

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03558720

Green World Recycling Limited
Company Limited by Guarantee
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 December 2019

Green World Recycling Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	302,124	429,186
Current assets			
Stocks		131,100	104,543
Debtors	7	200,690	275,184
Cash at bank and in hand		16,232	9,150
		348,022	388,877
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	196,695	182,795
Net current assets		151,327	206,082
Total assets less current liabilities		453,451	635,268
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	47,154	56,853
Net assets		406,297	578,415
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account		406,297	578,415
Members funds		406,297	578,415

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Green World Recycling Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 December 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 August 2020 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr A Carvalho

Director

Company registration number: 03558720

Green World Recycling Limited

Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2019

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 15, The Hayes Trading Estate, Folkes Road, Lye, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY9 8RG.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	10% straight line
Office equipment	-	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Company limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee.

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 24 (2018: 34).

6. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	805,578	44,263	490,485	1,340,326
Additions	2,364	6,746	50,205	59,315
Disposals	(106,533)	—	(205,373)	(311,906)
At 31 December 2019	701,409	51,009	335,317	1,087,735
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	555,968	37,561	317,611	911,140
Charge for the year	80,779	2,017	44,024	126,820
Disposals	(93,961)	—	(158,388)	(252,349)
At 31 December 2019	542,786	39,578	203,247	785,611
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2019	158,623	11,431	132,070	302,124
At 31 December 2018	249,610	6,702	172,874	429,186

7. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	96,583	151,660
Other debtors	104,107	123,524
	200,690	275,184

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	139,879	98,194
Social security and other taxes	9,648	16,806
Other creditors	47,168	67,795
	196,695	182,795

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	47,154	56,853

10. Related party transactions

The company was under the control of Mr A Carvalho during the year. Mr A Cavalho is the managing director. No transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS102 (1A).

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.