

**Strategic Report, Report of the Director and
Financial Statements
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023
for
Pin Mill Textiles Limited**

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for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023**

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Pin Mill Textiles Limited
Company Information
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023

DIRECTOR:	M Cohen
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Reedham House 31 King Street West Manchester M3 2PJ
BUSINESS ADDRESS:	Pin Mill House Priestley Road Wardley Industrial Estate Manchester M28 2LX
REGISTERED NUMBER:	00511181 (England and Wales)
SENIOR STATUTORY AUDITOR:	Ian Sluckis BA FCA
AUDITORS:	Freedman Frankl & Taylor Statutory Auditors Chartered Accountants Reedham House 31 King Street West Manchester M3 2PJ

**Strategic Report
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023**

The director presents his strategic report for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023.

The principal activities of the company during the year continued to be the wholesale supply of home textiles.

The results for the year and the financial position of the company are shown in the annexed financial statements.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

Turnover has decreased by 78.1% and profit before tax has decreased by 79.5%.

The business closed the year with a strong balance sheet and healthy cash flow position.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Due to inflation and economic uncertainty from high interest rates, it is anticipated trading will be volatile over the short and medium term.

The company has taken steps and is in a good position to deal with these issues, the customer base is diverse, the Company maintains credit insurance cover for all customers and the Company retains an excellent net asset and liquidity position.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	FY2023	FY2021
Revenue decrease	-78.11%	-29.16%
Gross margin	26.54%	21.88%
Average number of employees	14	23
Profit before tax	11.82%	12.46%

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M Cohen - Director

13 September 2023

**Report of the Director
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023**

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023.

DIVIDENDS

The total distribution of dividends for the period ended 31 January 2023 will be £ 2,000,000 .

DIRECTOR

M Cohen held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M Cohen - Director

13 September 2023

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Pin Mill Textiles Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pin Mill Textiles Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 January 2023 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2023 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Pin Mill Textiles Limited**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Director.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page three, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Pin Mill Textiles Limited

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Identifying and assessing potential risks to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

Audit response to risks identified

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- results of enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of noncompliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team and involving other internal specialists including tax regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risks of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and local tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we did not identify any key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- obtained an understanding of provisions and held discussions with management to understand the basis of recognition or non-recognition of tax provisions; and
- in addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

**Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Pin Mill Textiles Limited**

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ian Sluckis BA FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Freedman Frankl & Taylor
Statutory Auditors
Chartered Accountants
Reedham House
31 King Street West
Manchester
M3 2PJ

14 September 2023

Pin Mill Textiles Limited (Registered number: 00511181)

**Statement of Income and
Retained Earnings
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023**

	Notes	Period 1.1.22 to 31.1.23 £	£	Year Ended 31.12.21 £	£
TURNOVER			3,436,706		15,700,047
Cost of sales			<u>2,524,764</u>		<u>12,264,424</u>
GROSS PROFIT			911,942		3,435,623
Distribution costs		67,263		151,605	
Administrative expenses		<u>2,076,747</u>		<u>2,394,725</u>	
			<u>2,144,010</u>		<u>2,546,330</u>
			(1,232,068)		889,293
Other operating income			<u>1,632,502</u>		<u>1,064,535</u>
OPERATING PROFIT and PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			400,434		1,953,828
Tax on profit	5		<u>(5,932)</u>		<u>(2,798)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD			406,366		1,956,626
Retained earnings at beginning of period			2,781,985		2,625,359
Dividends	6		(2,000,000)		(1,800,000)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF PERIOD			<u>1,188,351</u>		<u>2,781,985</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Pin Mill Textiles Limited (Registered number: 00511181)

**Balance Sheet
31 January 2023**

	Notes	2023 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	7		129,147		209,155
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	8	3,599,335		6,148,395	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>137,589</u>		<u>334,651</u>	
		3,736,924		6,483,046	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>2,649,980</u>		<u>3,876,544</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>1,086,944</u>		<u>2,606,502</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,216,091		2,815,657
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	11		<u>19,277</u>		<u>25,209</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>1,196,814</u>		<u>2,790,448</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	12		8,463		8,463
Retained earnings	13		<u>1,188,351</u>		<u>2,781,985</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>1,196,814</u>		<u>2,790,448</u>

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 13 September 2023 and were signed by:

M Cohen - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Pin Mill Textiles Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Significant judgements and estimates

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

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

Significant accounting Judgements

The significant accounting judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory financial statements are discussed below.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed below.

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment assets, the directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

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.

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.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings	15% on reducing balance
Plant and machinery	15% on reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	15% on reducing balance
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of the lease

Tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. These are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Those held under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as they are incurred.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

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.

