

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED

AUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2021**

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03983681

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	10,711	20,100
Investments	5	6,270	6,270
		16,981	26,370
Current assets			
Debtors	6	805,458	558,235
Cash at bank and in hand		689,677	834,198
		1,495,135	1,392,433
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(471,610)	(231,717)
Net current assets		1,023,525	1,160,716
Total assets less current liabilities		1,040,506	1,187,086
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(57,500)	(174,037)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(128)	(1,493)
		(128)	(1,493)
Net assets		982,878	1,011,556
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	123	123
Share premium account	11	717,069	717,069
Profit and loss account	11	265,686	294,364
Shareholders' funds		982,878	1,011,556

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 September 2022.

G Thomas
 Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03983681

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

1. General information

GoodCorporation Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registered number 03983681. The registered office address is 2-3 Melbray Mews, London SW6 3NS.

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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements have been prepared using FRS102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, including the disclosure and presentation requirements of Section 1A, applicable to small companies. There were no material departures from that standard.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company, and the Group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Companies Act 2006 and the parent and Group are considered eligible for the exemption to prepare consolidated accounts.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the 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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for ongoing services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.7 Government grants

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of income and retained earnings, when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.12 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.

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. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives .

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold improvements	- over the term of the lease
Office and computer equipment	- 25% reducing balance

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 the statement of income and retained earnings.

2.13 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company.

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 in the statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 18 (2020 - 15).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property	Office and computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2021	24,005	50,377	74,382
Additions	-	3,405	3,405
At 31 December 2021	<u>24,005</u>	<u>53,782</u>	<u>77,787</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	14,368	39,914	54,282
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,084	6,710	12,794
At 31 December 2021	<u>20,452</u>	<u>46,624</u>	<u>67,076</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	<u>3,553</u>	<u>7,158</u>	<u>10,711</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>9,637</u>	<u>10,463</u>	<u>20,100</u>

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2021	6,270
At 31 December 2021	<u>6,270</u>

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	34,356	34,356
	<u>34,356</u>	<u>34,356</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	553,263	273,314
Amounts owed by group undertakings	116,872	147,287
Other debtors	1,480	34,678
Prepayments and accrued income	91,157	68,600
Deferred taxation	8,330	-
	<u>805,458</u>	<u>558,235</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	115,000	55,963
Trade creditors	33,590	16,876
Amounts owed to group undertakings	67,770	39,267
Other taxation and social security	112,341	61,758
Other creditors	8,329	3,539
Accruals and deferred income	134,580	54,314
	<u>471,610</u>	<u>231,717</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	<u>57,500</u>	<u>174,037</u>

The bank loan was for a period of 3 years, repayable by instalments at an interest rate of 3.49% above the bank base rate. A debenture has been issued to the bank as security for the bank loan providing a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the Company.

9. Deferred taxation

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED

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9. Deferred taxation (continued)

	2021 £	2020 £
At beginning of year	1,493	2,997
Charged to profit or loss	(1,365)	(1,504)
Charged to profit or loss	(8,330)	-
At end of year	<u><u>(8,202)</u></u>	<u><u>1,493</u></u>

The deferred tax balance is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	128	1,493
Tax losses carried forward	(8,330)	-
	<u><u>(8,202)</u></u>	<u><u>1,493</u></u>
Comprising:		
Asset - due within one year	(8,330)	-
Liability	128	1,493
	<u><u>(8,202)</u></u>	<u><u>1,493</u></u>

10. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
12,274 (2020 - 12,274) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	<u><u>123</u></u>	<u><u>123</u></u>

11. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account represents the premium arising on the issue of shares, net of issue costs.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends and other adjustments.

GOODCORPORATION LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken the exemption under FRS102 1A not to disclose transactions and balances with its subsidiary company on the basis it is a wholly owned subsidiary.

13. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 27 September 2022 by Mark Nelligan FCA (senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Wellden Turnbull Ltd.

