

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3		1,042		-
Investment properties	4		4,700,000		4,700,000
			<u>4,701,042</u>		<u>4,700,000</u>
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	5	138,736		35,935	
Cash and cash equivalents		38,611		34,208	
		<u>177,347</u>		<u>70,143</u>	
Current liabilities	6	(84,715)		(101,851)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>92,632</u>		<u>(31,708)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,793,674</u>		<u>4,668,292</u>
Non-current liabilities	7		(5,810,611)		(5,785,831)
Net liabilities			<u>(1,016,937)</u>		<u>(1,117,539)</u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	8		150,004		150,004
Retained earnings			(1,166,941)		(1,267,543)
Total equity			<u>(1,016,937)</u>		<u>(1,117,539)</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on **4 SEPTEMBER 2018**

.....
R Smith
Director

Company Registration No. 05189025

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2016	150,004	(1,381,629)	(1,231,625)
Year ended 31 March 2017:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	114,086	114,086
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2017	150,004	(1,267,543)	(1,117,539)
Year ended 31 March 2018:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	100,602	100,602
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2018	<u>150,004</u>	<u>(1,166,941)</u>	<u>(1,016,937)</u>

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Greens Motor Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is First Floor, Thavies Inn House, 3-4 Holborn Circus, London, EC1N 2HA.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company is reliant on the financial support of Sports Invest UK Limited, a company in which K Joorabchian, a shareholder in this company, has a significant interest. Sports Invest UK Limited has indicated their willingness to support the company for the foreseeable future.

On this basis, in the opinion of the director, it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, as any adjustments that would be required to prepare the financial statements on a break up basis would not be material.

1.3 Revenue

Turnover represents rent and amenities recharges receivable net of VAT and arises solely in the United Kingdom.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Plant and machinery	25% straight line basis
Computer equipment	25% straight line basis

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 the statement of income.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the income statement and is non-distributable.

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of non-current assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. 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 payables 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. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 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 income statement 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	8,297
Additions	1,389
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	9,686
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	8,297
Depreciation charged in the year	347
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2018	8,644
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	1,042
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At 31 March 2017	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

4 Investment property

	2018 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	4,700,000
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The investment property was revalued in July 2015 on an open market basis by an independent chartered surveyor, Anderson Wilde & Harris. In the opinion of the director, the valuation reflected the fair value of the investment property at 31 March 2018, having regard to market conditions which prevailed at the reporting end date.

5 Trade and other receivables

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	68,682	35,935
Other receivables	70,054	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	138,736	35,935
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

GREENS MOTOR GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

6 Current liabilities

	2018 £	2017 £
Other taxation and social security	33,535	27,216
Other payables	51,180	74,635
	<u>84,715</u>	<u>101,851</u>

7 Non-current liabilities

	2018 £	2017 £
Other payables	5,810,611	5,785,831
	<u>5,810,611</u>	<u>5,785,831</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 150,004 Ordinary shares of £1 each	150,004	150,004
	<u>150,004</u>	<u>150,004</u>