Cover Story Clothing UK Limited

(formerly known as Future Style Lab UK Limited)

Financial Statements 2022-23

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Cover Story Clothing UK Limited
(formerly known as Future Style Lab UK Limited)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cover Story Clothing UK Limited (formerly known as Future Style Lab UK Limited) for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 including provisions of section 1A "Small Entities", 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matters

Comparative information in the financial statements is derived from the company's prior period financial statements which were not audited.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Director has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Director.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Director.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page two, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with those charged with governance of the company. Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained a general understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that there are no significant laws and regulations except for company's legislation and the financial reporting framework (UK GAAP). We obtained a general understanding of how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters of the company.
- For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquiry of the directors of the Company for their awareness of any noncompliance of laws or regulations, inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees.
- The Company's principal activity was that post production activities in the fashion industry. As such the Senior Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of specialists where appropriate.
- Enquiries with the management concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence if any; review of board minutes; testing the appropriateness of entries in the nominal ledger, including journal entries; reviewing transactions around the end of the reporting period; and the performance of analytical procedures to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

OPINDER SAWHNEY (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PBG Associates (London) LTD Statutory Auditors 77 Holyhead Road, Birmingham, England B21 0LG

Date: 12.04.2023

Income Statement

for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
TURNOVER	319,522	143,972
Cost of sales	_	8,131
GROSS PROFIT	319,522	135,841
Administrative expenses	302,081	131,398
	17,441	4,443
Other operating income	- _	10,230
OPERATING PROFIT	17,441	14,673
Interest payable and similar expenses	-	460
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	17,441	14,213
Tax on profit	-	
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u>17,441</u>	<u>14,213</u>

Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		17,441	14,213
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>17,441</u>	14,213

Cover Story Clothing UK Limited

(formerly known as Future Style Lab UK Limited)

(Registered number: 10009695)

Balance Sheet 31 March 2023

		31.3.23		31.3.22	
PINED ACCEPTO	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	5		4,797		-
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors Cash in hand	6	15,984 20,128		13,724	
		36,112		13,724	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	7	46,805		37,061	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(10,693)		(23,337)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(5,896)</u>		(23,337)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital Retained earnings			100 (5,996)		100 (23,437)
			<u>(5,896)</u>		(23,337)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 12th April, 2023 and were signed by:

Saji Varghese

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2021	100	(37,650)	(37,550)
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 March 2022		14,213	14,213 (23,337)
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	17,441	17,441
Balance at 31 March 2023	100	(5,996)	(5,896)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Cover Story Clothing UK Limited (formerly known as Future Style Lab UK Limited) is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Cash flow

The company, being a member of the group wherein the parent prepares consolidated financial statements which are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Going Concern

The directors having reviewed the company's forecast, and the support assured by the parent company, Cover Story Clothing Limited (formerly known as Future Style Lab Limited), are confident that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have therefore continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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:

Computer equipment - 20% straight line method

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.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

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.

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.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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 Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Finance Cost

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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 2 (2022 - 2).

4. **TAXATION**

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit/(loss) for the year was as follows:

The tast entange on the profit (1888) for the year was as follows:	31.03.23 £	31.03.22 £
Current tax:	-	-
UK corporation tax based on the profit/ (loss) for the year at 19%	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred taxation		<u>-</u>
Tax on profit		<u> </u>
Factors affecting tax charge: The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of tax corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:		
	31.03.23	31.03.22
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before tax	17,441	14,213
UK corporation tax based on the loss for the year at 19%	3,313	2,700
Effects of:		
Capital Allowance net of depreciation	1,218	-
Unrelieved tax losses	2,095	2,700
Current tax charge	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

<i>J</i> .	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Computer equipment £
	COST		
	At 1 April 2022		33,700
	Additions		5,369
	At 31 March 2023		39,069
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 April 2022		33,700
	Charge for year		572
	At 31 March 2023		34,272
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 March 2023		4,797
	At 31 March 2022		
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	31.3.23	31.3.22
		£	£
	Other debtors	15,984	
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	21.2.22	21.2.22
		31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
	Taxation and Social security	24,715	12,645
	Other creditors	22,090	3,166
	Bank loans and overdraft	-2,000	21,250
		46,805	37,061

8. FUTURE LEASE COMMITMENTS

At the reporting end date, the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Expiring:	Office space	Office space
Within one year	52,800	-
Between one and five years	22,000	-
More than five years	-	-

9. **OTHER INFORMATION**

Comparative information in the financial statements is derived from the company's prior period financial statements which were not audited.