Company Registration No. SC532742 (Scotland)
OUTDOOR KENDAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JULY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 2 JULY 2023**

	Notes	£	2 July 2023 £	£	26 June 2022 £
Current assets		4.000		4.000	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,823		1,823	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	3	(275)		-	
Net current assets			1,548		1,823
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			1,547		1,822
Total equity			1,548		1,823

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 March 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Afzal Khushi Akmal Khushi
Director Director

Company Registration No. SC532742

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JULY 2023

# 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Outdoor Kendal Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Vermont House, 149 Vermont Street, Kinning Park, GLASGOW, G41 1LU.

#### 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

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. The company ceased to trade in the period to 27 June 2021 and the directors have no current intention to recommence trading. The directors are satisfied that adopting a basis other than going concern has not had any impact on the recognition or measurement of the company's assets or liabilities. These financial statements do not include any provision for future costs of terminating the business.

# 1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

# 1.4 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 certain 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.

# Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Any impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JULY 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 certain creditors and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price. 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.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

# 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JULY 2023

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The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the Period was:

				2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total			-	-
				<del></del>	_
3	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2023	2022
				£	£
	O and a self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-			075	
	Corporation tax			275	-
					_
4	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary Share of £1 each	1	1	1	1

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 2 JULY 2023

# 5 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

# Emphasis of matter - financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw attention to Note 1.2 within the financial statements which explains that the company ceased to trade during the period to 27 June 2021 and the directors have no current intention to recommence trading. Therefore, the directors do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in Note 1.2. Our opinion is not modified in this respect of this matter.

The senior statutory auditor was Jeffrey Marjoribanks and the auditor was Johnston Carmichael LLP.

# 6 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 1A whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the company's parent or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

# 7 Parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is Nevisport Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Jacobs & Turner Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered office address of Jacobs & Turner Limited is Vermont House, 149 Vermont Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow, G41 1LU. Jacobs & Turner Limited is the largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9FF.

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.