

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC539430 (Scotland)

RAPSCALLIONETC LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022**

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RAPSCALLIONETC LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC539430)

BALANCE SHEET
31 JULY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		168,822		30,548
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		35,705		4,500	
Debtors	5	56,339		10,043	
Cash at bank		<u>133,374</u>		<u>322</u>	
		225,418		14,865	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>125,801</u>		<u>46,572</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>99,617</u>		<u>(31,707)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			268,439		(1,159)
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>24,499</u>		<u>178,579</u>
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			<u>243,940</u>		<u>(179,738)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			166		1
Share premium			498,359		-
Retained earnings			<u>(254,585)</u>		<u>(179,739)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>243,940</u>		<u>(179,738)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 July 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET - continued
31 JULY 2022

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 14 April 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

G L Leckie - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Rapscallionetc Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Caledonia House, 89 Seaward Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G41 1HJ.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Transition to FRS 102

The balances previously reported under FRS 105 in the prior year end, 31 July 2021, need to be restated for the changes which have occurred on transition to FRS 102 Section 1A.

No restatement of the Profit and Loss or Balance Sheet and no changes to accounting policies have been required on transition.

Judgements

The company considers on an annual basis the judgements that are made by management when applying its significant accounting policies that would have the most significant effect on amounts that are recognised in the financial statements. The directors consider there are no such significant judgements.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods provided, excluding value added tax. The company's policy is to recognise a sale when substantively all the risks and rewards in connection with the goods have been passed to the buyer

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 50% on cost, 25% on cost and 20% on cost

Tangible fixed assets are included at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like plant and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Government grants

Government grants of a capital nature are taken to a separate deferred income account and released to the profit and loss account in accordance with the company's depreciation policy over the useful economic life of the asset concerned. Grants of a revenue nature are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties.

Debt instruments like loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and trade creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for evidence of impairment and if found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 5 (2021 - 5) .

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 August 2021	53,019
Additions	156,764
Disposals	<u>(10,857)</u>
At 31 July 2022	<u>198,926</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 August 2021	22,471
Charge for year	12,712
Eliminated on disposal	<u>(5,079)</u>
At 31 July 2022	<u>30,104</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2022	<u>168,822</u>
At 31 July 2021	<u>30,548</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	4,787	11,718
Other debtors	<u>51,552</u>	<u>(1,675)</u>
	<u>56,339</u>	<u>10,043</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022**

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	11,770	-
Trade creditors	112,004	7,529
Taxation and social security	70	695
Other creditors	1,957	38,348
	<u>125,801</u>	<u>46,572</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	24,499	46,156
Other creditors	-	132,423
	<u>24,499</u>	<u>178,579</u>

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

At the balance sheet date, there was an amount due to a director of £462 (2021 - £38,500). This loan is interest free and no repayment terms have been established.

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.