Registered number: SC327648

AAD FARMS LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

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REGISTERED NUMBER: SC327648

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MAY 2017

Note			2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					-
Tangible assets	4		894,422		943,398
		_	894,422		943,398
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	30,441		26,286	
Cash at bank and in hand		905	_	16,414	
		31,346		42,700	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(530,393)		(678, 167)	
Net current liabilities			(499,047)		(635,467)
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		_	395,375	_	307,931
Deferred tax	7	(34,043)		(16,538)	
			(34,043)		(16,538)
Net assets		_	361,332	_	291,393
Capital and reserves		-		_	
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			361,232		291,293
		<u>-</u>	361,332		291,393

The directors consider 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 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies 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 2 October 2017.

Mr A F Duncan

Director

AAD FARMS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: SC327648

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MAY 2017

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

The company is limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Balkemback, Tealing, Angus, DD4 0RF

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company rounded to the nearest £.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 machinery

- 5% reducing balance

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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 Statement of Financial Position.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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 reporting 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 Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

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

4. Tangible fixed assets

			Plant and machinery £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 June 2016		1,133,581
	At 31 May 2017		1,133,581
	Depreciation		
	At 1 June 2016		190,183
	Charge for the year on owned assets		48,976
	At 31 May 2017		239,159
	Net book value		
	At 31 May 2017		894,422
	At 31 May 2016		943,398
5.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	_	2,108
	Other debtors	25,466	24,050
	Prepayments and accrued income	4,975	128
		30,441	26,286
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6.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	495	30,156
	Other creditors	524,765	642,774
	Accruals and deferred income	5,133	5,237
		530,393	678,167

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

7. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year	(16,538)	-
Charged to profit or loss	(17,505)	(16,538)
	(34,043)	(16,538)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(112,951)	(108,2 ⁷ 3)
Tax losses carried forward	78,908	91,735
•	(34,043)	(16,538)

8. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and I