AGENDA ITEM NO. 6

T114

#### EAST CAMBS TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** J P Palmer (resigned 5 May 2017)

P J Remington

J Hill E L Grima C G J Roberts

A M Bailey (appointed 15 June 2017)

Company number 10061867

Registered office The Grange

Nutholt Lane

Ely

Cambridgeshire

CB7 4EE

Auditors Price Bailey LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Tennyson House

Cambridge Business Park

Cambridge CB4 0WZ

#### **CONTENTS**

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Cash flow statement	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 15

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

J P Palmer (resigned 5 May 2017)
P J Remington
J Hill
E L Grima
C G J Roberts
A M Bailey (appointed 15 June 2017)

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the group's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Auditors

The auditors, Price Bailey LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Small companies note	
In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.	the small companies exemptions provided by
This report was approved by the board on	2018 and signed on its behalf.
J Hill Director	

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EAST CAMBS TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of East Cambs Trading Company Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018 on pages 5 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of the loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
  may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EAST CAMBS TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made;
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemptions in preparing the Director's Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

#### **Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page xxx, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue and Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

Paul Cullen FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Price Bailey LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Tennyson House Cambridge Business Park Cambridge CB4 OWZ

Date:

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue from services Revenue from construction contracts		1,077,268 842,411	294,126
		1,919,679	294,126
Cost of sales		(1,409,091)	(148,703)
Gross profit		510,588	145,423
Administrative expenses		(677,762)	(527,971)
Operating profit		(167,174)	(382,548)
Finance costs	5	(138,156)	(23,262)
Loss before taxation		(305,330)	(405,810)
Tax on profit	6	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive income for	the year	(305,330)	(405,810)

There were no recognised gains and losses from 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 9 - 20 form part of these financial statements.

**REGISTERED NUMBER: 10061867** 

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

Current assets	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Inventories	7	3,348,472	1,340,832
Trade and other receivables	8	330,460	153,378
Cash at bank and in hand	9	34,187	50
0 (1:1994		3,713,119	1,494,260
Current Liabilities Trade and other payables	10	(1,279,258)	(855,069)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,433,861	639,191
Non Current Liabilities Financial Liabilities – borrowings	10	(3,145,000)	(1,045,000)
Net liabilities		(711,139)	(405,809)
<b>Equity</b> Called up share capital Retained earnings	12	(711,140) (711,139)	(405,810) (405,809)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

J Hill	
Director	
Date:	2018

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

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

Share Capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
-	-	-
1	-	1
1		1
<u>-</u>	(405,810)	(405,810)
	(405,810)	(405,810)
1	(405,810)	(405,809)
-	(305,330)	(305,330)
	(305,330)	(305,330)
1	(711,140)	(711,139)
	Capital £	Capital earnings £   1  1  - (405,810)  - (405,810)  1 (405,810)  - (305,330)  - (305,330)

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

		2	2018		2017
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities  Net cash outflow from operating activities	16	(1,885,233)		(1,754,212)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1	(1,885,233)		(1,754,212)
Cash flows from financing activities Interest paid Loans advanced		(138,156) 2,075,000		(23,262) 1,760,000	
Net cash from financing activities			(1,936,844)		(1,736,738)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		•	51,611		(17,474)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			(17,474)		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9		34,137		(17,474)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Statutory information

East Cambs Trading Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is The Grange, Nutholt Lane, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 4EE.

The company is primarily involved in property development and management of council services.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

#### 1.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year and the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is the valuation of work in progress and allocation of costs to each period.

Costs directly attributable to the projects have been included in the work in progress figure accordingly. General overheads have not been included within the work in progress figures as it is not possible to attribute them as such to individual projects. When calculating the work in progress the directors consider the stage of completion of the project and the likelihood of all costs being recovered, applying this in accordance with applicable framework.

