# **EVOLUTION AGRONOMICS LTD** UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017



**COMPANIES HOUSE** 

### **NEWTONS ACCOUNTANTS LIMITED**

**Chartered Certified Accountants** 470 Hucknall Road Nottingham NG5 1FX

# ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

Contents	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the abridged financial statements	4

### **BALANCE SHEET**

### **31st MARCH 2017**

		201	7	201	6
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets			~	~	~
Intangible assets	5		26,250		29,250
Tangible assets	6		15,188		1,145
_			41,438		30,395
			41,430		30,393
Current assets					
Stocks		53,188		7,000	
Debtors		31,466		45,566	
Cash at bank and in hand		648	·	-	
		85,302		52,566	
		05,502		52,500	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	one				
year		(103,332)		(83,393)	
Net current liabilities		<del></del>	(18,030)	<del></del>	(30,827)
Net current natinities					
Total assets less current liabilities			23,408		(432)
Creditors: amounts falling due after n	nore		(5,222)		
than one year			(3,222)		_
Provisions					
Taxation including deferred tax			(2,886)		_
Not contallightities			15,300		(432)
Net assets/(liabilities)			13,300		(432)
Capital and reserves			100		100
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			15,200		(532)
Members funds/(deficit)			15,300		(432)
			<del></del>		<del></del>

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged profit & loss has not been delivered.

The balance sheet continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

### BALANCE SHEET (continued)

### **31st MARCH 2017**

For the year ending 31st March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

#### Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its abridged financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of abridged financial statements.

MR M. ATKINS

Director

Company registration number: 09752977

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

At 1st April 2015	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Loss for the year		(532)	(532)
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(532)	(532)
Issue of shares	100	<del>.</del>	100
Total investments by and distributions to owners	100		100
At 31st March 2016	100	(532)	(432)
Profit for the year		20,732	20,732
Total comprehensive income for the year		20,732	20,732
Dividends paid and payable	_	(5,000)	(5,000)
Total investments by and distributions to owners		(5,000)	(5,000)
At 31st March 2017	100	15,200	15,300

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 Paddock Lane, West Butterwick, Scunthorpe, South Humberside, DN17 3JJ.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance are given in note 8.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgments have had to be made by the director in preparing these financial statements.

### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

### Corporation tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Corporation tax (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

### Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery

25% reducing balance

Equipment

25% reducing balance

### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

#### YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of fixed assets (continued)

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2016: 1).

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2017

### 5. Intangible assets

	Cost At 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017	£ 30,000
	Amortisation At 1st April 2016 Charge for the year	750 3,000
	At 31st March 2017	3,750
	Carrying amount At 31st March 2017	26,250
	At 31st March 2016	29,250
6.	Tangible assets	· .
	Cost At 1st April 2016 Additions	1,220 19,105
	At 31st March 2017	20,325
	Depreciation At 1st April 2016 Charge for the year	75 5,062
	At 31st March 2017	5,137
	Carrying amount At 31st March 2017	15,188
	At 31st March 2016	1,145

### 7. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director had a loan with the company. The opening balance was £22,838, monies of £17,324 were introduced and £28,576 withdrawn, leaving a closing balance of £11,586. This amount is included in creditors payable within one year

### 8. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first abridged financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.

### STATEMENT OF CONSENT TO PREPARE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL **STATEMENTS**

All of the members of Evolution Agronomics Ltd have consented to the preparation of the abridged profit & loss and the balance sheet for the year ending 31st March 2017 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

MR M. ATKINS
Director

28/12/207