Company registration number SC112594 (Scotland)	
VEINARD LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 6 MARCH 2023	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 6 MARCH 2023

		2023		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		94
Current assets					
Debtors	5	277		6,251	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,202		12,708	
		1,479		18,959	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(729)		(5,100)	
Net current assets			750		13,859
Net assets			750		13,953
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			650		13,853
Total equity			750		13,953

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial Period ended 6 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 May 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

F Burns

Director

Company Registration No. SC112594

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 6 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Veinard Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 48 Braidpark Drive, Giffnock, Glasgow, G46 6LY.

### 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 Going concern

The director intends to wind up the company resulting in these being the final cessation accounts. Therefore, these accounts have not been prepared under the going concern basis.

### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for IT consultancy services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

## 1.4 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% reducing balance

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.

### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 6 MARCH 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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 balance sheet 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.

#### 1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

## 1.8 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.

### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 6 MARCH 2023

## 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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

		2023 Number	2021 Number
	Total	2	2
4	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc
			£
	Cost At 1 November 2021		393
	Disposals		(393)
	At 6 March 2023		
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 November 2021		299
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(299)
	At 6 March 2023		-
	Carrying amount		
	At 6 March 2023		_
	At 31 October 2021		94

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 6 MARCH 2023

5	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2023 £	2021 £
	Amounts failing due within one year.			L	7.
	Trade debtors			-	6,251
	Corporation tax recoverable			277	-
				277	6,251
				===	===
	0				
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2023	2021
				£	£
	Corporation tax			_	607
	Other taxation and social security			-	2,685
	Other creditors			-	783
	Accruals and deferred income			729	1,025
				729	5.100
					<u> </u>
7	Called up share capital				
	·	2023	2021	2023	2021
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
					_

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.