# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



A08 29/04/2023 **COMPANIES HOUSE** 

## SHRINE TRADING LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 05815544

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets				•	
Tangible assets	8		8,939		9,167
		•	8,939	_	9,167
Current assets				•	₹,
Stocks		83,604		103,502	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	6,479		14,432	
Cash at bank and in hand		96,288		61,118	
	-	186,371	-	179,052	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(67,284)		(66,379)	
Net current assets	-		119,087		112,673
Total assets less current liabilities		-	128,026	_	121,840
Net assets		-	128,026		121,840
Capital and reserves		=		=	
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Share premium account			124,006		124,006
Profit and loss account			3,020		(3,166)
		-	128,026	_	121,840

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 statement of income and retained earnings 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:

Mr John Đơw Director

Dele: 24 April 2023

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1. General information

Shrine Trading Limited is a company limited by shares domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 05815544. The registered office is Shrine Office, Common Place, Walsingham, Norfolk, NR22 6EE.

#### 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 financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

## 2.2 Going concern

The directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

## 2.3 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 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 Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

## 2.5 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 following bases.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery

10% reducing balance

Office equipment

33% straight line

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.

#### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting 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.

#### 2.7 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.

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 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.

#### 2.9 Creditors

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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.

#### 2.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

## 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions which have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below;

## Stock provisioning

The Company sells retail goods and is subject to consumer demands and trends. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When considering whether a provision is necessary, and calculating any provision, management considered the nature and condition of stock, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. Management determined no provision was necessary at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 4. Operating loss/ profit

The operating loss/ profit is stated after charging:

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	993	975
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of	3.500	2 475
the Company's annual financial statements  Pension cost	3,500 8.484	3,175 6.972
		======

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2021 - £NIL).

## 5. Turnover

The company's turnover represents the value, excluding value added tax, of goods and services supplied to customers during the year.

The analysis of turnover by activity is as follows:

2022 £	2021 £
217,189	127,867
293,001	186,525
510,190	314,392
	£ 217,189 293,001

## 6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 36 (2021 - 26).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 7. Taxation

## Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The company has entered into a binding contract under deed of covenant to distribute taxable profits in full to its parent charity undertaking Walsingham College Trust Association Limited. As a result no liability to corporation tax arises.

## Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

## 8. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022	22,832	13,235	36,067
Additions	765	-	765
At 31 December 2022	23,597	13,235	36,832
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	13,665	13,235	26,900
Charge for the year on owned assets	993	-	993
At 31 December 2022	14,658	13,235	27,893
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	8,939	-	8,939
At 31 December 2021	9,167	<u> </u>	9,167

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022	2021
,	£	£
Trade debtors	420	8,736
Other debtors	594	160
Prepayments and accrued income	5,465	5,536
	6,479	14,432
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	6,448	13,755
Amounts owed to group undertakings	56,609	31,978
Other taxation and social security	-	7,733
Other creditors	4,227	12,913
	67,284	66,379
	Trade debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income  Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Other taxation and social security	Trade debtors       420         Other debtors       594         Prepayments and accrued income       5,465         6,479       6,479         Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year       2022         £       1         Trade creditors       6,448         Amounts owed to group undertakings       56,609         Other taxation and social security       -         Other creditors       4,227

## 11. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the charity Walsingham College Trust Association Limited, registered charity number 215863 and registered company number 00318358.

## 12. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 27 April 2023 by Julie Grimmer (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Larking Gowen LLP.