

INGLE & RHODE LTD
UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	60,756	94,372
		<u>60,756</u>	<u>94,372</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	123,696	119,338
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	33,683	108,067
Cash at bank and in hand	8	226,299	129,596
		<u>383,678</u>	<u>357,001</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(270,427)	(208,854)
Net current assets		<u>113,251</u>	<u>148,147</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>174,007</u>	<u>242,519</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(331,518)	(339,193)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(6,477)	(12,864)
		<u>(6,477)</u>	<u>(12,864)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(163,988)</u>	<u>(109,538)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	1,408	1,408
Share premium account		524,464	524,464
Profit and loss account		(689,860)	(635,410)
		<u>(163,988)</u>	<u>(109,538)</u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

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 statement of comprehensive income 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:

T de Souza-Ingle
Director

Date: 28 June 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

1. General information

Ingle & Rhode Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 14 Gees Court, London, W1U 1JW.

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 prepared in £ sterling, the functional currency, and rounded to the nearest £1.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £163,988 at the balance sheet date. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors have confirmed that they are willing and able to support the company for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The directors have also considered the impact of subsequent events in making this assessment of going concern. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic shutdown has had an impact on the company's operations however the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and the company can continue to adopt the going concern basis.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 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.

2.6 Government grants

Grants are accounted for under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution pension 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	33% straight line
Website	-	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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 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.

2.19 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

3. Other operating income

	2021 £	2020 £
Job retention scheme grant	71,050	-
Government grant - Westminster Council	40,286	-
	<u>111,336</u>	<u>-</u>

The company received £111,336 (2020: £nil) relating to COVID-19 Government grants.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 11 (2020 - 12).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Website £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2020	14,479	13,595	311,614	339,688
Additions	3,239	1,683	11,926	16,848
At 31 March 2021	<u>17,718</u>	<u>15,278</u>	<u>323,540</u>	<u>356,536</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2020	12,874	12,261	220,181	245,316
Charge for the year on owned assets	469	921	49,074	50,464
At 31 March 2021	<u>13,343</u>	<u>13,182</u>	<u>269,255</u>	<u>295,780</u>
Net book value				
At 31 March 2021	<u>4,375</u>	<u>2,096</u>	<u>54,285</u>	<u>60,756</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>1,605</u>	<u>1,334</u>	<u>91,433</u>	<u>94,372</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

6. Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	123,696	119,338
	<u>123,696</u>	<u>119,338</u>

7. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Other debtors	20,017	81,644
Prepayments and accrued income	13,666	26,423
	<u>33,683</u>	<u>108,067</u>

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	226,299	129,596
	<u>226,299</u>	<u>129,596</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other loans - Funding circle loans (note 11)	57,705	62,733
Trade creditors	37,107	39,178
Other taxation and social security	44,347	32,941
Payments received on account	116,510	56,332
Other creditors	9,035	12,633
Accruals and deferred income	5,723	5,037
	<u>270,427</u>	<u>208,854</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other loans - Funding circle loans (note 11)	131,518	139,193
Other creditors (note 15)	200,000	200,000
	<u>331,518</u>	<u>339,193</u>

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	57,705	62,733
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Other loans	55,121	98,446
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Other loans	76,397	40,747
	<u>189,223</u>	<u>201,926</u>

Other loans totalling £189,223 (2020 - £201,926) are secured by a personal guarantee from the directors, as set out in note 15.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

12. Deferred taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
At beginning of year	(12,864)	(6,719)
Charged to profit or loss	6,387	(6,145)
At end of year	(6,477)	(12,864)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(6,477)	(12,864)
	(6,477)	(12,864)

13. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
13,536,640 Ordinary 'A' shares of £0.0001 each	1,354	1,354
538,341 Ordinary 'B' shares of £0.0001 each	54	54
	1,408	1,408

14. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,320 (2020 - £5,222). At the balance sheet date, £709 (2020 - £977) remains payable to the fund.

15. Directors' personal guarantees

Other loans included in note 9 and 10, totalling £189,223 (2020 - £201,926) at the balance sheet date, are secured by a personal guarantee from the directors.

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.