

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09157708 (England and Wales)

Desert Farms Ltd

Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Period 1 September 2016 to 31 December 2017

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for the Period 1 September 2016 to 31 December 2017**

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Desert Farms Ltd

**Company Information
for the Period 1 September 2016 to 31 December 2017**

DIRECTOR:

W Abdul-Wahab

REGISTERED OFFICE:

56 Raynham Building Norfolk Crescent
London
W2 2PQ

REGISTERED NUMBER:

09157708 (England and Wales)

Balance Sheet
31 December 2017

	Notes	31.12.17 £	31.8.16 as restated £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4	1,691	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		11,669	12,473
Debtors	5	8,886	4,352
Cash at bank		23,447	5,904
		<u>44,002</u>	<u>22,729</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(91,174)	(32,564)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(47,172)</u>	<u>(9,835)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(45,481)</u>	<u>(9,835)</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	-	(10,617)
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(45,481)</u>	<u>(20,452)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		(45,581)	(20,552)
		<u>(45,481)</u>	<u>(20,452)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31 December 2017.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of
- (b) its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 28 November 2018 and were signed by:

W Abdul-Wahab - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Period 1 September 2016 to 31 December 2017**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Desert Farms Ltd is a private company, limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the 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 Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006. The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2017 are the first financial statements of Desert Farms Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 September 2015. In the transition to FRS 102 from the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015) the company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

Going concern

The director believes that notwithstanding current year losses of £25,029, net current liabilities of £47,172 and net liabilities of £45,481, the company's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that current and future sources of funding or support from the director will be adequate to meet the company's needs for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at point of sale when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer.

Interest receivable and payable

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any 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 to profit or loss over the estimated useful economic lives, as follows -

- Computer equipment - Over 3 years on a straight line basis

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.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately as an expense within the profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately within profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 September 2016 to 31 December 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found an impairment loss is recognised within profit or loss.

For financial assets that are measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is written off as incurred.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

3. STAFF NUMBERS

The average number of employees during the period was 3 (2016 - 1).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment £
COST	
Additions	2,537
At 31 December 2017	2,537
DEPRECIATION	
Charge for period	846
At 31 December 2017	846
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017	1,691

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 1 September 2016 to 31 December 2017

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.17	31.8.16 as restated
	£	£
Trade debtors	26	2,117
Other debtors	8,860	2,235
	<u>8,886</u>	<u>4,352</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.12.17	31.8.16 as restated
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	1,269
Trade creditors	23,966	7
Other creditors	66,508	31,288
Accruals and deferred income	700	-
	<u>91,174</u>	<u>32,564</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	31.12.17	31.8.16 as restated
	£	£
Other creditors	-	10,617

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period the company made loans to a director of £791 (2016: £1,185) and received repayments of £1,140 (2016: £8,041). As at 31 December 2017 Desert Farms Ltd was owed £20,595 (2016: £20,944) by the director. All balances attract a nil rate of interest, and are repayable on demand.

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.