Michael Scoffield.

The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.