

**THE AEROMODELLERS ASSOCIATION (SCOTLAND) LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**

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The Aeromodellers Association (Scotland) Ltd
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The Aeromodellers Association (Scotland) Ltd
Balance Sheet
As At 30 September 2025

Registered number: SC652062

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	4		974		1,679
			<u>974</u>		<u>1,679</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	5	608		685	
Debtors	6	-		139	
Cash at bank and in hand		67,877		67,104	
		<u>68,485</u>		<u>67,928</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			<u>68,485</u>		<u>67,928</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>69,459</u>		<u>69,607</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>69,459</u>		<u>69,607</u>
Income and Expenditure Account			<u>69,459</u>		<u>69,607</u>
MEMBERS' FUNDS			<u>69,459</u>		<u>69,607</u>

For the year ending 30 September 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Income and Expenditure Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Mark Christie

Director
17/11/2025

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these financial statements.

The Aeromodellers Association (Scotland) Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 September 2025

1. General Information

The Aeromodellers Association (Scotland) Ltd is a private company, limited by guarantee, incorporated in Scotland, registered number SC652062. The registered office is 1 Rowandale Avenue, Baillieston, Glasgow, G69 7NR.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	5 years straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	7 years straight line

2.4. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.5. Taxation

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable surplus for the year. Taxable surplus differs from surplus as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable surplus will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable surplus will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in surplus or deficit for the year, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case current and deferred tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The Aeromodellers Association (Scotland) Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 30 September 2025

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 4 (2024: 3)

4. Tangible Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 October 2024	2,662	1,480	4,142
Additions	-	45	45
As at 30 September 2025	<u>2,662</u>	<u>1,525</u>	<u>4,187</u>
Depreciation			
As at 1 October 2024	1,280	1,183	2,463
Provided during the period	532	218	750
As at 30 September 2025	<u>1,812</u>	<u>1,401</u>	<u>3,213</u>
Net Book Value			
As at 30 September 2025	<u>850</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>974</u>
As at 1 October 2024	<u>1,382</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>1,679</u>

5. Stocks

	2025	2024
	£	£
Finished goods	<u>608</u>	<u>685</u>

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Due within one year		
Other debtors	<u>-</u>	<u>139</u>

7. Company limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company, in the event of a winding up, such an amount as may be required not exceeding £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.