Company registration number 14199607 (England and Wales)

FINE FIBRE FILLINGS (HOLDINGS) LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2024

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Monetta LLP
Chartered Accountants

FINE FIBRE FILLINGS (HOLDINGS) LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 5

FINE FIBRE FILLINGS (HOLDINGS) LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 as restated £	2023 as restated £
Fixed assets					
Investments	**4**		100		100
Current assets					
Debtors	**5**	125,000		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(600)		-	
Net current assets			124,400		-
Net assets			124,500		100
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			124,400		-
Total equity			124,500		100

For the financial year ended 31 July 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 April 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

S J Finan
Director

Company registration number 14199607 (England and Wales)

FINE FIBRE FILLINGS (HOLDINGS) LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2024

	Notes	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£
As restated for the period ended 31 July 2023:				
Balance at 1 August 2022		100	-	100
Year ended 31 July 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	76,000	76,000
Dividends		-	(76,000)	(76,000)
Balance at 31 July 2023		100	-	100
Year ended 31 July 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	224,400	224,400
Dividends		-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Balance at 31 July 2024		100	124,400	124,500

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fine Fibre Fillings (Holdings) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 1, Alexandra Street, Hyde, Cheshire, United Kingdom, SK14 1DX.

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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss .

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.3 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.

1.4 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 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	2	2

4 Fixed asset investments

	2024 £	2023 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	100	100

5 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	125,000	-

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Other creditors	600	-

7 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £100,000 (2023 - £76,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

8 Prior period adjustment

In the previous year, Dormant Accounts were filed however Dividends received and paid should have been included totalling £76,000.

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.