#### 1.3 Compliance with accounting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to reporting entities under IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

#### 1.4 Going concern

The company is reliant on the continued financial support of its shareholder and ultimate parent, East Cambridgeshire District Council, which is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

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

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.5 Revenue recognition

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 at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

Revenue from a construction contract is recognised when:

- It is probably that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the entity.
- The contract costs attributable to the contract can be clearly identifiable and measured reliably.

#### 1.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase and includes labour.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If inventories is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Trade and other receivables

Short term receivables are measured initially at fair value, and are measured subsequently at amortised costs.

#### 1.8 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.

10

#### 1.9 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated before investment income and finance costs.

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

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.10 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

- Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held at bank and short term deposits
- Trade payables are not interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value
- Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received except where those proceeds appear to be less than the fair value of the equity instruments issued, in which case the equity instruments are recorded at fair value. The difference between the proceeds received and the fair value is reflected in the share based payments reserve.

#### 1.11 Trade and other payables

Short term payables are measured fair value, and subsequently at amortised cost.. 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.

#### 1.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

#### 1.13 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 Comprehensive Income 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.

#### 1.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they are incurred.

#### 1.15 Taxation

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position.

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

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.16 New IFRS standards and interpretations not yet adopted

In preparing these financial statements the Company has reviewed all new standards and interpretations.

#### New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments effective from 1 April 2017

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in these financial statements but their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements:

- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (amended 2016)
- IAS 12 Income Taxes (amended 2016)

The other new and revised Standards and Interpretations are not considered to be relevant to the Company's financial reporting and operations and are not detailed in these financial statements.

### New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early

The following new and revised Standards and Interpretations are relevant to the Company but not yet effective for the year commencing 1 April 2017 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

- IAS 12 Income Taxes (amended 2017)
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits (amended 2018)
- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (amended 2017)
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations (amended 2017)
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (amended 2017)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (amended 2016)

The Directors do not consider that the implementation of any of these new standards will have a material impact upon reported income or reported net assets.

In addition, IFRS 16 Leases is effective for financial periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019 and will bring all operating leases onto the balance sheet in line with the accounting treatment for finance leases. This will increase the value of gross assets and both current and non-current liabilities but is not expected to have a material effect on the consolidated income statement.

#### 2. Loss before income tax

	2018 £	2017 £
Other operating leases	25,904	-
Auditors' remuneration	12,000	10,000

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

3.	Employees and directors		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Wages and Salaries Social security Other pension costs	317,789 35,313 27,586	219,048 25,763 23,869
		380,688	268,680
	The average monthly number of employees during the year	was as follows:	
		2018	2017
	Directors Administration	5 8	5 5
		13	10
4.	Directors' remuneration		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Directors' remuneration	12,530	12,423
	Directors' pension contributions to a defined benefits pension scheme	1,100	952
		13,630	13,375
	During the year 1 directors (2017 – 1) was accruing benefits	s under defined benefit p	pension schemes.
5.	Finance costs		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Loan interest payable	138,156	23,262

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

#### 6. Income tax

#### Analysis of tax expense

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2018 nor for the year ended 31 March 2017.

#### Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Loss per accounts	(305,330)	(405,810)
Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017 - 20%)	(58,013)	(81,162)
Effects of: Deferred taxation on losses for year	58,013	81,162
Tax expense	- -	-

The main rate of UK corporation tax changed from 20% to 19% on 1 April 2017.

The Company has estimated tax losses of £711,000 (2017: £405,000) to carry forward against future profits.

