Company registration number SC093121 (Scotland)	
MEADOWSIDE BLENDING COMPANY LIMITED	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023	
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### **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

		202	3	202	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		81,775		500
Current assets					
Stocks		5,628,420		5,383,632	
Debtors	5	254,663		165,248	
Cash at bank and in hand				593,291	
		5,883,083		6,142,171	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(788,662)		(227,903)	
Net current assets			5,094,421		5,914,268
Total assets less current liabilities			5,176,196		5,914,768
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	-				(4 500 000)
than one year	7		-		(1,500,000)
Provisions for liabilities			(11,448)		-
Net assets			5,164,748		4,414,768
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Capital redemption reserve			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			5,164,647		4,414,667
Total equity			5,164,748		4,414,768

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 year ended 31 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 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2023** 

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

D Hart

Director

Company Registration No. SC093121

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Meadowside Blending Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is C/O Morton Fraser LLP, 4th Floor, 1 West Regent Street, Glasgow, Scotland, G2 1RW.

#### 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

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 the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of blended spirits 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:

Plant and machinery 25% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% Straight Line
Computer equipment 25% Straight Line
Motor vehicles 20% - 33.33% Straight Line

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

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

The nature of the stock held appreciates in value over time. The stock is valued at the lower of cost versus net realisable value in the accounts, not considering the appreciation in value.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### 1.10 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 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.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

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

### 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

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

Nu	mber	Number
Total	3	3

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		res, fittings	•	Motor vehicles	Total
	machinery &	equipment	equipment		
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	7,220	5,116	5,027	-	17,363
Additions	1,070	612	550	152,430	154,662
Disposals				(65,120)	(65,120
At 31 March 2023	8,290	5,728	5,577	87,310	106,905
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2022	6,886	5,116	4,861	-	16,863
Depreciation charged in the year	434	77	270	12,913	13,694
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(5,427)	(5,427
At 31 March 2023	7,320	5,193	5,131	7,486	25,130
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	970	535	446	79,824	81,775
At 31 March 2022	334	-	166	_	500
Debtors					
				2023 €	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:					
Amounts falling due within one year:  Trade debtors				172,644	86,777
,				172,644 11,578	
Trade debtors				11,578	22,343
Trade debtors S455 tax debtor				·	22,343 16,564
Trade debtors S455 tax debtor Other debtors				11,578 14,890	22,343 16,564 23,372
Trade debtors S455 tax debtor Other debtors Directors' loan account				11,578 14,890 30,768	22,343 16,564 23,372 15,429
Trade debtors S455 tax debtor Other debtors Directors' loan account				11,578 14,890 30,768 24,783	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

			iiii one year	Creditors: amounts falling due wi
2023 20 £				
477.000				Dealth and and accorded
477,309				Bank loans and overdrafts
7,520 59,5				Trade creditors
210,644 99,7				Corporation tax
1,203 4,9				Other taxation and social security
88,081 60,1				Other creditors
3,905 3,4				Accruals and deferred income
788,662 227,9				
		/oar	er more than one s	Creditors: amounts falling due af
2023 20		, ear	i more than one ;	oreattors, amounts family due ar
£	Notes			
- 1,500,0				Bank loans and overdrafts
				Called up share capital
22 2023 20	2022	2023		canca ap chart capital
	Number	Number		Ordinary share capital
				Issued and fully paid
00 100 1	100	100		Ordinary shares of £1 each
				Directors' transactions
tsAmounts repaidClosing balan	AmountsAm	Opening	% Rate	Description
	advanced	balance		
£	£	£		
59 (125,563) 30,7	132,959	23,372	-	DLA

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.