Company No: SC341902 (Scotland)

BOTHY BISTRO BURGHEAD LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

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BOTHY BISTRO BURGHEAD LTD BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	145,024	103,803
		145,024	103,803
Current assets			
Stocks		25,250	16,380
Debtors	4	23,346	13,874
Cash at bank and in hand		8,098	38,210
		56,694	68,464
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(187,049)	(34,497)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(130,355)	33,967
Total assets less current liabilities		14,669	137,770
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(33,450)	(38,885)
Provision for liabilities	7	0	(16,324)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(18,781)	82,561
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	8	100	100
Profit and loss account		(18,881)	82,461
Total shareholders' (deficit)/funds		(18,781)	82,561

For the financial year ending 30 April 2023 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Bothy Bistro Burghead Ltd (registered number: SC341902) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 22 September 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

Mr Barry Scott Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Bothy Bistro Burghead Ltd (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is Commerce House, South Street, Elgin, IV30 1JE, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Turnover

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, 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.

Employee benefits

Short term 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 asset.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Vehicles 25 % reducing balance Fixtures and fittings 10 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below

Financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

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.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

2. Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	37	24

3. Tangible assets

	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 May 2022	16,846	147,449	164,295
Additions	0	57,967	57,967
At 30 April 2023	16,846	205,416	222,262
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 May 2022	10,235	50,257	60,492
Charge for the financial year	1,653	15,093	16,746
At 30 April 2023	11,888	65,350	77,238
Net book value			
At 30 April 2023	4,958	140,066	145,024
At 30 April 2022	6,611	97,192	103,803

4. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts owed by related parties	0	13,076
Other debtors	23,346	798
	23,346	13,874

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans (secured)	9,788	9,547
Trade creditors	35,669	5,715
Amounts owed to related parties	87,980	0
Taxation and social security	32,519	7,188
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)	2,921	1,782
Other creditors	18,172	10,265
	187,049	34,497

Amounts relating to assets held under finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate. The above bank loan is a Bounce Back Loan and is 100 % guaranteed by the UK Government. It remains unsecured over the assets of the company.

6. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans (secured)	29,097	38,885
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured)	4,353	0
	33,450	38,885

The above bank loan is a Bounce Back Loan and is 100 % guaranteed by the UK Government. It remains unsecured over the assets of the company.

Amounts relating to assets held under finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

7. Provision for liabilities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred tax	0	16,324
8. Called-up share capital		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
100 Ordinary Shares shares of £ 1.00 each	100	100

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with owners holding a participating interest in the entity

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts due to key management personnel	13,418	6,952

These amounts are interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Other related party transactions

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts due to other related parties	87,980	0
Amounts due from other related parties	0	13,076

These amounts are interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

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.