

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC711521

D HAGGART SERVICES LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 October 2023

D HAGGART SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 October 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	6,474	9,592
Current assets			
Debtors	5	4,892	14,346
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(11,273)	(8,298)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(6,381)	6,048
Total assets less current liabilities		93	15,640
Net assets		93	15,640
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		92	15,639
Shareholders funds		93	15,640

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.

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

Director's 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 director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

D HAGGART SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 October 2023

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

Mr D Haggart

Director

Company registration number: SC711521

D HAGGART SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 8 Sunderland Drive, Oban, Argyll, Scotland, PA34 4GF.

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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current 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.

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:

Motor vehicles	-	25% Straight Line
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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.

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.

4. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles £
Cost	
At 1 November 2022 and 31 October 2023	12,709 -----
Depreciation	
At 1 November 2022	3,117
Charge for the year	3,118 -----
At 31 October 2023	6,235 -----
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2023	6,474 -----
At 31 October 2022	9,592 -----

5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	—	14,346
Other debtors	4,892 -----	— -----
	4,892 -----	14,346 -----

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax	10,613	7,634
Other creditors	660 -----	664 -----
	11,273 -----	8,298 -----

7. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

There is a directors loan balance at the year end of £4,892. This was repaid post year end.

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.