Company Registration No. 08522956 (England and Wales)
ECO2 MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
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**BALANCE SHEET** 

## AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		201	2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	3		111,009		125,740	
Tangible assets	4		4,733		3,283	
			115,742		129,023	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	346,801		518,296		
Cash at bank and in hand		168,179 ———				
		514,980		518,296		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	•	(272 824)		(4.049.990)		
year	6	(373,834)		(1,013,338)		
Net current assets/(liabilities)			141,146		(495,042)	
Total assets less current liabilities			256,888		(366,019)	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(704,000)		(704,000)	
Net liabilities			(447,112)		(1,070,019)	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		4,150		4,150	
Profit and loss reserves	-		(451,262)		(1,074,169)	
Total equity			(447,112)		(1,070,019)	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M J Hughes

Director

Company Registration No. 08522956

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Eco2 Management Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Vision House, Oak Tree Court Mulberry Drive, Cardiff Gate Business Park, CARDIFF, UK, CF23 8RS.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

Cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements indicate that the Company can continue to operate within its available working capital facilities.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

## 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Software 4 years straight line

### 1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less 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 2 years straight line

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 profit or loss.

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

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks

## 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 balance sheet 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 debtors 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.

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

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors, shareholder loans and loans from fellow connected companies, 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 creditors 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 creditors 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 transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 29 (2017 - 25).

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

3	Intangible fixed assets	Other
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2018	235,352
	Additions	37,151
	At 31 December 2018	272,503
	Amortisation and impairment	
	At 1 January 2018	109,613
	Amortisation charged for the year	51,881
	At 31 December 2018	161,494
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2018	111,009
	At 31 December 2017	125,740
	At 31 December 2017	====
4	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and
		machinery etc
		•
	Cost	£
	Cost At 1 January 2018	
	Cost At 1 January 2018 Additions	£ 32,308 4,631
	At 1 January 2018 Additions	32,308 4,631
	At 1 January 2018	32,308
	At 1 January 2018 Additions  At 31 December 2018  Depreciation and impairment	32,308 4,631
	At 1 January 2018 Additions  At 31 December 2018  Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2018	32,308 4,631 36,939
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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5	Debtors	2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	238,679	387,999
	Other debtors	108,122	130,297
		346,801	518,296 ———
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018 £	2017 £
	Park to any and according	_	
	Bank loans and overdrafts	2.452	83,420
	Trade creditors	3,153	216,344
	Taxation and social security Other creditors	137,801	175,547
	Other Creditors	232,880	538,027
		373,834 ———	1,013,338
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2018 £	2017 £
	Other creditors	704,000	704,000
8	Included within other creditors due after more than one year is a balance of £704,0 shareholders. This balance is interest free and unsecured. There are no set repays Called up share capital		
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	290,500 Ordinary A shares of 1p each	2,905	2,905
	124,500 Ordinary B shares of 1p each	1,245	1,245
		4,150	4,150

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

## 9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Ian Thomas BSc FCA DChA.

The auditor was Baldwins Audit Services

## 10 Related party transactions

## Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales		Purchases	
	2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £
Other related parties	1,166,271	719,006	1,235,276	1,269,116
The following amounts were outstanding at the repo	rting end date:		2040	0047
Amounts due to related parties			2018 £	2017 £
Other related parties				366,431
The following amounts were outstanding at the repo	rting end date:			
Amounts due from related parties			2018 £	2017 £
Other related parties			82,551 ———	4,964

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.