Company Registration No. SC406604 (Scotland)	
THE ALBANY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		7,086		11,169
Current assets					
Debtors	4	-		5,596	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,373		5,061	
		1,373		10,657	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(31,058)		(40,541)	
Net current liabilities			(29,685)		(29,884)
Total assets less current liabilities			(22,599)		(18,715
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(48,750)		(49,900
Net liabilities			(71,349)		(68,615)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(71,350)		(68,616)
Total equity			(71,349)		(68,615

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The member has 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 June 2018

Mrs Angela Varty

Director

Company Registration No. SC406604

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Albany Academy of Music, Dance and Drama Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 10 Orangefield Place, Greenock, PA15 1YX.

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 have been prepared with early application of the FRS 102 Triennial Review 2017 amendments in full.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017 are the first financial statements of The Albany Academy of Music, Dance and Drama Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future due to the continued support of the director.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services in relation to the provision of music, dance and drama classes. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable net of discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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:

Plant and machinery 15% straight line Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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 company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, 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.

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Any impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. Subsequent reversals are reversed recognised in profit and loss but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Bad Debts

Bad debt provisions are provided at rates deemed appropriate by directors.

Specific allowances are provided for when it is known to the directors that the debtor is not recoverable in part or in full.

General allowances are provided based on the directors cumulative knowledge and experience of the industry, where it is deemed probable a portion of the debtors balance will become unrecoverable.

Depreciation

Depreciation of fixed assets has been based on estimated useful lives and residual values deemed appropriate by the directors. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and revised as appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets				
		Plant and F machinery	ixtures, fittings & equipment	Total	
		£	£	£	
	Cost				
	At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	20,205	7,004	27,209	
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 October 2016	12,336	3,705	16,041	
	Depreciation charged in the year	3,031	1,051	4,082	
	At 30 September 2017	15,367	4,756	20,123	
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 September 2017	4,838	2,248	7,086	
	At 30 September 2016	7,870	3,299	11,169	
4	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2017 £	2016 £	
	Other debtors		-	5,596	
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
			2017 £	2016 £	
	Trade creditors		4 500	4 540	
	Other creditors		1,569 29,489	1,512 39,029	
			31,058	40,541 ———	
	Conditions are supply falling due of the many than any uses				
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2017	2016	
			£	£	
	Other creditors		48,750	49,900	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

7	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 ordinary £1 shares of £1 each	1	1
		1	1

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.