Company Registration No. 07125879 (England and Wales)

# LEVITY CROPSCIENCE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



# CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

## **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

		202	<u>?</u> 1	2020	)
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		1,218		4,225
Tangible assets	4		412,796		2,622
			414,014		6,847
Current assets					
Stocks		75,108		30,111	
Debtors	5	544,957		272,402	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,016		742	
		622,081		303,255	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	6	(266,789)		(183,413)	
Net current assets			355,292		119,842
Total assets less current liabilities			769,306		126,689
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	7		(201,190)		
Net assets			568,116		126,689
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		130		130
Share premium account			95,970		95,970
Profit and loss reserves			472,016		30,589
Total equity			568,116		126,689

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M P Peters Director

Company Registration No. 07125879

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Levity CropScience Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Rural Business Centre, Myerscough College, Bilsborrow, Preston, PR3 0RY.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Whilst the directors are aware of the impact Covid-19 has had on a number of businesses, the company has traded throughout the pandemic and has produced record financial results in the current financial year despite the ongoing pandemic. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates. Turnover is recognised when goods are despatched.

## 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Branding

5 years straight line

## 1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings 50 years straight line Fixtures, fittings & equipment 5 years straight line Computer equipment 3 years straight line

Motor vehicles Straight line over the life of the lease

Freehold land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

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.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials.

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.

### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.9 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

## Other financial assets

All of the company's assets are basic financial assets.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

#### 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 are initially recognised at transaction price. 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. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price.

#### Other financial liabilities

All of the company's financial liabilities are basic financial liabilities.

#### 1.10 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.

## 1.11 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.

## 1.12 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

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

## 1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## 1.15 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.

#### 1.16 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 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	9	8

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

3	Intangible fixed assets						Branding £
	Cost						-
	At 1 February 2020 and 31 Ja	anuary 2021					15,038
	Amortisation and impairme	nt					
	At 1 February 2020  Amortisation charged for the	vear					10,813 3,007
	Amortisation charged for the	you					
	At 31 January 2021						13,820
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 January 2021						1,218
	At 31 January 2020						4,225
4	Tangible fixed assets						
		Freehold land and buildings	Assets underF construction	ixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer M equipment	lotor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost						
	At 1 February 2020	-	-	4,088	3,050	-	7,138
	Additions	346,078	25,946	86 	183	41,168 ———	413,461
	At 31 January 2021	346,078	25,946	4,174	3,233	41,168	420,599
	Depreciation and						
	impairment						
	At 1 February 2020	-	-	2,726	1,790	-	4,516
	Depreciation charged in the						
	year			664	663	1,960	3,287
	At 31 January 2021	-		3,390	2,453	1,960	7,803
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 January 2021	346,078	25,946	784	780	39,208	412,796
	At 31 January 2020	-		1,362	1,260	-	2,622

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

5	Debtors	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	494,046	206,237
	Other debtors	50,911 ———	66,165
		544,957 ———	272,402
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	5,584	9,551
	Trade creditors	161,535	85,310
	Taxation and social security	65,865	7,872
	Other creditors	33,805	80,680
	Bank loans and overdrafts totalling £5,584 (2020: £Nil) have been secured by over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to		ating charge
7		way of a fixed and floa	ating charge
7	over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to been secured over the assets to which they relate.	y way of a fixed and floatalling £5,061 (2020: £N	vii) have 2020
7	over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to been secured over the assets to which they relate.	y way of a fixed and floatalling £5,061 (2020: £N	ating charge
7	over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to been secured over the assets to which they relate.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	y way of a fixed and floatalling £5,061 (2020: £N	ating charge Nil) have
7	over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to been secured over the assets to which they relate.	y way of a fixed and floatalling £5,061 (2020: £N	ating charge Nil) have
7	over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to been secured over the assets to which they relate.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Bank loans and overdrafts	y way of a fixed and floatalling £5,061 (2020: £N  2021 £	ating charge Nil) have
7	over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to been secured over the assets to which they relate.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Bank loans and overdrafts	y way of a fixed and floatalling £5,061 (2020: £N  2021 £  172,083 29,107	ating charge Nil) have
7	over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to been secured over the assets to which they relate.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Bank loans and overdrafts	y way of a fixed and floatalling £5,061 (2020: £N  2021 £  172,083 29,107 201,190 and floating charge	ating charge Ail) have  2020 £
7	over all current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances to been secured over the assets to which they relate.  Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors  Bank loans totalling £172,083 (2020: £Nil) have been secured by way of a fix current and future assets of the company. Hire purchase balances totalling £	y way of a fixed and floatalling £5,061 (2020: £N  2021 £  172,083 29,107 201,190 and floating charge	ating charge Ail) have  2020 £

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2021

8	Called up share capital				
		2021	2020	2021	2020
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of 1p each	5,200	13,000	52	130
	Ordinary A shares of 1p each	3,900	-	39	-
	Ordinary B shares of 1p each	3,900	-	39	-
		13,000	13,000	130	130

During the year, 7,800 Ordinary 1p shares were reclassified as 3,900 Ordinary A 1p shares and 3,900 Ordinary B 1p shares.

Each class of shares have different rights to dividends but rank pari passu in all other aspects.

## 9 Related party transactions

## Balances with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Category	Amounts ov related pa	Amounts owed to related parties		
	2021 2020		2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Key management personnel	9,780	37,913	8,854	40,209

## 10 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Advance	2.25	37,913	7,456	790	(36,379)	9,780
Advance	2.25	-	<b>4</b> 3,675	138	(43,813)	-
		37,913	51,131	928	(80,192)	9,780

The advances were unsecured and repayable on demand.

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