Greengage & Co. Ltd (Formerly DAG Global Limited)

Filleted Accounts

31 December 2020

Greengage & Co. Ltd

Registered number: 11263541

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes		2020		2019
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		10,697		17,198
Investments	4		-		150
		_	10,697	_	17,348
Current assets					
Debtors	5	46,500		128,232	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		65,867	
		46,500		194,099	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	• 6	(275,480)		(415,632)	
Net current liabilities			(228,980)		(221,533)
Net liabilities		- -	(218,283)	_ _	(204,185)
Capital and reserves					
Called, allotted and paid up shar capital	e		100		100
Profit and loss account			(218,383)		(204,285)
Shareholder's funds		_ _	(218,283)	_	(204,185)

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

S H Kiernan

Director

Approved by the board on 26 September 2021

Greengage & Co. Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Going concern

The director considers the going concern basis to be appropriate because in his opinion, the company will continue to obtain sufficient funding to enable it to pay its debts as they fall due and also will receive continuing support from its parent company. If the company were unable to trade, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of the assets to their recoverable amounts and to provide for further liabilities that may arise.

Reporting period

These accounts are for the year to 31 December 2020 and the comparative period is from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2019.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

over 3 years

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

2	Employees	2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	1	1
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and
			machinery etc
			£
	Cost		~
	At 1 January 2020		19,451
	At 31 December 2020		19,451
	Depreciation		
	At 1 January 2020		2,253
	Charge for the year		6,501
	At 31 December 2020		8,754
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2020		10,697
	At 31 December 2019		17,198

4 Investments

	Cost		Other investments
	At 1 January 2020		150
	Disposals		(150)
	At 31 December 2020		-
5	Debtors	2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	24,290	24,290
	Other debtors	22,210	103,942
		46,500	128,232
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	-	480
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	273,980	384,714
	Taxation and social security costs	-	15,637
	Other creditors	1,500	14,801
		275,480	415,632

7 Transactions with directors

Other debtors include a amount of £nil (2019 - £67,800) due from C Bright, a director until 24 January 2020. The maximum outstanding during the period was £67,800.

8 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS102 and not disclosed transactions with any wholly owned group companies.

9 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is S H Kiernan by virtue of his controlling interest in the parent company, Greengage Global Holding Limited.

10 Other information

On 19 November 2020 the company changed its name from DAG Global Limited to Greengage & Co. Ltd.

Greengage & Co. Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

4th Floor 33 Cavendish Square

London

England

W1G 0PW

11 Parent company

The parent company is Greengage Global Holding Limited, a company incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

4th Floor 33 Cavendish Square

London

England

W1G 0PW

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