#### 7. Inventories

		2018 £	2017 £
	Work in progress	3,348,472	1,340,832
8.	Trade and other receivable	2018 £	2017 £ £
	Trade receivables Other receivables Prepayments and accrued income	270,960 45,003 14,499 ——————————————————————————————————	62,173 74,823 16,382 ————————————————————————————————————

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

9.	Cash and cash equivalents	2018 £	2017 £ £
	Cash at bank and in hand Less: bank overdrafts	34,187 -	50 (17,524)
		34,187	(17,474)
10.	Trade and other payable	2018 £	2017 £
	Current Bank overdrafts Trade payables Other taxation and social security Other payables Accruals and deferred income Amounts owed to parent undertakings	324,575 51,560 14,764 198,359 690,000	17,524 10,828 3,576 108,141 715,000 855,069
	Non Current: Amounts owed to parent undertakings	3,145,000	1,045,000

Included in creditors are amounts due to parent undertaking totalling £3,835,000 (2017: £1,760,000) which are secured against the company assets up to the value of the outstanding loans.

The amounts are repayable in full within 5 years of initial drawdown. There are no set repayment terms up to this time.

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

#### 11. Financial Instruments

#### Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of the company's financial assets and liabilities as recognised at the balance sheet date of the years under review may also be categorised as follows:

As 31 January 2018	Loans and other receivables £	Financial liabilities at at amortised cost £	Total balance sheet heading £
Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables Other receivables	34,187 270,960 45,003	- - -	34,187 270,960 45,003
Loans	-	(3,835,000)	(3,835,000)
Trade payables	-	(324,575)	(324,575)
Other payables - current	-	(213,123)	(213,123)
Total	350,150	(4,372,698)	(4,022,548)
As 31 January 2017	Loans and other receivables £	Financial liabilities at at amortised cost £	Total balance sheet heading £
As 31 January 2017  Cash and cash equivalents	other receivables	liabilities at at amortised cost	sheet heading
-	other receivables	liabilities at at amortised cost £	sheet heading £
Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables	other receivables £ - 62,173	liabilities at at amortised cost £	sheet heading £ (17,474) 62,173
Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables Other receivables	other receivables £ - 62,173	liabilities at at amortised cost £ (17,474)	sheet heading £ (17,474) 62,173 74,823
Cash and cash equivalents  Trade receivables Other receivables Loans	other receivables £ - 62,173	liabilities at at amortised cost £ (17,474)	sheet heading £ (17,474) 62,173 74,823

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

#### 11. Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's financial risk management policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the company's business whilst managing its risks. The company does not engage in speculative transactions or hedging transactions.

The company's principal financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents and loans. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the company's operations. The company has other financial instruments such as trade receivables and trade payables that arise directly from its operations.

The directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management and they recognise that financial risk management is an area in which they may need to develop specific policies should the company become exposed to further financial risks as the business develops. The directors currently ensure that the company has sufficient cash and cash equivalents to ensure there is sufficient reserves to support the business operations. The exposure to other financial instruments are limited to those generated though the operations and borrowings.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Board have also considered currency and market risk but do not believe these to be significant. This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the main risks. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as and when they arise. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout the financial information.

There have not been any material changes in respect of the exposure to financial risks during the periods presented.

#### Credit risk

The company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of cash deposits and trade and other receivables recognised at the balance sheet date of £364,647 (2017: £153,428). The risks associated with cash deposits are limited as the banks used are reputable. The principal credit risk therefore lies with trade receivables and in order to manage credit risk, limits are set for customers based upon a combination of payment history and third party credit references.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial assets will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The company's income and operating cash flows and the value of its financial assets are largely independent of changes in market interest rates. Low levels of surplus funds are invested in short term secured deposit accounts such that the company is not unduly exposed to market interest rate fluctuations.

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

#### 11. Financial Instruments (continued)

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's policy throughout the year has been to ensure that it has adequate liquidity to meet its liabilities when due by careful management of its working capital.

<b>2018</b> Trade and other payables Borrowings	Less than one year <b>£</b> 589,258 690,000 1,279,258	More than one year £ - 3,145,000 3,145,000	Total <b>£</b> 589,258 3,835,000 4,424,258
<b>2017</b> Trade and other payables Borrowings	Less than one year £ 140,069 715,000 855,069	More than one year £ - 1,045,000 1,045,000	Total £ 140,069 1,760,000 1,900,069

#### Fair values

The carrying amounts of all financial assets and liabilities of the company as disclosed in the notes to the financial information are approximately their fair values.

#### Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital with an appropriate level of leverage for the size of the business so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

# 12. Share capital 2018 £ £ Share classified as equity Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 Ordinary share of £1 1 1

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

#### 13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £27,586 (2017 - £23,869).

Contributions totalling £4,565 (2017 - £3,575) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

#### 14. Related Party Transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to disclose transactions with East Cambridgeshire District Council and connected companies due to being wholly owned in line with paragraph 25 of IAS24.

Key management personal compensation totalled £13,630 (2017: £13,375)

#### 15. Details of Parent Undertaking

The Ultimate parent undertaking is East Cambridgeshire District Council, registered address The Grange, Nutholt Lane, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 4EE

#### 16. Note to the cash flow statement

	2018 £	2017 £
(Loss) before tax Interest expense	(305,330) 138,156	(405,810) 23,262
merest expense	(167,174)	(382,548)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables (Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	(2,007,640) (177,082) 466,663	(1,340,832) (153,378) 122,546
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(1,885,233)	(1,754,212)

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

17.	Leasing agreement	2018 £	2017 £
	Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating costs fall due as follows:		
	Within 1 year Between 1 and 5 years After 5 years	30,000 120,000 150,000	- - -
		300,000	

The company entered into a 10 year lease for £30,000 per year commencing 20 April 2017 ending 19 April 2027.

#### 18. Reserves

The following is a description of each of the reserve accounts that comprise equity shareholders' funds:

Share capital The share capital comprises the issued ordinary shares of the company at

par.

Retained earnings Retained earnings comprise the group's cumulative accounting profits and

losses since inception.

## DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2018 £	2017 £
1,919,679	294,126
(1,409,091)	(148,703)
510,588	145,423
<del></del>	
(677,762)	(527,971)
(167,174)	(382,548)
(138,159)	(23,262)
(305,330)	(405,810)
	1,919,679 (1,409,091) 510,588  (677,762) (167,174) (138,159)

## SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Turnavar	2018	201
Turnover	<b>£</b> 194,013	184,74
Ely market management income Project management fees and other services	241,969	104,74
Parks and open spaces management income	641,256	109,38
Car park construction	842,441	109,30
our park conditioning	<del></del>	
	1,919,679 <del></del>	294,12 ————
	2018	201
Cost of sales	£	
Cost of car park construction	741,874	12,12
Purchases	113,233	136,58
Ely market and parks and open spaces costs	553,984	
	1,409,091	148,70
	2018	201
Administration expenses	£	
Directors national insurance	530	52
Directors salaries	12,000	11,90
Directors' pension costs	1,100	95
Staff salaries	305,789	219,04
Staff national insurance	34,783	25,76
Staff pension costs	26,486	23,86
Staff training	3,270	7,84
Recruitment fees	4,580	11,50
Motor running costs	38,311	1,20
Entertainment	550	77
Hotels, travel and subsistence	4,171	3,22
Consultancy	30,296	70,50
Printing and stationery	3,952	8,84
Postage	85	14
Telephone and fax	434	1,45
Computer costs	16,015	16,47
General office expenses	1,128	1,31
Advertising and promotion	4,087	4,98
Trade subscriptions	4,781	4,09
Legal and professional	2,220	6,73
Auditors' remuneration	8,308	2,00
Equipment hire	5,347	12
Bank charges	289	36
Sundry expenses	12,286	2,11
Rent – operating leases	25,904 16,310	17.64
Rates	16,310	17,64
Light and heat Water	1,789 409	1,47
water Management charge	409 68,554	70,53
Insurances	9,575	70,53 11,79
Repairs and maintenance	34,423	76
	677,762	572,97

## SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Interest payable	2018 £	2017 £
Loan interest payable	138,156	23,262