COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC299366

Farr End Enterprises Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 August 2023

Farr End Enterprises Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 August 2023

	Note	2023 £	£	2022 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	6		**4,022**	5,279
Current assets				
Stocks		**9,668**		8,391
Debtors	7	**3,474**		5,837
Cash at bank and in hand		**52,018**		49,369
		65,160		63,597
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**19,871**		14,133
Net current assets			**45,289**	49,464
Total assets less current liabilities			**49,311**	54,743
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**564**	759
Net assets			**48,747**	53,984
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**2**	2
Profit and loss account			**48,745**	53,982
Shareholders funds			**48,747**	53,984

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 August 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Farr End Enterprises Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 August 2023

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 May 2024 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C J Craig

Director

Company registration number: SC299366

Farr End Enterprises Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 August 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is The Farr End, Culduthel Road, Inverness, IV2 4BH.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis on the grounds that the funding agreed with the company's bankers where required along with the continued support of the directors will enable the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The directors are optimistic that the company will continue to be profitable in the future.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at revalued amounts, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Amortisation of Patents - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Tenants Improvement	-	10-20% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Computer Equipment	-	20% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2022: 2).

5. Intangible assets

	Patents
	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2022 and 31 August 2023	**16,800**
Amortisation	
At 1 September 2022 and 31 August 2023	**16,800**
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2023	**–**
At 31 August 2022	–

6. Tangible assets

	Tenants Improvement	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	£	**£**
Cost				
At 1 September 2022 and 31 August 2023	51,816	12,548	2,736	**67,100**
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2022	51,816	7,816	2,189	**61,821**
Charge for the year	–	710	547	**1,257**
At 31 August 2023	51,816	8,526	2,736	**63,078**
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2023	–	4,022	–	**4,022**
At 31 August 2022	–	4,732	547	5,279

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other debtors	**3,474**	5,837

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	**11,112**	2,209
Corporation tax	**–**	3,334
Social security and other taxes	**147**	30
Other creditors	**8,612**	8,560
	19,871	14,133

9. Related party transactions

Included in creditors is a loan due to the directors of £1,960 (2022 - £1,960). This is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed terms of repayment. The company's directors have provided personal guarantees and security for the company's overdraft facility up to a maximum of £60,000.

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.