

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. SO306854 (Scotland)

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP

**Annual report and unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Pages for filing with the registrar

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP

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Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP

Chartered accountants' report to the Members on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP for the year ended 31 March 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise, the statement of financial position, the reconciliation of members' interests and the related notes from the limited liability partnership's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icaew.com/regulation>.

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members of Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 24 January 2020. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the limited liability partnership's members of Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP and its members as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP 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 Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP. You consider that Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP 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 Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP. 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.

Saffery LLP

15 December 2023

Chartered Accountants

Edinburgh Quay
133 Fountainbridge
Edinburgh
EH3 9BA

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP**Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2023**

			2023		2022
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		6,310		5,001
Current assets					
Stocks	4	88,162		89,536	
Debtors	5	9,990		6,950	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,434		36,457	
			<u>202,586</u>	<u>132,943</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(77,465)		(12,790)	
Net current assets			<u>125,121</u>		<u>120,153</u>
Total assets less current liabilities and net assets attributable to members			<u>131,431</u>		<u>125,154</u>
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits			6,277		27,796
Other amounts			125,154		97,358
			<u>131,431</u>		<u>125,154</u>
Total members' interests					
Loans and other debts due to members			<u>131,431</u>		<u>125,154</u>

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships regime.

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 March 2023

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 15 December 2023 and are signed on their behalf by:

Alice Paterson
Designated member

Stephen Paterson
Designated Member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. SO306854

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP

**Reconciliation of members' interests
For the year ended 31 March 2023**

Current financial year	Equity		Debt		Total
	Members' other interests		Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		Members' interests
	Other reserves	Other amounts	Total		Total 2023
	£	£	£		£
Members' interests at 1 April 2022	-	125,154	125,154		125,154
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	65,863	-	-		65,863
Members' interests after profit for the year	65,863	125,154	125,154		191,017
Allocation of profit for the financial year	(65,863)	65,863	65,863		-
Introduced by members	-	722	722		722
Drawings on account and distributions of profit	-	(60,308)	(60,308)		(60,308)
Members' interests at 31 March 2023	-	131,431	131,431		131,431
Prior financial year	Equity		Debt		Total
	Members' other interests		Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		Members' interests
	Other reserves	Other amounts	Total		Total 2022
	£	£	£		£
Members' interests at 1 April 2021	-	97,358	97,358		97,358
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	73,466	-	-		73,466
Members' interests after profit for the year	73,466	97,358	97,358		170,824
Allocation of profit for the financial year	(73,466)	73,466	73,466		-
Introduced by members	-	3,278	3,278		3,278
Drawings on account and distributions of profit	-	(48,948)	(48,948)		(48,948)
Members' interests at 31 March 2022	-	125,154	125,154		125,154

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Edinburgh Quay, 133 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, EH3 9BA.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in December 2021, together 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 limited liability partnership. 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 members have a reasonable expectation that the limited liability partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the members continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services in respect of jewellery and silver design, and jewellery repairs. Amounts are shown net of VAT.

If, at the balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors such as the supply of metal or gemstones (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

1.4 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts due from a specific member.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line
Computers	20% 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 recognised in the income statement.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 limited liability partnership 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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to net realisable value.

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 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the limited liability partnership transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 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 limited liability partnership 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 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 limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Information in relation to members

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Average number of members during the year	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Stephen Paterson Edinburgh LLP**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 31 March 2023****3 Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2022	7,359
Additions	3,072
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	10,431
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022	2,358
Depreciation charged in the year	1,763
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	4,121
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	6,310
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2022	5,001
	<hr/> <hr/>

4 Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Stocks	88,162	89,536
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

5 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	5,968	2,991
Other debtors	4,022	3,959
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,990	6,950
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	2,844	6,917
Taxation and social security	521	2,923
Other creditors	74,100	2,950
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	77,465	12,790
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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.