

Registered number: 06708919

**Verde Vita Limited**

**Unaudited**

**Financial statements**

**Information for filing with the registrar**

**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

Balance sheet  
As at 31 January 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	6,578	24,262
		<u>6,578</u>	<u>24,262</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		5,400	5,400
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	91,172	84,752
Cash at bank and in hand		336	25,044
		<u>96,908</u>	<u>115,196</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(68,175)	(81,758)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>28,733</u>	<u>33,438</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>35,311</u>	<u>57,700</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(31,567)	(54,414)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>3,744</u></u>	<u><u>3,286</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		3,644	3,186
		<u><u>3,744</u></u>	<u><u>3,286</u></u>

**Balance sheet (continued)**  
**As at 31 January 2023**

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 October 2023.

**Mr S J Milborrow**  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**1. General information**

Verde Vita Limited is a private company limited by shares which was incorporated in England and Wales with company number 06708919.

The company's registered office and principal place of business is T/A Greenthumb Unit 2, Station Approach, Chilham, Canterbury, Kent, CT4 8EG.

The financial statements are presented in pound Sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Revenue**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

**2.3 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

**2.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the method mention below.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	33%	straight line
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	20%	reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.5 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.6 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**2.7 Debtors**

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**2.9 Financial instruments**

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance sheet when the Company becomes

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 Financial instruments (continued)**

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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

**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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.9 Financial instruments (continued)**

**Derecognition of financial instruments**

**Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**2.10 Creditors**

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.11 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**2.12 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.14 Pensions**

**Defined contribution pension plan**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.15 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.16 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.17 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

**3. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2022 - 10).

**4. Intangible assets**

	Patents	Goodwill	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 February 2022	14,476	125,000	139,476
At 31 January 2023	14,476	125,000	139,476
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 February 2022	14,476	125,000	139,476
At 31 January 2023	14,476	125,000	139,476
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 January 2023	-	-	-
At 31 January 2022	-	-	-



**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Plant and machinery</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Fixtures and fittings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 February 2022	25,291	53,970	13,792	93,053
Additions	1,438	-	-	1,438
Disposals	(620)	(53,970)	-	(54,590)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2023	26,109	-	13,792	39,901
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 February 2022	20,065	37,767	10,959	68,791
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,834	-	567	2,401
Disposals	(102)	(37,767)	-	(37,869)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 January 2023	21,797	-	11,526	33,323
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 January 2023	<u>4,312</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,266</u>	<u>6,578</u>
<b>At 31 January 2022</b>	<u>5,226</u>	<u>16,203</u>	<u>2,833</u>	<u>24,262</u>

**6. Debtors**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	13,765	9,912
Other debtors	72,607	65,840
Prepayments and accrued income	4,800	9,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>91,172</u>	<u>84,752</u>

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	1,602	-
Bank loans	9,727	1,569
Trade creditors	20,171	19,545
Corporation tax	17,103	17,906
Other taxation and social security	15,429	17,395
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	6,830
Other creditors	2,143	16,713
Accruals and deferred income	2,000	1,800
	<u>68,175</u>	<u>81,758</u>

**8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	31,567	48,431
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	5,983
	<u>31,567</u>	<u>54,414</u>

**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**9. Loans**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Bank loans	9,727	1,569
	<u>9,727</u>	<u>1,569</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 1-2 years</b>		
Bank loans	9,973	9,550
	<u>9,973</u>	<u>9,550</u>
<b>Amounts falling due 2-5 years</b>		
Bank loans	21,594	30,112
	<u>21,594</u>	<u>30,112</u>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than 5 years</b>		
Bank loans	-	8,770
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,770</u>
	<u><b>41,294</b></u>	<u><b>50,001</b></u>

**10. Share capital**

	2023 £	2022 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
51 (2022 - 51) Ordinary A shares of £1.00 each	51	51
49 (2022 - 49) Ordinary B shares of £1.00 each	49	49
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**11. Pension commitments**

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £2,901 (2022: £3,270). Contributions totalling £435 (2022: £563) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 January 2023**

**12. Controlling party**

The controlling party of the company is Mr S J Milborrow by virtue of his majority shareholding.

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.