

Company Registration No. 10317780 (England and Wales)

**FARMER COURT LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **FARMER COURT LIMITED**

## **CONTENTS**

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	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 5

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# FARMER COURT LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	\$	2021 \$	\$
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	-		566,231	
Investments	5	7,043,294		11,658,644	
		<u>7,043,294</u>		<u>12,224,875</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(140,457)</u>		<u>(2,243,857)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>6,902,837</u>		<u>9,981,018</u>	
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves		<u>6,902,836</u>		<u>9,981,017</u>	
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>6,902,837</u>		<u>9,981,018</u>	

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 September 2023

D L Bearman  
Director

Company Registration No. 10317780

# FARMER COURT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Farmer Court Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7th Floor, South Block, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 8EW.

#### **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 US dollars, 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**

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In assessing whether the going concern basis is appropriate, the directors have considered that the ultimate shareholder will continue to support the company for a period no less than twelve months from the date of approval of the accounts.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Revenues are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenues include movements in the fair value of financial assets and trading profits and losses, including interest and dividends, earned from principal trading in marketable securities.

#### **1.4 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.

#### **1.5 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.

# FARMER COURT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **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.

### 1.6 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.

### 1.7 Taxation

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

#### **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.

# FARMER COURT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than US dollars 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.

#### 1.9 Investments

Investments are made up of a portfolio of short-term derivative contracts for differences. They are held at fair value, any movement in the fair value is recorded as a gain or loss and is taken to the profit and loss account.

### 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	-	-

### 3 Debtors

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	-	534,826
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	31,405
	-	566,231

# FARMER COURT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	-	802
Amounts owed to group undertakings	128,705	729,926
Amounts owed to related parties	-	1,499,805
Other creditors	11,752	13,324
	<u>140,457</u>	<u>2,243,857</u>

### 5 Current asset investments

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	<u>7,043,294</u>	<u>11,658,644</u>
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
At 1 January 2022	11,658,644	21,376,606
Realised & Unrealised gains	-	719,787
Realised & Unrealised losses	(2,903,498)	-
Net withdrawals	<u>(1,711,852)</u>	<u>(10,437,749)</u>
	<u>7,043,294</u>	<u>11,658,644</u>

### 6 Parent company

The company's immediate and ultimate parent is Firefly Capital Limited, incorporated in England & Wales.

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.