

Company registration number: **10224391**

Divine Textiles Ltd
Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements for the
year ended
30 June 2022

Divine Textiles Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		1,162,102	1,074,412
Debtors	5	719	17,439
Cash at bank and in hand		23,940	153,716
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,186,761	1,245,567
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(846,277)	(673,807)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		340,484	571,760
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		340,484	571,760
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(297,133)	(502,423)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		43,351	69,337
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		43,350	69,336
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders funds		43,351	69,337
		<hr/>	<hr/>

For the year ending 30 June 2022, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 March 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Adnan Shoukat

Director

Company registration number: 10224391

Divine Textiles Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2022

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Divine Textiles Ltd Unit A, Transbridge Business Park, Drury Lane, Chadderton, Oldham, OL9 8EY, England. The company is engaged in retail sale of textiles in specialised stores.

2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

CURRENT TAX

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.

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 stocks to their present location and condition.

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 entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity 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.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price and are subsequently measured as follows: Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost and commitments to receive a loan and to make a loan to another entity are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

All other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price and are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

All equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 5 (2021: 5.00).

5 DEBTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other debtors	719	17,439

Other debtors include overdrawn account of Director, Mr. Adnan SHOUKAT, amounting to Nil (2021: £16,037).

6 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	811,180	609,486
Taxation and social security	32,384	64,321
Other creditors	2,713	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	846,277	673,807
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other creditors include Director Adnan Shoukat's loan a.c of £2,713 (2021: Nil).

7 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
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	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	248,499	102,116
Other creditors	48,634	400,307
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	297,133	502,423
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