Company Registration No. SC025668 (Scotland)
INNES TRADING COMPANY LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 MARCH 2021

	2021		2020		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		13,041		16,681
Tangible assets	4		690,283		672,127
Investments	5		58		58
			703,382		688,866
Current assets					
Stocks		6,018		7,080	
Biological assets		79,135		33,709	
Debtors	6	86,081		193,184	
Cash at bank and in hand		408		250	
		171,642		234,223	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(280,842)		(414,731)	
Net current liabilities			(109,200)		(180,508)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>594,182</u>		508,358
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(131,882)		(52,971)
Deferred income			(5,477)		(5,765)
Net assets			456,823		449,622
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves	9		1,438,329 (981,506)		1,438,329 (988,707)
Total equity			456,823		449,622

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 MARCH 2021

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 30 March 2021 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 November 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Edward Tennant

Director

Company Registration No. SC025668

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Innes Trading Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Innes House, ELGIN, IV30 8NG.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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 directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The directors have confirmed they will not seek repayment of the loan balance due to them until sufficient funds are in place.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Included within turnover for the year are government subsidies of £217,429 (2020 - £170,683).

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.

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:

Subsidy entitlement 5 years

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Property improvements - 5% and 10% reducing balance Implements and equipment - 10% and 25% reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Agricultural produce harvested from an entity's biological assets are measured at the point of harvest at the lower of cost and the estimated selling price less costs to complete.

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.

1.8 Biological assets

The company grows crops for the purpose of generating future economic benefit for the company.

The company measures biological assets at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The residual value of the stock held exceeds cost therefore no depreciation has been charged.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and preference shares that are classified as debt, are 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.

1.11 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 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 at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. 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.

1.15 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 are recognised in accordance with the performance model. A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

		2021 Number	2020 Number
	Total	29	28
3	Intangible fixed assets		
			Subsidy
			entitlement £
	Cost		-
	At 31 March 2020 and 30 March 2021		18,198
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 31 March 2020		1,517
	Amortisation charged for the year		3,640
	At 30 March 2021		5,157
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 March 2021		13,041
	At 30 March 2020		16,681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

4	Tangible fixed assets			
	•	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 31 March 2020	895,211	1,060,400	1,955,611
	Additions	-	121,544	121,544
	Disposals	(26,549)	(69,900)	(96,449) ———
	At 30 March 2021	868,662	1,112,044	1,980,706
	Depreciation			
	At 31 March 2020	452,145	831,339	1,283,484
	Depreciation charged in the year	11,619	51,368	62,987
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(56,048)	(56,048) ————
	At 30 March 2021	463,764	826,659	1,290,423
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 March 2021	404,898	285,385	690,283
	At 30 March 2020	443,066	229,061	672,127
5	Fixed asset investments			
5	rixed asset investments		2021	2020
			£	£
	Investments		58	58
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
				Investments other than loans
	Cost At 31 March 2020 & 30 March 2021			£ 58
	Carrying amount			50
	At 30 March 2021			58
	At 30 March 2020			58

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

6	Debtors		
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	45,158	11,687
	Other debtors	40,923	181,497
		86,081	193,184
7	Out the second of the second		
,	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
,	Creditors: amounts failing due within one year	2021 £	
	Bank loans and overdrafts		£
		£	2020 £ 124,850 59,971
	Bank loans and overdrafts	£ 111,220	£ 124,850
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors	£ 111,220 50,789	£ 124,850 59,971

Bank overdrafts of £103,234 (2020 - £124,850) are secured by the floating charge over the assets of the company as well as standard security over the land at Milltown Airfield, Elgin.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	42,014	-
Other creditors	89,868	52,971
	131,882	52,971

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

9	Called up share capital		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	3,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3,000	3,000
	Preference share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
		4 405 000	4 405 000
	Preference shares classified as equity	1,435,329	1,435,329
	Total equity share capital	1,438,329	1,438,329
	Total equity share capital	1,100,020	
10	Related party transactions		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
	The following amounts were satisfianding at the reporting one date.	2021	2020
	Amounts due to related parties	£	£
	,	-	_
	Key management personnel	36,679	35,710

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.