

Company registration number SC454117

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

**CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		9,056		13,585
Tangible assets	3		15,420		20,697
			<u>24,476</u>		<u>34,282</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	5	37,662		61,670	
Cash at bank and in hand		268,460		267,747	
		<u>306,122</u>		<u>329,417</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(240,653)		(220,775)	
Net current assets			<u>65,469</u>		<u>108,642</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>89,945</u>		<u>142,924</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(13,304)		(19,365)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(3,855)		(3,933)
Net assets			<u><u>72,786</u></u>		<u><u>119,626</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>72,686</u>		<u>119,526</u>
Total equity			<u><u>72,786</u></u>		<u><u>119,626</u></u>

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.

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs K MacRae Simpson
Director

Ms M Eadie
Director

Company Registration No. SC454117

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tailor Made Moves Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is The Greenhouse, Beechwood Park North, Inverness, IV2 3BL.

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 measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for estate agency and related services to third parties in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other related taxes. Revenue from these services is recognised when services have been provided and the right to consideration has been earned.

1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.4 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.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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 Development	- straight line over 4 years
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TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 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:

Leasehold improvements	straight line over life of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	15% on reducing balance
Office equipment	25% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on reducing balance

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.

1.6 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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 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, 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 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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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.

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

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.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets in the balance sheet. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 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.

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	14	11

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	8,000	6,968	38,652	25,691	79,311
Additions	-	99	691	-	790
At 31 March 2023	8,000	7,067	39,343	25,691	80,101
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2022	8,000	2,357	33,795	14,462	58,614
Depreciation charged in the year	-	707	2,553	2,807	6,067
At 31 March 2023	8,000	3,064	36,348	17,269	64,681
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	-	4,003	2,995	8,422	15,420
At 31 March 2022	-	4,611	4,857	11,229	20,697

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Website Development £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	18,114
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022	4,529
Amortisation charged for the year	4,529
At 31 March 2023	9,058
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	9,056
At 31 March 2022	13,585

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5 Debtors		2023	2022
		£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:			
Trade debtors		25,521	36,735
Other debtors		12,141	24,935
		<u>37,662</u>	<u>61,670</u>
		<u><u>37,662</u></u>	<u><u>61,670</u></u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2023	2022
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		304	304
Trade creditors		12,650	10,904
Taxation and social security		35,424	48,913
Other creditors		192,275	160,654
		<u>240,653</u>	<u>220,775</u>
		<u><u>240,653</u></u>	<u><u>220,775</u></u>
7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2023	2022
		£	£
Other creditors		13,304	19,365
		<u>13,304</u>	<u>19,365</u>
		<u><u>13,304</u></u>	<u><u>19,365</u></u>
8 Finance lease obligations		2023	2022
		£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:			
Within one year		3,412	3,412
In two to five years		8,006	11,417
		<u>11,418</u>	<u>14,829</u>
		<u><u>11,418</u></u>	<u><u>14,829</u></u>
9 Provisions for liabilities		2023	2022
		£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	10	3,855	3,933
		<u>3,855</u>	<u>3,933</u>
		<u><u>3,855</u></u>	<u><u>3,933</u></u>

TAILOR MADE MOVES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

10 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	3,855	3,933
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Movements in the year:		2023 £
Liability at 1 April 2022		3,933
Credit to profit or loss		(1,320)
Effect of change in tax rate - profit or loss		1,242
		<u> </u>
Liability at 31 March 2023		3,855
		<u> </u>

11 Deferred income

	2023 £	2022 £
Arising from government grants	7,948	10,598
Arising from grant released	(2,650)	(2,650)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	5,298	7,948
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for its office. The lease was negotiated for a period of 5 years and rentals are fixed throughout this period with an option to extend thereafter at the prevailing market rate. The commitment at 31 March 2023 is £40,038.

13 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed the directors, Morna Eadie £67 and Karine MacRae £3,399.

Last year the company provided a loan to the directors, Morna Eadie totalling £9,823 and Karine MacRae totalling £13,250.

These loans are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

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.