Going concern

The company's financial statements for the period ended 31 January 2023 have been prepared on a going concern basis as, after making appropriate enquiries, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	Period 1.1.22 to 31.1.23 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Wages and salaries	714,971	937,686
Other pension costs	90,432	91,706
	<u>805,403</u>	<u>1,029,392</u>

The average number of employees during the period was as follows:

	Period 1.1.22 to 31.1.23	Year Ended 31.12.21
Senior management	7	7
Sales and administration	7	16
	<u>14</u>	<u>23</u>

	Period 1.1.22 to 31.1.23 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Director's remuneration	90,187	78,265
Director's pension contributions to money purchase schemes	<u>110</u>	<u>1,098</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued**

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
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4. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	Period 1.1.22 to 31.1.23 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Hire of plant and machinery	62,300	75,535
Depreciation - owned assets	30,431	29,853
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	77,014	-
Auditors' remuneration	<u>26,000</u>	<u>28,750</u>

5. **TAXATION**

Analysis of the tax credit

The tax credit on the profit for the period was as follows:

	Period 1.1.22 to 31.1.23 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Deferred tax	<u>(5,932)</u>	<u>(2,798)</u>
Tax on profit	<u>(5,932)</u>	<u>(2,798)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023

5. **TAXATION - continued**

Reconciliation of total tax credit included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	Period 1.1.22 to 31.1.23 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Profit before tax	<u>400,434</u>	<u>1,953,828</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	76,082	371,227
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,466	5,448
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	2,061	415
Group relief	(93,168)	(379,888)
Deferred tax charge - impact of rate change	<u>4,627</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax credit	<u>(5,932)</u>	<u>(2,798)</u>

From 1 April 2023, the rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom will increase from 19% to 25%. Companies with profits of £50,000 or less will continue to be taxed at 19%, which is a new small profits rate. Where taxable profits are between £50,000 and £250,000, the higher 25% rate will apply but with a marginal relief applying as profits increase.

6. **DIVIDENDS**

	Period 1.1.22 to 31.1.23 £	Year Ended 31.12.21 £
Ordinary shares	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £
COST			
At 1 January 2022	27,171	45,946	117,831
Additions	-	3,748	5,593
Disposals	(27,171)	(5,098)	(112,128)
At 31 January 2023	-	44,596	11,296
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2022	8,089	17,567	68,809
Charge for period	508	4,528	2,951
Eliminated on disposal	(8,597)	(4,044)	(69,597)
At 31 January 2023	-	18,051	2,163
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 January 2023	-	26,545	9,133
At 31 December 2021	19,082	28,379	49,022

	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2022	71,651	81,447	344,046
Additions	-	18,096	27,437
Disposals	-	(26,185)	(170,582)
At 31 January 2023	71,651	73,358	200,901
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2022	11,150	29,276	134,891
Charge for period	14,476	7,968	30,431
Eliminated on disposal	-	(11,330)	(93,568)
At 31 January 2023	25,626	25,914	71,754
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 January 2023	46,025	47,444	129,147
At 31 December 2021	60,501	52,171	209,155

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023

8. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2023	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,438,538	3,966,460
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,558,064	1,476,334
Other debtors	586,340	629,741
Prepayments & accrued income	16,393	75,860
	<u>3,599,335</u>	<u>6,148,395</u>

9. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2023	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,594,287	3,815,123
Social security and other taxes	24,405	23,092
Other creditors	4,288	1,624
Accrued expenses	27,000	36,705
	<u>2,649,980</u>	<u>3,876,544</u>

10. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2023	2021
	£	£
Within one year	4,724	1,141
Between one and five years	218,930	291,148
In more than five years	1,440,000	1,620,000
	<u>1,663,654</u>	<u>1,912,289</u>

11. **PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

	2023	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>19,277</u>	<u>25,209</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 January 2022		25,209
Credit to Statement of Comprehensive Income during period		<u>(5,932)</u>
Balance at 31 January 2023		<u>19,277</u>

Analysis of deferred tax balance

	2023	2021
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	19,277	25,209

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023**

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2023	2021
			£	£
8,463	Ordinary	£1	<u>8,463</u>	<u>8,463</u>

13. RESERVES

	Retained earnings
	£
At 1 January 2022	2,781,985
Profit for the period	406,366
Dividends	<u>(2,000,000)</u>
At 31 January 2023	<u>1,188,351</u>

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has guaranteed the bank facilities of its parent entity. At 31 January 2023, the company had bank borrowings of £1,261,783 (2021: £1,349,621).

15. DIRECTOR'S ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the period ended 31 January 2023 and the year ended 31 December 2021:

	2023	2021
	£	£
M Cohen		
Balance outstanding at start of period	-	269,187
Amounts repaid	-	(269,187)
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of period	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 January 2022 to 31 January 2023**

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES - continued

During the period, the company invoiced £1,338,189 (2021: £8,064,612) in respect of sales, rent and management services, and purchased goods to a value of £1,513,046 (2021: £6,372,660) from an entity in which the director has a material interest. At 31 January 2023, there was £1,315,537 (2021: £2,278,072) due to this entity.

During the period, the company charged £362,425 in respect of management services to an associate of it's parent entity. At 31 January 2023, there was £377,668 due from this entity.

At 31 January 2023, a balance of £190,000 (2021: 190,000) was due from a entity in which the director has a material interest.

During the period, the company paid pension contributions amounting to £80,000 (2021: £80,000) in respect of an employee of the company who is a close family member of the director.

During the period, the company paid consultancy fees amounting to £27,336 (2021: £41,004) to a close family member of the director.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's ultimate parent company is Pin Mill Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Copies of the financial statements of Pin Mill Holdings Limited can be obtained from the registered office of that entity which is the same as this company and the address can be found on the Company Information page.

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.