### **GO GREENER LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020** 

# GO GREENER LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

DIRECTOR			
O Rogers			
SECRETARY			
A Horsfield			
REGISTERED OFFICE			
Guiness Business Park Leigh Sinton, Malvern WR13 5EQ			
COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER			
07909943			
ACCOUNTANTS			
AIMS			
Chartered Accountants Bridge House, Riverside North, Bewdley, DY12 1AB			
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### **GO GREENER LIMITED**

Company registered number: 07909943

### **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 March 2020**

	Note	2020		2019
		£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets	3		62,500	67,500
Property, plant and equipment	4		434,481	392,877
		_	496,981	460,377
CURRENT ASSETS		_	-	_
Inventories		4,500		4,500
Debtors	5	228,213		174,767
Cash at bank and in hand		45,994		13,196
	_	278,707		192,463
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	6	290,088		250,073
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		(11,381)	(57,610)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		_	485,600	402,767
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(276,907)	(226,656)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(14,871)	(14,871)
NET ASSETS			£193,822	£161,240
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital			300	300
Retained earnings			193,522	160,940
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			£193,822	£161,240

### **GO GREENER LIMITED**

Company registered number: 07909943

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 March 2020 (CONT.)

Note	2020		2019	
	£	£	£	

In approving these financial statements as director of the company I hereby confirm the following:

For the year in question the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for: 1) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 386 of the Companies Act 2006, and 2) preparing financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the financial statements, so far as they are applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 18 December 2019

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

O Rogers, Director

The notes on pages 4-9 form part of these financial statements

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#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1a. Statement of compliance

Go Greener Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales.

Registered office: Guiness Business Park

Leigh Sinton, Malvern WR13 5EO

These financial statements are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The date of transition is 1 April 2019.

The transition to FRS 102 has resulted in a small number of changes in accounting policies to those used previously. The nature of these changes and their impact on opening equity and profit for the comparative period are explained in notes and below. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The presentation currency is £ sterling.

### 1c. Revenue recognition

Income is recognised when goods have been delivered to customers such that risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to them.

### 1d. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

### 1e. Taxation

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 profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary 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 profits 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. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects 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 or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### Intangible assets

### 1g. Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided, after taking account of any grants receivable, at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery

Vehicles

Reducing balance 15%

Reducing balance 25%

Fixtures and fittings

Reducing balance 15%

Equipment

Reducing balance 15%

Reducing balance 15%

#### 1h. Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

### 1i. Short term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in profit and loss.

### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

### 1j. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings or current liabilities. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

### 1k. Interest bearing borrowings

All interest-bearing loans and borrowings which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the bank (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value is recognised in profit and loss together with any interest and fees payable.

### 11. Leased assets

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Company are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. A corresponding liability is recognised for the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments in the balance sheet. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

### 1m. Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entitys functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

### 1n. Employee benefits

The obligations for contributions to defined contribution scheme are recognised as an expense as incurred. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independent administered fund.

### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

### 10. Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a signal coordinated disposal of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a review to resale

#### 1p. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

### 1q. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

### 2. DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

The average weekly number of employees during the year were as follows:

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Management and administration	12	12

### 3. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill	Total
Cost	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2019	100,000	100,000
At 31 March 2020	100,000	100,000
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2019	32,500	32,500
For the year	5,000	5,000
At 31 March 2020	37,500	37,500
Net Book Amounts		
At 31 March 2020	62,500	62,500
At 31 March 2019	67,500	67,500
4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Plant &	
	Machinery	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 April 2019	601,046	601,046
Additions other than through business combinations	58,126	58,126
At 31 March 2020	659,172	659,172
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2019	208,169	208,169
For the year	16,522	16,522
At 31 March 2020	224,691	224,691
Net Book Amounts		
At 31 March 2020	434,481	434,481
At 31 March 2019	392,877	392,877

5.	DEBTORS	2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade debtors	212,513	163,007
	UK Corporation tax	-	288
	Other debtors	15,700	11,472
		£228,213	£174,767
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	9,709
	Trade creditors	191,693	146,922
	Other taxes and social security	83,693	65,767
	Other creditors	962	596
	Accruals and deferred income	13,740	27,079
		£290,088	£250,073
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	276,907	226,656
		£276,907	£226,656
	Analysis of borrowings:		
	Due within five years:		
	within 1 year		
	bank	<del></del> -	9,709
		£-	£9,709

The notes on pages 4-9 form part of these financial statements

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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.