

Brastop Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

For Filing with Registrar

Company Registration No. 04939105 (England and Wales)

Brastop Limited

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Brastop Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3	3,555		-	
Tangible assets	4	17,233		5,682	
			<u>20,788</u>		<u>5,682</u>
Current assets					
Stock		857,088		610,127	
Debtors	5	275,269		613,131	
Cash at bank and in hand		170,976		302,221	
		<u>1,303,333</u>		<u>1,525,479</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(428,755)</u>		<u>(564,038)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>874,578</u>		<u>961,441</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>895,366</u>		<u>967,123</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(24,774)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(3,950)</u>		<u>(942)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>891,416</u></u>		<u><u>941,407</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8	2		50,002	
Capital redemption reserve		50,000		-	
Profit and loss reserves		841,414		891,405	
Total equity			<u><u>891,416</u></u>		<u><u>941,407</u></u>

Brastop Limited

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

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 31 December 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

S R Hudson
Director

Company Registration No. 04939105

Brastop Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Brastop Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5th Floor, The Atrium, Harefield Road, Uxbridge, United Kingdom, UB8 1PH.

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 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 Turnover

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.

1.3 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 acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Trademarks	10% Straight Line
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1.4 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.

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:

Plant and machinery	25% Straight Line
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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.

Brastop Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 Stock

Stock 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 stock to their present location and condition.

Stock 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 stock 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.

1.7 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.

Brastop Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Brastop Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

Brastop Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

2 Employees

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

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	14	29

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Trademarks £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	-
Additions	3,880
At 31 December 2021	3,880
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2021	-
Amortisation charged for the year	325
At 31 December 2021	325
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	3,555
At 31 December 2020	-

Brastop Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	18,088
Additions	14,902
	<u>32,990</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>32,990</u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2021	12,406
Depreciation charged in the year	3,351
	<u>15,757</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>15,757</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	<u>17,233</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,682</u>

5 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	6,829
Other debtors	275,269	381,302
	<u>275,269</u>	<u>388,131</u>
	<u>275,269</u>	<u>388,131</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	-	225,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>225,000</u>
Total debtors	<u>275,269</u>	<u>613,131</u>

Brastop Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	206,093	272,798
Corporation tax	15,244	17,546
Other taxation and social security	74,469	133,472
Other creditors	132,949	140,222
	<u>428,755</u>	<u>564,038</u>

There is a debenture held by HSBC plc over the company's liabilities, secured on assets of the company and those of Curvy Kate Limited, a company under common ownership.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other creditors	-	24,774
	<u>-</u>	<u>24,774</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
of £1 each	2	2	2	2
of £100 each	-	500	-	50,000
	<u>2</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>50,002</u>

9 Related party transactions

As at 31 December 2021, included within debtors is an amount of £195,885 (2020: Nil) owed by Curvy Kate Limited.

As at 31 December 2021, included within other debtors is an amount of £23,055 (2020: £39,055) relating to directors loans.

As at 31 December 2021, included within other creditors is an amount of £45,500 (2020: Nil) owed to Glenda Hudson, who is the mother of one of the company's directors.

10 Parent company

The parent company and ultimate controlling party of Brastop Limited is SH Holdco Limited which is based at the same registered office.

Brastop Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2021

11 Directors' personal guarantees

There is a personal guarantee given by S R Hudson which is limited to the amount of £250,000 (2020: £250,000) in relation to an unlimited composite company guarantee given by Brastop Limited and Curvy Kate Ltd.

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.