	Company registration number SC207645 (Scotland)
FOVER	AN HOTEL LIMITED
UNAUDITED I	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEA	AR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
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REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF FOVERAN HOTEL LIMITED

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Foveran Hotel Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the ICAS we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.icas.com/FrameworkforthePreparationofAccounts.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Foveran Hotel Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 12 September 2008. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Foveran Hotel Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Foveran Hotel Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the ICAS as detailed at https://icas.com/icas-framework-preparation-of-accounts. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Foveran Hotel Limited and its board of directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Foveran Hotel Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Foveran Hotel Limited. You consider that Foveran Hotel Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Foveran Hotel Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

A.J.B. Scholes Ltd 26 July 2023

Chartered Accountants 8 Albert Street
Kirkwall

Orkney KW15 1HP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2023	3	2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		2,534		3,299
Tangible assets	4		567,535		594,339
			570,069		597,638
Current assets					
Stocks		8,004		8,175	
Debtors	5	18,167		11,880	
Cash at bank and in hand		336,484		329,792	
		362,655		349,847	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	6	(175,870)		(187,109)	
year	U	(173,870)		(187,109)	
Net current assets			186,785		162,738
Total assets less current liabilities			756,854		760,376
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		_		(9,828
man one year	•				(0,020
Provisions for liabilities	8		(24,880)		(27,903
Government grants	9		(17,355)		(18,546
Net assets			714,619		704,099
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		7		7
Share premium account			150,000		150,000
Profit and loss reserves			564,612		554,092
Total equity			714,619		704,099

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 30 June 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 30 JUNE 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 July 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

H S Doull

Director

Company Registration No. SC207645

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Foveran Hotel Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Foveran Hotel, St Ola, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1SF.

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 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.

Revenue from the provision of accommodation is recognised when the service has been provided. Revenue from sales of food and drink in the bar and restaurant are recognised at the time of supply.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Website 20% straight line basis

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:

Land and buildings freehold 2% straight line basis

Plant and machinery 20% reducing balance basis/ 5% straight line basis (wind turbine)

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% reducing balance basis

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price. Cost comprises direct materials for resale, and certain items held for consumption in the course of normal trade.

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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 and bank loans, 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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 30 JUNE 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. 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.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	37	31

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Website			Intangible fixed assets	3
£			Cost	
3,823			At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	
			Amortisation and impairment	
524			At 1 July 2022	
765 ———			Amortisation charged for the year	
1,289			At 30 June 2023	
			Carrying amount	
2,534			At 30 June 2023	
3,299			At 30 June 2022	
			At 30 Valid 2022	
			Tangible fixed assets	4
Total	Plant and chinery etc	Land and buildingsma		
£	£	£		
040 704	200 070	007 000	Cost	
916,704 982	228,876 982	687,828	At 1 July 2022 Additions	
(20,242)	(20,242)	-	Disposals	
897,444	209,616		At 30 June 2023	
			Danuarietien and immediance	
322,365	167,680	154,685	Depreciation and impairment At 1 July 2022	
22,225	8,471	13,754	Depreciation charged in the year	
(14,681)	(14,681)	-	Eliminated in respect of disposals	
329,909	161,470	168,439	At 30 June 2023	
			Carrying amount	
567,535	48,146	519,389	At 30 June 2023	
594,339	61,196	533,143	At 30 June 2022	
			Debtors	5
2022 £	2023 £		Amounts falling due within one year	
Ł	L		Amounts falling due within one year:	
1,538	485		Trade debtors	
10,342	17,682		Other debtors	
11,880	18,167			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•	orealiers, allieums falling and within one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	40,101	34,104
	Taxation and social security	65,117	52,632
	Other creditors	70,652	100,373
		175,870	187,109
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2023	2022
		£	£
	Other creditors	-	9,828
8	Provisions for liabilities		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	24,880	27,903
9	Government grants		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Arising from government grants	17,355	18,546

The company received grants towards the acquisition of certain tangible assets. These grants are initially deferred and then released to the profit and loss account in line with the consumption of the assets to which they relate.

10 Called up share capital

·	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A1 shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary A2 shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary B1 shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary B2 shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary A3 shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary A4 shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
Ordinary B3 shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	7	7	7	7

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.