Registered number: 05365157

RETROPHENIA LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

Retrophenia Limited Unaudited Financial Statements For The Year Ended 28 February 2022

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Retrophenia Limited Company Information For The Year Ended 28 February 2022

Director Miss Jan Skinner

Secretary Ms Jennifer Biggs

Company Number 05365157

Registered Office 25 Alderbank Road

Great Sankey Warrington Cheshire WA5 3DW

Accountants Jennor & Co Limited

C.I.M.A

25 Alderbank Road Great Sankey Warrington Cheshire WA5 3DW

Retrophenia Limited Balance Sheet As at 28 February 2022

Registered number: 05365157

		202	2	202	1
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	3	_	2,423	_	2,639
			_		
			2,423		2,639
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	4	25,415		36,068	
Debtors	5	43,551		10,497	
Cash at bank and in hand		35,816	_	87,164	
		104,782		133,729	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(46,030)	-	(79,694)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		-	58,752	_	54,035
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	61,175	_	56,674
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	7	-	(34,261)	-	(40,004)
NET ASSETS		<u>-</u>	26,914	_	16,670
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		_			
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and Loss Account			26,912		16,668
		_		_	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			26,914		16,670
		=		=	

Retrophenia Limited Balance Sheet (continued) As at 28 February 2022

For the year ending 28 February 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Miss Jan Skinner

Director

23/11/2022

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Retrophenia Limited Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 28 February 2022

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have not identified any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery 25% Reducing balance Fixtures & Fittings 25% Reducing balance Computer Equipment 25% Reducing balance

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

Retrophenia Limited Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 28 February 2022

1.6. 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 it's financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when to company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented to the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneouly.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, bank loans, laons from fellow group companies and preference shares 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 receiveable 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.

1.7. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Retrophenia Limited Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 28 February 2022

2. Average	Number of	Employees
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Average number of employees,	including directors.	during the v	ear was as follows:

	2022	2021
Office and administration	1	1
Sales, marketing and distribution	3	3
	4	4

3. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
As at 1 March 2021	746	1,680	3,673	6,099
Additions	591			591
As at 28 February 2022	1,337	1,680	3,673	6,690
Depreciation				
As at 1 March 2021	186	971	2,303	3,460
Provided during the period	288	177	342	807
As at 28 February 2022	474	1,148	2,645	4,267
Net Book Value				_
As at 28 February 2022	863	532	1,028	2,423
As at 1 March 2021	560	709	1,370	2,639

4. Stocks

	2022	2021
	£	£
Stock	25,415	36,068
	25,415	36,068

5. **Debtors**

	2022	2021	
	£	£	
Due within one year			
Trade debtors	11,200	-	
Prepayments and accrued income	4,562	2,708	
Other debtors	27,789	7,789	
	43,551	10,497	

Retrophenia Limited Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For The Year Ended 28 February 2022

6. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,670	18,244
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	10,000
Corporation tax	1,478	-
Other taxes and social security	1,321	234
VAT	7,252	9,171
Other creditors	15,614	23,970
Other creditors (1)	169	139
Accruals and deferred income	2,300	2,154
Director's loan account	5,226	15,782
	46,030	79,694
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	34,257	40,000
Corporation tax	4	4
	34,261	40,004
8. Share Capital		
	2022	2021
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	2	2

9. Ultimate Controlling Party

The company's ultimate controlling party is Jan Skinner by virtue of his ownership of 50% of the issued share capital in the company.

10. General Information

Retrophenia Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 05365157. The registered office is 25 Alderbank Road, Great Sankey, Warrington, Cheshire, WA5 3DW.

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.