Registration number: 09960235

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR FAT POTATO LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

(Registration number: 09960235) Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	25,197	26,362
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	41,322	14,880
Cash at bank and in hand		175,126	71,045
		216,448	85,925
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	(128,602)	(64,462)
Net current assets		87,846	21,463
Total assets less current liabilities		113,043	47,825
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>7</u>	(4,738)	(4,454)
Net assets		108,305	43,371
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		200	200
Profit and loss account		108,105	43,171
Total equity		108,305	43,371

For the financial year ending 31 January 2021 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 7 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

JL Walsh Director

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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 assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2021

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset classDepreciation method and rateOffice equipment25% straight lineMotor vehicles25% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2021

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

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 profit or loss as described below.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 3 (2020 - 2).

Fat Potato Limited

2021

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2021

4 Tangible assets			
	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 February 2020 Additions	8,148 6,140	25,817	33,965 6,140
At 31 January 2021	14,288	25,817	40,105
		20,011	,
Depreciation	0.004	5 270	7.000
At 1 February 2020 Charge for the year	2,224 2,195	5,379 5,110	7,603 7,305
Charge for the year	2,133	5,110	7,303
At 31 January 2021	4,419	10,489	14,908
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2021	9,869	15,328	25,197
At 31 January 2020	5,924	20,438	26,362
5 Debtors			
		2021 £	2020 £
Trada dabtara		40.067	44 000
Trade debtors Other debtors		40,267 200	14,880
Prepayments		855	-
	_	41,322	14,880
	=		
6 Creditors			
		2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	57,711	23,239
Trade creditors		369	280
Social security and other taxes		16,145	7,701
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		97	-
Accrued expenses		1,800	1,200
Corporation tax liability	-	52,480	32,042
	=	128,602	64,462
7 Deferred tax			
Deferred tax assets and liabilities			

Liability £

Asset

Fixed asset timing differences
Short term timing differences

-	4,756
18	
18	4,756

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 January 2021

4,454
4,454
2020 £
23,239

9 Related party transactions

At 31 January 2021 the company owed the directors £57,711 (2020 - £23,239) in the form of a directors' loan account. The loan is unsecured, repayable on demand and no interest is payable.

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.