UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		202	3	202	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		7,794		340
Tangible assets	5		112,050		122,291
			119,844		122,631
Current assets					
Stocks		11,556		57,363	
Debtors	6	131,151		111,902	
Cash at bank and in hand		866,719		500,394	
		1,009,426		669,659	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	7	(561,034) ————		(357,795)	
Net current assets			448,392		311,864
Total assets less current liabilities			568,236		434,495
Provisions for liabilities			(19,157)		(20,383
Net assets			549,079		414,112
Comital and recoming					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	9		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves	3		548,079		413,112
Fiolit and 1055 leserves					
Total equity			549,079		414,112

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

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

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

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 Companies Act 2006 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.

KBag			_
K Bagley Director		•	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Wrates Scholastic Photographs Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Plot 41, Brunel Drive, Newark, Nottinghamshire, NG24 2EG.

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", including the adoption of the amendments issued in December 2017 ("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.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for 12 months from the signing date. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The accounts do not include any adjustments, that might be found to be necessary, should it transpire that the going concern basis is no longer appropriate.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all goods sold during the period, less returns received, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations and the risks and rewards attaching to the product, such as obsolescence, have been transferred to the customer.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill representing the excess of the purchase price compared with the fair value of net assets acquired is capitalised and written off evenly over 5 years as in the opinion of the directors this represents the period over which the goodwill is effective. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Accounting policies (Continued)

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:

Photographic equipment Plant and equipment

15%/20% reducing balance 15%/20% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles

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.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

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 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 trade and other debtors, amounts due from other group companies 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and amounts due to other group companies 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	<u>13</u>	14
3	Directors' remuneration	2023 £	2022 £
	Remuneration paid to directors	79,177 ————	58,271 ———

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2022 - 2).

Goodwill

4 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	159,698
Additions	8,290
At 31 December 2023	167,988
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2023	159,358
Amortisation charged for the year	836
At 31 December 2023	160,194
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	7,794
At 31 December 2022	340

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5	Tangible fixed assets				
	•	Photographic equipment	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	equipment £	verificies £	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2023	217,109	99,984	136,051	453,144
	Additions	3,616	1,839 ———	6,500 	11,955
	At 31 December 2023	220,725	101,823	142,551	465,099
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2023	135,767	82,543	112,543	330,853
	Depreciation charged in the year	12,450	2,650	7,096	22,196
	At 31 December 2023	148,217	85,193	119,639	353,049
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2023	72,508	16,630	22,912	112,050
	At 31 December 2022	81,342	17,441	23,508	122,291
6	Debtors				
•	•			2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			62,910	45,805
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			61,429	59,930
	Other debtors			6,812 ———	6,167
		•		131,151	111,902
				. =====	
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2023	2022
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			•	15,829
	Trade creditors			86,169	79,417
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			214,933	55,049
	Corporation tax			58,513	42,945
	Other taxation and social security			179,911	146,871
	Other creditors			7,079	3,506
	Accruals and deferred income			14,429	14,178
				561,034	357,795
					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

8	Provisions for liabilities			2023 £	2022 £
	Deferred tax liabilities			19,157	20,383 =
9	Called up share capital	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000 	1,000 ———	1,000

10 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales		
	2023	2022	
	£	£	
Fuji Schools (Wales) Limited	10,699	-	
The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:			
	2023	2022	
Amounts due from related parties	£	£	
Fuji Schools (Wales) Limited	61,429	59,930	

All transactions are carried out on an arms length basis.

Other information

During the year, remuneration of £51,313 (2022: £47,698) was paid to members of the director's family.

The company is related to Wrates Scholastic Photographs Small Self Administered Scheme by virtue of M Wrate, being trustee and member of the scheme. During the year the company paid rent of £10,000 (2022: £10,000) to the scheme.

11 Directors' transactions

As at the year end and included in other creditors is an amount of £4,200 (2022: £3,000) due to the directors in respect of their directors loan accounts. This amount is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment date.

12 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Wrates Bagley Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.