Company registration number: SC426521

First Aid Scotland Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2025

First Aid Scotland Limited

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First Aid Scotland Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Duncan Turnbull	(Resigned 1 July 2024)
	Mark Andrew Roberts	(Appointed 1 July 2024)
Company number	SC426521	
Registered office	272 Bath Street Glasgow G2 4JR	
Accountants	EQ Accountants Limited 41 Charlotte Square Edinburgh EH2 4HQ	

First Aid Scotland Limited

Statement of financial position

31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**5**	-		-	
Tangible assets	**6**	4,299		5,950	
			4,299		5,950
Current assets					
Stocks		-		430	
Debtors	**7**	65,569		830	
Cash at bank and in hand		37,276		10,960	
		102,845		12,220	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(67,632)		(11,437)	
Net current assets			35,213		783
Total assets less current liabilities			39,512		6,733
Provisions for liabilities			(816)		-
Net assets			38,696		6,733
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			38,596		6,633
Shareholders funds			38,696		6,733

For the year ending 31 March 2025 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.

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2026 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mark Andrew Roberts

Director

Company registration number: SC426521

First Aid Scotland Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 272 Bath Street, Glasgow, G2 4JR.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

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:

Goodwill	- straight line over 3 years
Website	- straight line over 4 years

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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

Plant and machinery	- 15-25% reducing balance

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

Impairment

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. 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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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 stocks to their 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 in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, here it is recognised at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a debt instrument.Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered.Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due. Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments.Creditors are recognised where the company has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to Nil (2024: 3).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Website	**Total**
	£	**£**	**£**
Cost			
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	90,000	4,150	94,150
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	90,000	4,150	94,150
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	-	-	-

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	**Total**
	£	**£**
Cost		
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	5,950	5,950
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	1,651	1,651
At 31 March 2025	1,651	1,651
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2025	4,299	4,299
At 31 March 2024	5,950	5,950

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	8,890	586
Other debtors	56,679	244
	65,569	830

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,066	(122)
Corporation tax	9,537	(39)
Social security and other taxes	11,371	3,296
Other creditors	43,658	8,302
	67,632	11,437

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.