

Company registration number 07699584 (England and Wales)

TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R Hughes S J Hughes
Company number	07699584
Registered office	22 Leacroft Staines Surrey TW18 4PB
Accountants	Mercer & Hole LLP Trinity Court Church Street Rickmansworth WD3 1RT
Business address	23 Peach Street Wokingham Berks RG40 1XJ

TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.

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TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		301		426
Current assets					
Stocks		10,184		3,316	
Debtors	5	30,870		815	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,511		9,658	
		<u>46,565</u>		<u>13,789</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(81,735)</u>		<u>(65,680)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(35,170)</u>		<u>(51,891)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(34,869)</u>		<u>(51,465)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(15,904)</u>		<u>(25,000)</u>
Net liabilities			<u><u>(50,773)</u></u>		<u><u>(76,465)</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(50,775)</u>		<u>(76,467)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(50,773)</u></u>		<u><u>(76,465)</u></u>

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 January 2022 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.

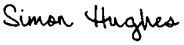
TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

31/10/2022

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

DocuSigned by:

.....26112F80D81E454.....

S J Hughes
Director

Company Registration No. 07699584

TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Toto Ibrahim Ltd, is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22 Leacroft, Staines, Surrey, TW18 4PB.

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 disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for invoiced sales of kitchens and installation services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of value added tax and other sales related taxes.

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.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets include a franchise fee paid in advance. Such assets are defined as having finite useful lives and the costs are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives which in this case is five years. Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation and are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired.

Franchise fee

Over the period of its useful life

1.6 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.

TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Computer equipment	20% on cost
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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.

1.7 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).

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.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks 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.

1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.10 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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 profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 and bank loans, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.12 Taxation

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

TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022****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.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022****3 Intangible fixed assets**

	Goodwill	Other	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	54,000	15,000	69,000
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	54,000	15,000	69,000
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2022	-	-	-
At 31 January 2021	-	-	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 February 2021 and 31 January 2022	624
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2021	198
Depreciation charged in the year	125
At 31 January 2022	323
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2022	301
At 31 January 2021	426

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	30,870	815

TOTO IBRAHIM LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022****6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	22,679	10,912
Corporation tax	6,713	-
Other taxation and social security	15,614	20,131
Other creditors	36,729	34,637
	<u>81,735</u>	<u>65,680</u>

The bank overdraft is secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>15,904</u>	<u>25,000</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

9 Directors' transactions

The following amount is an interest free loan to the company from the directors which is payable on demand.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Directors' loan account	-	(91)	30,346	(6,099)	24,156
		<u>(91)</u>	<u>30,346</u>	<u>(6,099)</u>	<u>24,156</u>

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