Registered number: 04792323

DISTRICT AND MODERN STORES LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

DISTRICT AND MODERN STORES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04792323

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020					
	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5		1		1
Tangible assets	6		9,737		14,352
		-	9,738		14,353
Current assets					
Stocks		85,300		94,819	
Debtors	7	42,744		34,561	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	98,191		33,197	
	_	226,235	•	162,577	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(69,337)		(50,736)	
Net current assets	-		156,898		111,841
Total assets less current liabilities		_	166,636	_	126,194
Net assets		_	166,636	-	126,194
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			166,536		126,094
		-	166,636	-	126,194

DISTRICT AND MODERN STORES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04792323

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

The Director considers 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 Director acknowledges his 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 profit and loss account 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:

M Gay

Director

Date: 18 November 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

District and Modern Stores Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report.

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 Going concern

The COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic has had an increasingly significant effect on individuals, businesses and organisations worldwide, including District and Modern Ltd. The outbreak came into widespread public knowledge in 2020. The Directors have taken all necessary measures to satisfy themselves that the Company will continue to be able to operate throughout the current lockdown conditions and beyond. Therefore, the Company is considered to be a going concern and no adjustments have been made to the figures in these financial statements.

The Directors have considered the effect on the value of the assets and liabilities of the Company since the balance sheet date, as well as actual and expected future income and expenditure, cash flow requirements and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. They have taken steps to protect the workforce and the business, including its cash flow, so as to be able to maintain liquidity given that the effects of the current crisis are likely to last for several months.

2.3 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;

DISTRICT AND MODERN STORES LIMITED Financial Accounts 2020-06-30

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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.5 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 Profit and Loss Account 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.

2.6 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, on a straight line basis and a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold Property - Over 5 years
Plant & machinery - 25% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles - Over 5 years
Fixtures & fittings - 25% Reducing Balance

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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

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

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. The nature of estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2019 - 2).

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

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2019	55,000
At 30 June 2020	55,000
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2019	54,999
At 30 June 2020	54,999
Net book value	
Het Dook value	
At 30 June 2020	1

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

6. Tangible fixed assets

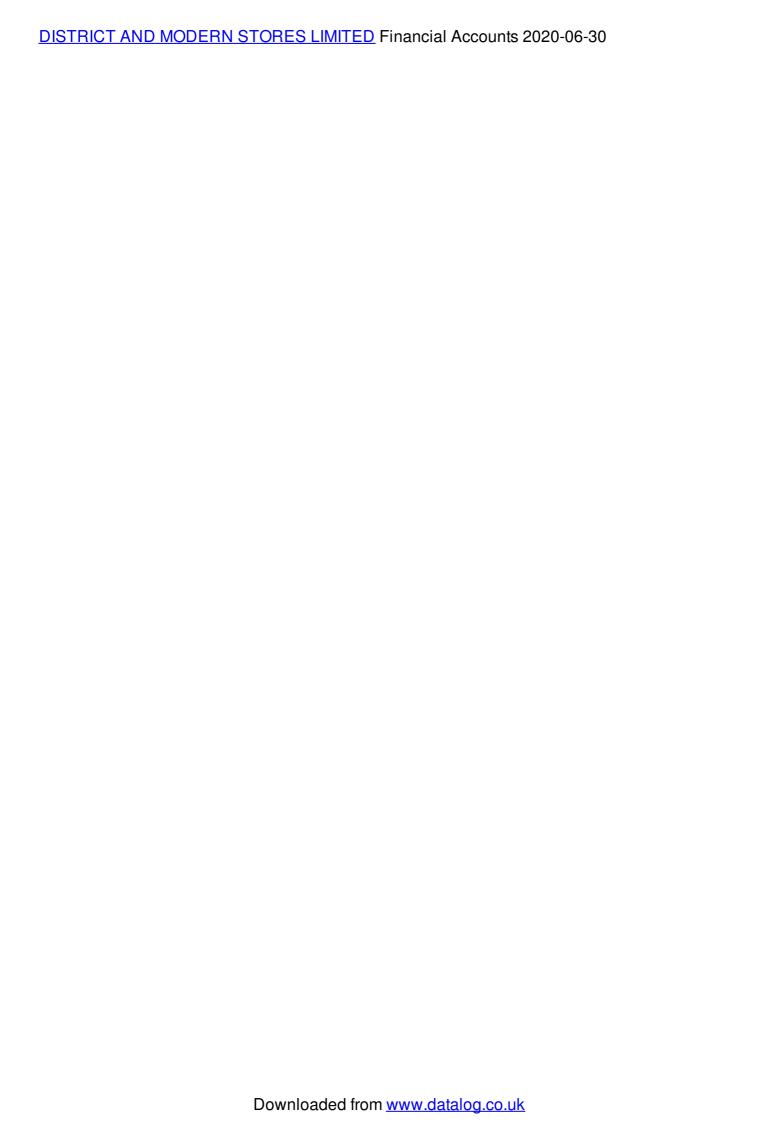
	Leasehold Property	Motor vehicles	Fixtures & fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2019	6,868	20,984	16,332	44,184
At 30 June 2020	6,868	20,984	16,332	44,184
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2019	6,120	7,554	16,158	29,832
Charge for the year on owned assets	374	4,197	44	4,615
At 30 June 2020	6,494	11,751	16,202	34,447
Net book value				
At 30 June 2020	374	9,233	130	9,737
At 30 June 2019	748	13,430	174	14,352

	NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020				
7.	Debtors				
		2020 £	2019 £		
	Trade debtors	16,495	19,061		
	Other debtors	12,838	-		
	Prepayments and accrued income	13,411	15,500		
		42,744	34,561		
8.	Cash and cash equivalents				
		2020 £	2019 £		
	Cash at bank and in hand	98,191	33,197		
		98,191	33,197		
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year				
		2020 £	2019 £		
	Trade creditors	42,186	37,474		
	Corporation tax	11,401	-		
	Other taxation and social security	13,933	11,201		
	Other creditors	67	311		
	Accruals and deferred income	1,750	1,750		
		69,337	50,736		

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A Director is a majority shareholder of a related Company.

At the year end District and Modern Stores Limited owed the related company £1,597 (2019: £nil), included in other creditors.



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