

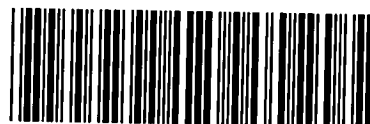
Registered number: 09214113

ROOT 6 ECOSSE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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COMPANIES HOUSE

ROOT 6 ECOSSE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09214113

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MAY 2018

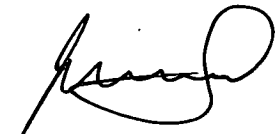
	Note	Year ended 31 May 2018 £	7 months ended 31 May 2017 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	3	1	1
Net assets		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

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 profit and loss account 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



J R Hughes ACA

Director 8 November 2018

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these financial statements.

ROOT 6 ECOSSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Root 6 Ecosse Limited (the company) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is disclosed on the company information page.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling (£) which is the functional currency of the company and are for the 12 month period ended 31 May 2018 (2017: 7 months ended 31 May 2017).

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:

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

ROOT 6 ECOSSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

1.4 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

1.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax charge for the year comprises of current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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 calculated 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.

2. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 (2017 - 2).

ROOT 6 ECOSSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

3. Debtors

	Year ended 31 May 2018 £	7 months ended 31 May 2017 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

4. Share capital

	Year ended 31 May 2018 £	7 months ended 31 May 2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

5. Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company whose consolidated accounts include the results of the subsidiary and are publically available, the company has taken advantage of the FRS 102 Section 33.1a exemption from disclosing transactions with group undertakings.

6. Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Root 6 Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Alcuin GP IV LLP as a result of its majority shareholding in the company.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Insanely Great Company Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

7. Auditor's information

As the profit and loss account 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 auditor was PKF Cooper Parry Group Limited.

Peter Sterling signed the auditor's report as senior statutory auditor.