Company registration number SC424821 (Scotland)

REALFOODSOURCE LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

REALFOODSOURCE LTD

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REALFOODSOURCE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			7,383		9,283
Tangible assets	**4**		919,551		988,173
Current assets					
Stocks		380,000		469,000	
Debtors	**5**	930,033		29,611	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,304,982		1,707,889	
		2,615,015		2,206,500	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(350,438)		(230,059)	
Net current assets			2,264,577		1,976,441
Total assets less current liabilities			3,191,511		2,973,897
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(3,582)		(4,776)
Provisions for liabilities			(27,353)		(43,430)
Net assets			3,160,576		2,925,691
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			3,160,476		2,925,591
Total equity			3,160,576		2,925,691

REALFOODSOURCE LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2025

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 31 May 2025 the company was entitlec to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 February 2026

Mr P Richards
Director

Company Registration No. SC424821

1 Accounting policies

Company information

RealFoodSource Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The principal place of business is Unit 6, Middlefield Road, Falkirk, FK2 9AG and the registered office is 22 Stafford Street, Edinburgh, EH3 7BD.

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. There were no material departures from that standard.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.3 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.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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:

Software	10% straight line

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% and 10% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% reducing balance
Office equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance

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 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.

1.6 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors , cash and bank balances are measured at transaction price. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 and bank loans are classified as debt and are initially recognised at transaction price. 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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised at transaction price

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 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 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.15 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:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	18	15

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 June 2024 and 31 May 2025	9,000	19,000	28,000
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 June 2024	9,000	9,717	18,717
Amortisation charged for the year	-	1,900	1,900
At 31 May 2025	9,000	11,617	20,617
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2025	-	7,383	7,383
At 31 May 2024	-	9,283	9,283

4 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 June 2024	779,818	459,840	1,239,658
Additions	-	37,099	37,099
Disposals	-	(52,917)	(52,917)
At 31 May 2025	779,818	444,022	1,223,840
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2024	14,317	237,168	251,485
Depreciation charged in the year	18,047	53,939	71,986
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(19,182)	(19,182)
At 31 May 2025	32,364	271,925	304,289
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2025	747,454	172,097	919,551
At 31 May 2024	765,501	222,672	988,173

5 **Debtors**

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	85,033	29,611

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
Other debtors	845,000	-
Total debtors	930,033	29,611

6 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	122,266	63,210
Corporation tax	199,561	128,598
Other creditors	28,611	38,251
	350,438	230,059

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other creditors	3,582	4,776

9 **Directors' transactions**

Advances	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Closing balance
		£	£	£
Mr P Richards	-	-	845,000	845,000
		-	845,000	845,000

The loan was interest free and fully repaid within 9 months of the year end.

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.