Company registration number SC152821 (Scotland)

BIBULOUS DELIGHTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

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BIBULOUS DELIGHTS LIMITED

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BIBULOUS DELIGHTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023		2022	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		342		402
Investment properties	**4**		495,000		495,000
			495,342		495,402
Current assets					
Debtors	**5**	-		1,106	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,678		18,038	
		1,678		19,144	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(47,181)		(76,831)	
Net current liabilities			(45,503)		(57,687)
Total assets less current liabilities			449,839		437,715
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(37,461)		(34,505)
Net assets			412,378		403,210
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			50,000		50,000
Investment property reserve			20,173		20,173
Profit and loss reserves			342,205		333,037
Total equity			412,378		403,210

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 30 November 2023 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 August 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

K L Maxwell
Director

Company Registration No. SC152821

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bibulous Delights Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 8 Duddingston Crescent, Edinburgh, EH15 3AS.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance

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.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 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.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.12 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:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	3	10

3 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 December 2022 and 30 November 2023	2,599
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 December 2022	2,197
Depreciation charged in the year	60
At 30 November 2023	2,257
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2023	342
At 30 November 2022	402

4 **Investment property**

	2023
	£
Fair value	
At 1 December 2022 and 30 November 2023	495,000

In the opinion of the directors, the investment property is included in the financial statements at its fair value.

5 **Debtors**

	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	-	1,106

6 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	269	4,380
Trade creditors	-	42
Taxation and social security	19,000	52,849
Other creditors	24,012	14,460
Accruals and deferred income	3,900	5,100
	47,181	76,831

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	37,461	34,505

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.