Company registration number SC653003 (Scotland)

# FRANK WHYTE QUALITY MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2025

## PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

# FRANK WHYTE QUALITY MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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# FRANK WHYTE QUALITY MANAGEMENT LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

### *AS AT 31 JANUARY 2025*

| | Notes | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Debtors | 5 | - | | 247 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 19,455 | | 28,979 | |
| | | 19,455 | | 29,226 | |
| **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** | 6 | (10,584) | | (10,519) | |
| **Net current assets** | | | 8,871 | | 18,707 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 100 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 8,771 | | 18,607 |
| **Total equity** | | | 8,871 | | 18,707 |

For the financial year ended 31 January 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his 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 deliverec in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 14 March 2025

Mr F H Whyte
**Director**

Company registration number SC653003 (Scotland)

## 1 Accounting policies

### Company information

Frank Whyte Quality Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 26 High Street, Annan, Dumfries & Galloway, DG12 6AJ.

### 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 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:

| | |
|---|---|
| Computers | 25% Straight Line |

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.

### 1.3 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 statement of financial position 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.

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

***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.

**1.7 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

**2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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:

| | 2025<br>Number | 2024<br>Number |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 1 | 1 |

## 4 Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and machinery etc<br>£ |
|---|---|
| **Cost** | |
| At 1 February 2024 and 31 January 2025 | 617 |
| **Depreciation and impairment** | |
| At 1 February 2024 and 31 January 2025 | 617 |
| **Carrying amount** | |
| At 31 January 2025 | - |
| At 31 January 2024 | - |

## 5 Debtors

| | 2025<br>£ | 2024<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts falling due within one year:** | | |
| Trade debtors | - | 247 |

## 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2025<br>£ | 2024<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Other creditors | 10,584 | 10,519 |

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.