Company Registration No. SC430601 (Scotland)
FLAVOURLY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £ £		2016 as restated £ £	
	Hotes	••	~	~	~
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		16,200		-
Tangible assets	4		2,432		1,989
Current assets					
Stocks		-		40,834	
Debtors	5	298,979		12,795	
Cash at bank and in hand		430,995		894,770	
		729,974		948,399	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(488,015)		(175,580)	
Net current assets			241,959		772,819
Total assets less current liabilities			260,591		774,808
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(736,611)
Net assets			260,591		38,197
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		215		215
Share premium account	-		638,914		638,914
Capital contribution			729,411		-
Profit and loss reserves			(1,107,949)		(600,932)
Total equity			260,591		38,197

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017 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 20 July 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Sheikh **Director**

Company Registration No. SC430601

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

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Flavourly Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 45a/2 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 2HT.

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 Prior period error

The prior period comparatives have been restated due to a reclassification between share capital and share premium. The total of these reclassifications is £72 as detailed in note 10. There has been no effect on the profit and loss account.

1.3 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. Its parent company also continues to support the company's operational existence and thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Reporting period

The prior period represents the 16 months from 1 September 2015 to 31 December 2016. Therefore, the comparatives are not entirely comparable.

1.5 Turnover

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 the 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.

1.6 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.7 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, 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:

Computers

33% straight line

1.9 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. 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.

1.10 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.

The company operates a consignment stock model whereby a third party legally owns and accepts the risk and reward associated with the stock until the point of sale which is fulfilled by the company. The closing stock at the year ended 31 December 2017 is therefore nil.

1.11 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

1.12 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 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.15 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

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 relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2016 - 4).

3 Intangible fixed assets

·	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	-
Additions	18,000
At 31 December 2017	18,000
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	-
Amortisation charged for the year	1,800
At 31 December 2017	1,800
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	16,200
At 31 December 2016	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and ma	achinery etc
			£
	Cost		0.500
	At 1 January 2017		3,569
	Additions		1,692
	At 31 December 2017		5,261
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2017		1,580
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,249
	At 31 December 2017		2,829
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2017		2,432
	At 31 December 2016		1,989
5	Debtors		
		2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	82,907	289
	Other debtors	216,072	12,506
			10.705
		298,979	12,795
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	0047	0040
		2017 £	2016 £
		-	L
	Trade creditors	335,597	93,027
	Other taxation and social security	20,535	35,415
	Other creditors	131,883	47,138
		488,015	175,580
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	_	736,611
	Outor oreality a		====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

8	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	2016 £
	Ordinary share capital	_	_
	Issued and fully paid		
	20,296,583 A Ordinary shares of 0.001p each	203	203
	1,196,547 B Investment shares of 0.001p each	12	12
		215	215

9 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned group companies.

10 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	At 31 December 2016		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Net assets	38,197	-	38,197
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	143	72	215
Share premium	638,986	(72)	638,914
Total equity	38,197	-	38,197

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.