

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06468708

Bio Green UK Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the Year Ended

31 January 2024

Bio Green UK Limited
Statement of Financial Position

31 January 2024

		2024		2023
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed Assets				
Tangible assets	5		28,396	2,689
Current Assets				
Stocks		500		500
Debtors	6	39,835		45,619
Cash at bank and in hand		69,331		57,592
		109,666		103,711
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	72,166		48,649
Net Current Assets			37,500	55,062
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			65,896	57,751
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		19,152	23,333
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			7,100	673
Net Assets			39,644	33,745

Bio Green UK Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 January 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	£	£
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		200	200
Profit and loss account		39,444	33,545
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Shareholders Funds		39,644	33,745
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31st January 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 October 2024 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

C.J. Coleman

Director

Company registration number: 06468708

Bio Green UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st January 2024

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Beech Lodge, Heath Road, Fordham Heath, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9TW.

2. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Revenue Recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Income Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & machinery	-	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% reducing balance

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial Instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity. 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee Numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 4 (2023: 3).

5. Tangible Assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1st February 2023	11,577	17,550	29,127
Additions	—	28,000	28,000
Disposals	(4,584)	(17,550)	(22,134)
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At 31st January 2024	6,993	28,000	34,993
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Depreciation			
At 1st February 2023	8,888	17,550	26,438
Charge for the year	893	1,400	2,293
Disposals	(4,584)	(17,550)	(22,134)
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At 31st January 2024	5,197	1,400	6,597
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Carrying amount			
At 31st January 2024	1,796	26,600	28,396
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At 31st January 2023	2,689	—	2,689
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6. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade debtors	37,184	35,941
Other debtors	2,651	9,678
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	39,835	45,619
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	11,152
Trade creditors	12,690	10,000
Corporation tax	18,653	—
Social security and other taxes	15,055	11,408
Other creditors	15,768	16,089
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	72,166	48,649
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	13,333	23,333
Other creditors	5,819	—
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	19,152	23,333
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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.