

**Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022** 

for

**Worth Partners Limited** 

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### **Worth Partners Limited**

# Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

**DIRECTORS**: B Worth

Mrs B Worth J B Worth

REGISTERED OFFICE: Waterlily

Davenport Lane

Marton Macclesfield Cheshire SK11 9HW

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 12527053 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Brightshire Accountants Ltd

First Floor 11 Mallard Court Mallard Way

Crewe Cheshire CW1 6ZQ

## Balance Sheet 31 March 2022

		04/0/00		24/2/24		
	Notes	31/3/22 £	£	31/3/21 £	£	
FIXED ASSETS	MOIGS	L	۲	<i>L</i>	_	
Tangible assets	4		43,213		50,838	
CURRENT ASSETS						
Stocks	5	532,100		554,840		
Debtors	6	92,878		106,249		
Cash at bank		18,544		12,570		
		643,522		673,659		
CREDITORS						
Amounts falling due within one year	7	610,094		662,171		
NET CURRENT ASSETS			_33,428_		11,488	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT						
LIABILITIES			76,641		62,326	
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			8,210		9,659	
NET ASSETS			68,431		52,667	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES						
Called up share capital			3		3	
Retained earnings			68,428		52,664	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			68,431		52,667	
			<del></del>			

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

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## Balance Sheet - continued 31 March 2022

The	financial	statements	have	been	prepared	and	delivered	in	accordance	with	the	provisions	applicable	to
com	panies su	bject to the	small o	compa	anies regin	ne.								

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 November 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

B Worth - Director

Mrs B Worth - Director

J B Worth - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Worth Partners Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

### Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

### **Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Biological assets

Biological assets are recognised only when three recognition criteria have been fulfilled:

- 1) The entity has control over the asset as a result of past events;
- 2) It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- 3) The fair value or cost of the asset can be measure reliably.

The company measures biological assets at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

In respect of agricultural produce harvested from a biological asset, this is measured at the point of harvest at either the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell; or fair value less costs to sell with any gain or loss arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell being include in the profit or loss.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### 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 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.

### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement entered into. An equity instrument in 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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of 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.

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## Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### **Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

### 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 3 (2021 - 3).

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

4.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
			Plant and machinery
			etc
			£
	COST At 1 April 2021		
	and 31 March 2022		59,810
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 April 2021		8,972
	Charge for year At 31 March 2022		7,625 16,597
	NET BOOK VALUE		10,007
	At 31 March 2022		43,213
	At 31 March 2021		<u>50,838</u>
5.	STOCKS		
		31/3/22	31/3/21
	Herd	£ 421,300	£ 433,300
	Stocks	110,800	121,540
		532,100	554,840
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
0.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE TEAR	31/3/22	31/3/21
		£	£
	Trade debtors	83,566	80,194
	Other debtors	9,312 92,878	<u>26,055</u> 106,249
			100,243
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		31/3/22 £	31/3/21 £
	Trade creditors	75,348	30,049
	Taxation and social security	8,200	15,468
	Other creditors	526,546	616,654
		610,094	662,171

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.