
DSR FURNISHINGS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

DSR FURNISHINGS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08635011

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	6,000	8,000
Tangible assets	5	8,134	16,898
		<u>14,134</u>	<u>24,898</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	120,000	125,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	27,697	88,243
Cash at bank and in hand		489,161	230,744
		<u>636,858</u>	<u>443,987</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(501,240)	(305,749)
Net current assets		<u>135,618</u>	<u>138,238</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>149,752</u>	<u>163,136</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(45,904)	(3,067)
Net assets		<u><u>103,848</u></u>	<u><u>160,069</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		103,748	159,969
		<u><u>103,848</u></u>	<u><u>160,069</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

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 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:

D Parker
Director

Date: 8 July 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

1. General information

The principal activity of the company is that of wholesale and retail sale of textiles.

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The Registered Office address is 281 Ballards Lane, North Finchley, London, N12 8NR.

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.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 December 2018 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings 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 Borrowing costs

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

2.7 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 Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Taxation

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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.10 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:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	33%	Straight line over 3 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	Straight line
Office equipment	-	20%	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.

2.11 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 weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments and 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 and from related parties.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, and amounts due from related companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and accruals, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 15 (2019 - 17).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 December 2019	20,000
At 30 November 2020	20,000
Amortisation	
At 1 December 2019	12,000
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,000
At 30 November 2020	14,000
Net book value	
At 30 November 2020	6,000
<i>At 30 November 2019</i>	<i>8,000</i>

DSR FURNISHINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Furniture and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 December 2019	12,200	69,214	43,093	25,049	149,556
Additions	-	-	154	2,309	2,463
At 30 November 2020	12,200	69,214	43,247	27,358	152,019
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2019	11,510	64,217	40,680	16,251	132,658
Charge for the year on owned assets	690	2,498	2,567	5,472	11,227
At 30 November 2020	12,200	66,715	43,247	21,723	143,885
Net book value					
At 30 November 2020	-	2,499	-	5,635	8,134
At 30 November 2019	690	4,998	2,414	8,798	16,900

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Motor vehicles	2,498	4,997
	<u>2,498</u>	<u>4,997</u>

6. Stocks

	2020 £	2019 £
Goods held for sale	120,000	125,000

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £1,167,857 (2019 - £1,241,556).

DSR FURNISHINGS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020**

7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	2,578	792
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	50,149
Other debtors	9,999	10,002
Prepayments and accrued income	15,120	27,300
	<u>27,697</u>	<u>88,243</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other loans	4,998	-
Trade creditors	205,111	167,142
Other taxation and social security	215,269	129,066
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	2,165	2,165
Other creditors	58,049	1,876
Accruals and deferred income	15,648	5,500
	<u>501,240</u>	<u>305,749</u>

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other loans	4,998	-
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	9,996	-
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	35,006	-
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Within one year	2,165	2,165
Between 1-5 years	902	3,067
	<u>3,067</u>	<u>5,232</u>

11. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

12. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company and in an independently administered fund. Contributions totalling £589 (2019: £878) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date are included in creditors.

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.