Registered number: 01251990

AGRIDRY LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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AGRIDRY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01251990

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets		•			
Tangible assets	4		2,103,232		2,102,478
			2,103,232		2,102,478
Current assets					
Stocks	5	-		657,883	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,210,247		1,633,299	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	132,220		133,963	
		1,342,467	•	2,425,145	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(289,895)		(184,084)	
Net current assets			1,052,572		2,241,061
Total assets less current liabilities		•	3,155,804		4,343,539
Creditors: amounts falling due after more han one year	9		(250,000)		(1,575,000)
Provisions for liabilities	3		(250,000)		(1,010,000)
Deferred tax	11	(5,949)		(5,949)	
,			(5,949)		(5,949)
Net assets		•	2,899,855	•	2,762,590
Capital and reserves		· ·		•	
Called up share capital		•	15,934	•	15,934
Revaluation reserve			608,193		608,193
Capital redemption reserve			14,166		14,166
Profit and loss account			2,261,562		2,124,297
			2,899,855	•	2,762,590

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies

AGRIDRY LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 01251990

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 16 November 2017.

G P H Caldwell

Director

The notes on pages 5 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

At 1 April 2016	Called up share capital £ 15,934	Capital redemption reserve £ 14,166	Revaluation reserve £	Profit and loss account £ 2,124,297	Total equity £ 2,762,590
Comprehensive income for the year					•
Profit for the year	-	-	-	187,265	187,265
Other comprehensive income for the year	·	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year				187,265	187,265
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
Total transactions with owners		-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
At 31 March 2017	15,934	14,166	608,193	2,261,562	2,899,855

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

	Called up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
• .	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2015	15,934	14,166	608,193	2,222,500	2,860,793
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year			-	197,115	197,115
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-			
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u> </u>		197,115	197,115
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(295,318)	(295,318)
Total transactions with owners			-	(295,318)	(295,318)
At 31 March 2016	15,934	14,166	608,193	2,124,297	2,762,590

The notes on pages 5 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. General information

Agridry Limited is a company limited by shares which was incorporated in England and Wales.

The principal place of buisness is: Wornal Park, Menmarsh Road Worminghall Buckinghamshire HP18 9PH

The principal activity of the company was that of providing premises to rent.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 12.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and equipment - 25% Motor vehicles - 25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 April 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	No.
Average number of employees 2	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation

At 31 March 2016

•	Freehold property £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation		•		
At 1 April 2016	2,071,869	107,584	9,352	2,188,805
Additions	-	9,130	-	9,130
At 31 March 2017	2,071,869	116,714	9,352	2,197,935
	·			

At 1 April 2016	-	77,069	9,258	86,327
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	8,353	23	8,376
At 31 March 2017	-	85,422	9,281	94,703

Net book value				
At 31 March 2017	2,071,869	31,292	71	2,103,232
				

2,071,869

30,515

94

2,102,478

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

,	2017 £	2016 £
Freehold	2,071,869	2,071,869
	2,071,869	2,071,869

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5.	Stocks	,			
			·	2017 £	2016 £
	Work in progress			-	657,883

657,883

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6.	Debtors		•
	,	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	407,923	112,171
	Other debtors	798,824	1,517,628
	Prepayments and accrued income	3,500	3,500
		1,210,247	1,633,299
7.	Cash and cash equivalents	·	
••	ousii ulid ousii equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 • £
•	Cash at bank and in hand	132,220	133,963
		132,220	133,963
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
0.	Creditors. Amounts failing due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	50,981	1,479
	Corporation tax	72,902	45,653
	Other taxation and social security	53,551	18,654
	Other creditors	(4,743)	-
	Accruals and deferred income	117,204	118,298
		289,895	184,084

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Creditors: Amounts falling due after	er more than one year
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	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	250,000	1,575,000
	250,000	1,575,000

Secured loans

Svenska Handelsbanken Ab have a charge over Wornal park, menmarsh park, menmarsh road, worminghall, bucks, t/no: BM353624 all plant and machinery owned by the company and its interest in any plant and machinery. All fixtures and fittings all other chattels and all benefits in respect of the insurances including claims and the refund of any premiums and all rents receivable from any lease granted of the property.

10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		•
Bank loans	250,000	1,575,000
	250,000	1,575,000
	250,000	1,575,000

11. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss	(5,949)
At end of year	(5,949)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

11. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

2017 £

Accelerated capital allowances

(5,949)

(5,949)

