

**SMOOTH ORGANICS LTD  
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020**

**Smooth Organics Ltd**  
**Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**For The Year Ended 29 February 2020**

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**Smooth Organics Ltd**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 29 February 2020**

Registered number: 10027821

		<b>2020</b>		<b>2019 as restated</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible Assets	<b>4</b>		19,947		2,989
			<u>19,947</u>		<u>2,989</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks	<b>5</b>	15,000		-	
Debtors	<b>6</b>	26,357		1,800	
Cash at bank and in hand		386		169	
		<u>41,743</u>		<u>1,969</u>	
<b>Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year</b>	<b>7</b>	(18,159 )		(8,395 )	
		<u>(18,159 )</u>		<u>(8,395 )</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)</b>			23,584		(6,426 )
			<u>23,584</u>		<u>(6,426 )</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			43,531		(3,437 )
			<u>43,531</u>		<u>(3,437 )</u>
<b>Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year</b>	<b>8</b>		(67,613 )		(61,870 )
			<u>(67,613 )</u>		<u>(61,870 )</u>
<b>NET LIABILITIES</b>			(24,082 )		(65,307 )
			<u>(24,082 )</u>		<u>(65,307 )</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	<b>9</b>		203		110
Share premium account			268,981		45,000
Profit and Loss Account			(293,266 )		(110,417 )
			<u>(293,266 )</u>		<u>(110,417 )</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			(24,082)		(65,307)
			<u>(24,082)</u>		<u>(65,307)</u>

**Smooth Organics Ltd**  
**Balance Sheet (continued)**  
**As at 29 February 2020**

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For the year ending 29 February 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**Directors' responsibilities**

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 30 October 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

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**Mr Vikesh Kotecha**

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

**Smooth Organics Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For The Year Ended 29 February 2020**

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**1. Accounting Policies**

**1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

**1.2. Going Concern Disclosure**

The directors believe that notwithstanding current year losses of £182,849 and net liabilities of £24,082, the company's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that current and future sources of funding or support from directors and external investors will be adequate to meet the company's needs for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

**1.3. Significant judgements and estimations**

During the accounting period the company issued 140,694 growth shares to three employees with a nominal value of £0.0001. The company has not revalued the share options at the year-end date and no charge in relation to the growth shares has been recognised within the financial statements.

**1.4. Turnover**

Revenue is recognised to the extent there is probable 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of the ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction be measured reliably.

**1.5. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	5 years on a straight line basis
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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.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

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

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately as an expense within the profit or loss.

**1.6. Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts**

Leases in which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expenses.

**Smooth Organics Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 29 February 2020**

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**1.7. Stocks and Work in Progress**

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

**1.8. Financial Instruments**

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction prices less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found an impairment loss is recognised within profit or loss.

For financial assets that are measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

**1.9. Foreign Currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

**1.10. Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

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 timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing 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. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset 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 related 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.

**Smooth Organics Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 29 February 2020**

**1.11. Pensions**

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 in 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 in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

**2. Average Number of Employees**

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows: 3 (2019: NIL)

**4. Tangible Assets**

	<b>Plant &amp; Machinery</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
As at 1 March 2019	3,229
Additions	19,739
As at 29 February 2020	<u>22,968</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
As at 1 March 2019	240
Provided during the period	2,781
As at 29 February 2020	<u>3,021</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	
As at 29 February 2020	<u>19,947</u>
As at 1 March 2019	<u>2,989</u>

**5. Stocks**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019 as restated</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Stock	15,000	-
	<u>15,000</u>	<u>-</u>

**6. Debtors**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019 as restated</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors	814	-
Other debtors	8,700	1,800
Corporation tax recoverable assets	11,319	-
VAT	5,524	-
	<u>26,357</u>	<u>1,800</u>

**Smooth Organics Ltd**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**  
**For The Year Ended 29 February 2020**

**7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019 as restated</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	17,492	6,599
Other taxes and social security	539	596
Other creditors	128	-
Accruals and deferred income	-	1,200
	<u>18,159</u>	<u>8,395</u>

**8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019 as restated</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	<u>67,613</u>	<u>61,870</u>
	<u>67,613</u>	<u>61,870</u>

**9. Share Capital**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019 as restated</b>
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	<u>203</u>	<u>110</u>

**10. Other Commitments**

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as following:

	<b>Other 2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Within 1 year	<u>4,277</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,277</u>	<u>-</u>

**11. Prior Year Adjustment**

A prior year adjustment for the year ended 28 February 2019 has been included within these financial statements. The purpose of the adjustment was to reclassify funds introduced by the director from Share Premium to Other Creditors.

As such, Other Creditors has increased from NIL to £61,870 and Share Premium has reduced from £106,870 to £45,000.

This adjustment has had no impact on the loss for the year of £74,304.

**12. General Information**

Smooth Organics Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10027821 . The registered office is International House, 24 Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1A 2BN.



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.