Company Registration No. SC126694 (Scotland)	
Company Registration No. 30120094 (3600and)	
AIM (Perth) Limited	
unaudited financial statements	
for the year ended 31 July 2022	
Pages for filing with Registrar	

# AIM (Perth) Limited Contents Page Balance sheet 2 - 5 Notes to the financial statements

# **Balance** sheet

as at 31 July 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Investment properties	4		420,000		420,000
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	5	221,170 168,603		182,848 328,007	
		389,773		510,855	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(14,933)		(142,859)	
Net current assets			374,840		367,996
Total assets less current liabilities			794,840		787,996
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Share premium account			30,410		30,410
Capital redemption reserve	7		90		90
Profit and loss reserves			763,340		756,496
Total equity			794,840		787,996
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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 July 2022 the company was entitled 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 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27 April 2023

Mr A I Morrison

Director

Company Registration No. SC126694

# Notes to the financial statements

# for the year ended 31 July 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

# Company information

AIM (Perth) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 6 Springfield Road, Kinross, KY13 8BA.

# 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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

# 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

# 1.3 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

# 1.4 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.

# 1.5 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 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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

# for the year ended 31 July 2022

# 1 Accounting policies (continued)

# 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 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.

### 1.6 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.

# 1.7 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.

# 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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 July 2022

### 3 **Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	1	1
4	Investment property		2022 £
	Fair value At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022		420,000

Investment property comprises Inchcape House, Perth. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

# Debtors

	2022	2021
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	221,170	182,848

Included within other debtors is a loan to Aspire Membranes Limited for £135,333 (2021 - £135,333) which is repayable over a term of 10 years. The loan is interest free.

# Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors Other creditors	1,020 13,913	1,020 141,839
	14,933	142,859

# Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

	es to the financial statements (continued) the year ended 31 July 2022
8	Profit and loss reserves
	Profit and loss reserves include all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

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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.