

Company registration number 07150667 (England and Wales)

**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LTD**

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# ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		5,400		1,200
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		5,500		-	
Debtors	5	-		2,080	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,689		18,873	
		<u>14,189</u>		<u>20,953</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(18,385)</u>		<u>(19,641)</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			(4,196)		1,312
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,204</u>		<u>2,512</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(1,026)</u>		-
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>178</u>		<u>2,512</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>176</u>		<u>2,510</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>178</u>		<u>2,512</u>

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

For the financial year ended 28 February 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

# **ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LTD**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022***

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 31 May 2022

Mr T D S Clark

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 07150667**

# ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Environmental Business Management Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Flat 3, 15 East Ascent, St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, TN38 0DS.

#### **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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

The director has reviewed the company's trading position and has considered the potential implications of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Whilst the eventual financial impact of the pandemic on the company and on the overall economy remains uncertain, the director believes that the company will be able to continue to trade. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

#### **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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

# ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 equipment	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance

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.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

Impairment of fixed assets will be considered and adjusted where appropriate.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 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 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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 Leases**

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### **1.12 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	1	1

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 March 2021	3,000
Additions	5,550
At 28 February 2022	8,550
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 March 2021	1,800
Depreciation charged in the year	1,350
At 28 February 2022	3,150
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 28 February 2022	5,400
At 28 February 2021	1,200

### 5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	-	2,080

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Taxation and social security	6,690	7,547
Other creditors	11,695	12,094
	18,385	19,641



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.