
D GRANDE LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

D GRANDE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 12448356

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	169,488	181,139
		<u>169,488</u>	<u>181,139</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	12,395	7,750
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	46,068	76,395
Cash at bank and in hand	7	42,040	137,203
		<u>100,503</u>	<u>221,348</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(309,086)	(193,663)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(208,583)</u>	<u>27,685</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(39,095)</u>	<u>208,824</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u><u>(39,095)</u></u>	<u><u>208,824</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		150,419	150,419
Share premium account		317,093	417,076
Profit and loss account		(506,607)	(358,671)
		<u>(39,095)</u>	<u>208,824</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

D GRANDE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 12448356

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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Richard Burghardt
Director

Date: 28 November 2023

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

D GRANDE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 March 2022	150,419	417,076	(358,671)	208,824
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(147,936)	(147,936)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(147,936)	(147,936)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Shares redeemed during the year	-	(99,983)	-	(99,983)
Total transactions with owners	-	(99,983)	-	(99,983)
At 28 February 2023	150,419	317,093	(506,607)	(39,095)

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

D GRANDE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 March 2021	139,586	297,909	(219,649)	217,846
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(139,022)	(139,022)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(139,022)	(139,022)
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Shares issued during the year	10,833	119,167	-	130,000
Total transactions with owners	10,833	119,167	-	130,000
At 28 February 2022	150,419	417,076	(358,671)	208,824

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

1. General information

D Grande Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number: 12448356

Registered office: D Grande, 132 Chiswick High Road, London, England, W4 1PU.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	10%
Plant and machinery	-	20%
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%
Office equipment	-	25%
Computer equipment	-	25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.12 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Staff	22	18
Director	2	2
	24	20

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 March 2022	161,382	42,637	9,025	320	3,028
Additions	-	3,210	-	1,544	-
	161,382	45,847	9,025	1,864	3,028
Depreciation					
At 1 March 2022	24,998	7,844	1,591	21	799

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Charge for the year on owned assets	13,638	7,217	1,115	278	557
At 28 February 2023	38,636	15,061	2,706	299	1,356
Net book value					
At 28 February 2023	122,746	30,786	6,319	1,565	1,672
At 28 February 2022	136,384	34,793	7,434	299	2,229
				Other fixed assets	Total
				£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 March 2022				-	216,392
Additions				6,400	11,154
At 28 February 2023				6,400	227,546
Depreciation					
At 1 March 2022				-	35,253
Charge for the year on owned assets				-	22,805
At 28 February 2023				-	58,058
Net book value					
At 28 February 2023				6,400	169,488
At 28 February 2022				-	181,139

D GRANDE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

5. Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	12,395	7,750
	<u>12,395</u>	<u>7,750</u>

6. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	7,398	6,032
Other debtors	27,862	68,107
Prepayments and accrued income	8,590	2,256
Deferred taxation	2,218	-
	<u>46,068</u>	<u>76,395</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	42,040	137,203
	<u>42,040</u>	<u>137,203</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	36,482	35,554
Other taxation and social security	53,895	50,531
Other creditors	173,541	100,001
Accruals and deferred income	45,168	7,577
	<u>309,086</u>	<u>193,663</u>

D GRANDE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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.