

Company registration number SC183233 (Scotland)

AGRICO UK LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

AGRICO UK LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	M Zuidhof A Moore	(Appointed 1 August 2025)
Secretary	A Moore	
Company number	SC183233	
Registered office	Castleton of Eassie Eassie FORFAR DD8 1SJ	
Auditor	MMG Archbold Limited 4 Albert Place PERTH PH2 8JE	
Business address	Castleton of Eassie Eassie FORFAR DD8 1SJ	

AGRICO UK LTD

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AGRICO UK LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		606,725		666,910
Current assets					
Stocks		34,712		33,640	
Debtors	5	286,540		307,094	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,196,374		2,308,114	
		<u>3,517,626</u>		<u>2,648,848</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(436,138)</u>		<u>(353,149)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>3,081,488</u>		<u>2,295,699</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,688,213</u>		<u>2,962,609</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(46,490)</u>		<u>(55,299)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>3,641,723</u></u>		<u><u>2,907,310</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000,000		1,000,000
Profit and loss reserves			2,641,723		1,907,310
Total equity			<u><u>3,641,723</u></u>		<u><u>2,907,310</u></u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 October 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Moore
Director

Company registration number SC183233 (Scotland)

AGRICO UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Agrico UK Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Castleton of Eassie, Eassie, FORFAR, DD8 1SJ.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.2 Turnover

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

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 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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

Land and buildings	straight line over 25 years
Plant and machinery	straight line over 4 to 25 years
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	straight line over 3 years
Motor vehicles	straight line over 4 years

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.

AGRICO UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 and cash equivalents

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 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.

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.

AGRICO UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

1.9 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.

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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.

AGRICO UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Leases

As lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

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.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	12	12
	==	==

AGRICO UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 August 2024	1,500,925	932,988	2,433,913
Additions	-	48,517	48,517
Disposals	-	(76,514)	(76,514)
At 31 July 2025	<u>1,500,925</u>	<u>904,991</u>	<u>2,405,916</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2024	1,048,213	718,790	1,767,003
Depreciation charged in the year	33,426	73,262	106,688
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(74,500)	(74,500)
At 31 July 2025	<u>1,081,639</u>	<u>717,552</u>	<u>1,799,191</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2025	<u>419,286</u>	<u>187,439</u>	<u>606,725</u>
At 31 July 2024	<u>452,712</u>	<u>214,198</u>	<u>666,910</u>

5 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	170,478	207,491
Other debtors	116,062	99,603
	<u>286,540</u>	<u>307,094</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	75,393	142,985
Corporation tax	230,009	91,695
Other taxation and social security	32,534	25,949
Other creditors	98,202	92,520
	<u>436,138</u>	<u>353,149</u>

AGRICO UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006.

The auditor's report is unqualified and includes the following:

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Senior Statutory Auditor:

Statutory Auditor:

Date of audit report:

Derek Grant CA

MMG Archbold Limited

2 December 2025

AGRICO UK LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

8 Operating lease commitments

As lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Total commitments	4,172	5,928
	<u>4,172</u>	<u>5,928</u>

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The company entered into the following transactions with Agrico Holding B.V, the immediate parent undertaking of Agrico UK Ltd.: Sales £249,989 (2024 - £90,700), Purchases £407,556 (2024 - £192,185), Brand & Trademark IP fee £51,565 (2024 - £37,679), Management Charge £32,000 (2024 - £32,000). The balance due by Agrico Holding B.V. at 31 July 2025 is £Nil (2024 - £64,885).

The company paid dividends amounting to £256,579 (2024 - £120,991) to Agrico Holding B.V.

The company also had sales of £60,125 (2024 - £36,423) to Agrico Research, an associated company registered in Holland. The balance due by Agrico Research at 31 July 2025 is £Nil (2024 - £34,308).

10 Parent company

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Agrico Holding B.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands.

The company's ultimate controlling party is Cooperatie Agrico UA, a company incorporated in the Netherlands.

The financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Cooperatie Agrico UA. Copies are available from the company's registered office at Duit 15, 8305 BB, Emmeloord, FLEVOLAND, Netherlands.

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.