Registered	l number:	OC361535
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UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

GREENSPHERE CAPITAL LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC361535

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		2,929		2,856
Investments	5	_	115,543		115,543
			118,472	_	118,399
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	60,219		142,280	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	424,395		450,584	
		484,614	_	592,864	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	8	(23,210)		(84,609)	
Net current assets	_		461,4 0 4		508, 255
Total assets less current liabilities		_	579,876	_	626,654
Net assets		- -	579,876	- -	626,654
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Other amounts	9		(372,095)		(325,317)
		_	(372,095)	_	(325,317)
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity		951,971	951,971	951,971	951,971
		_	579,876	_	626,654
Total members' interests		_		_	
Loans and other debts due to members	9		(372,095)		(325,317)
Members' other interests			951,971		951,971
Wellibers other interests					

GREENSPHERE CAPITAL LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC361535

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The entity has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf on 25 July 2023.

D Sachamani

D Seshamani

Designated member

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. General information

Greensphere Capital LLP is a limited liability partnership, incorporated in England & Wales (registered number OC361535). Its principal place of business is 64 Knightsbridge, London, England, SW1X 7JF. The principal activity of the company continued to be that of investment advisory services.

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 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

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 LLP 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 LLP 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 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 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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 straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings -3 years straight line
Office equipment -4 years straight line
Bicycle -5 years straight line

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.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments

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

The LLP has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the LLP's Balance Sheet when the LLP 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Division and distribution of profits

A division of profits is the mechanism by which the profits of an LLP become a debt due to members. A division may be automatic or discretionary, may relate to some or all of the profits for a financial period and may take place during or after the end of a financial period.

An automatic division of profits is one where the LLP does not have an unconditional right to avoid making a division of an amount of profits based on the members' agreement in force at the time, whereas a discretionary division of profits requires a decision to be made by the LLP, which it has the unconditional right to avoid making.

The LLP divides profits automatically. Automatic divisions of profits are recognised as 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense in .

In the event of the LLP making losses, the loss is recognised as a credit amount of 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense where it is automatically divided or as a debit within equity under 'Other reserves' if not divided automatically.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2022 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fixtures and fittings £	Bicycle £	Total £
		~	~	~
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2022	48,159	2,119	50,278
	Additions	1,328	-	1,328
	At 31 March 2023	49,487	2,119	51,606
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2022	46,666	756	47,422
	Charge for the year on owned assets	831	4 24	1,255
	At 31 March 2023	47,497 	1,180	48,677
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2023	1,990	939	2,929
	At 31 March 2022	1,493	1,363	2,856
5.	Fixed asset investments			
				Unlisted investments
	At 4 April 0000			445.542
	At 1 April 2022			115,543
	Additions Disposals			1 (1)
	Барозова			(.,
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2023			115,543
	At 31 March 2022			115,543

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6.	Debtors		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade debtors	28,643	114,762
	Other debtors	22,984	22,758
	Prepayments and accrued income	8,592	4,760
		60,219	142,280
7	Cook and each aminutants		
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	424,395	450,584
		424,395	450,584
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	15,770	5,417
	Other creditors	-	1,640
	Accruals and deferred income	7,440	77,552
		23,210	84,609

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9. Loans and other debts due to members

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other amounts due to members	(372,095)	(325,317)
	(372,095)	(325,317)
Loans and other debts due to members may be further analysed as follows:		
	2023	2022
	£	£
Falling due within one year	(372,095)	(325,317)
	(372,095)	(325,317)

Loans and other debts due to members rank equally with debts due to ordinary creditors in the event of a winding up.

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.