

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019



**N. Constantinou & Co
Audit Ltd**

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

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ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:	Georgios Antoniadis Tempus Secretarial Limited Saleem Mohamed Nazir Mohamedhusein Rene Marcel Wernli
Company Secretary:	Georgios Antoniadis
Independent Auditors:	N. Constantinou & Co Audit Ltd Chartered Accountants
Registered office:	Omonias and Aiginis 1 Street, Psylos Court 3052 Limassol, Cyprus
Bankers:	Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd
Registration number:	HE93549



N. Constantinou & Co Audit Ltd

Director: Nicos Constantinou FCCA, FCA

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Ecu Worldwide (Cyprus) Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ecu Worldwide (Cyprus) Ltd (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 5 to 15 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is 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 Board of Directors is 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

*Offices 508 & 509, 2 Rega Fereou, Limassol Center Block B, 3095 Limassol, Cyprus
P.O.Box 54039, 3720, Limassol, Cyprus
Tel: 00357-25368823, Fax: 00357-25375173, Email: info@nconstantinou.com
www.nconstantinou.com*



N. Constantinou & Co Audit Ltd

Director: Nicos Constantinou FCCA, FCA

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Ecu Worldwide (Cyprus) Ltd

Auditor's 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 an 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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.



**N. Constantinou & Co
Audit Ltd**

Director: Nicos Constantinou FCCA, FCA

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Ecu Worldwide (Cyprus) Ltd

Nicos Constantinou

Chartered Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

**N. Constantinou & Co Audit Ltd
Chartered Accountants**

Limassol, 7 February 2020

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
Revenue	6	1,015,316	857,101
Cost of sales		<u>(836,377)</u>	<u>(688,215)</u>
Gross profit		178,939	168,886
Administration expenses		<u>(143,189)</u>	<u>(146,932)</u>
Operating profit	7	35,750	21,954
Net finance costs	8	<u>(2,661)</u>	<u>(773)</u>
Profit before tax		33,089	21,181
Tax	9	<u>(4,732)</u>	<u>(3,049)</u>
Net profit for the year		28,357	18,132
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>28,357</u>	<u>18,132</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	<u>1,040</u>	1,485
		<u>1,040</u>	1,485
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	12	54,530	42,564
Refundable taxes	16	-	34
Cash at bank and in hand	13	<u>48,238</u>	37,767
		<u>102,768</u>	80,365
Total assets		<u>103,808</u>	<u>81,850</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	8,550	8,550
Retained earnings		<u>46,758</u>	30,681
Total equity		<u>55,308</u>	<u>39,231</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	47,926	42,619
Current tax liabilities	16	<u>574</u>	-
		<u>48,500</u>	42,619
Total equity and liabilities		<u>103,808</u>	<u>81,850</u>

On 7 February 2020 the Board of Directors of Ecu Worldwide (Cyprus) Ltd authorised these financial statements for issue.

.....
Georgios Antoniadis
Director

.....
Tempus Secretarial Limited
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

31 December 2019

	Note	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2018		8,550	24,267	32,817
Net profit for the year		-	18,132	18,132
Dividends	10	-	(11,718)	(11,718)
Balance at 31 December 2018/ 1 January 2019		8,550	30,681	39,231
Net profit for the year		-	28,357	28,357
Dividends	10	-	(12,280)	(12,280)
Balance at 31 December 2019		8,550	46,758	55,308

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 17% will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the ultimate shareholders are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

31 December 2019

	Note	2019 €	2018 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		33,089	21,181
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11	445	575
Interest expense	8	4	1
		33,538	21,757
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(11,966)	9,272
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		5,307	(5,235)
		26,879	25,794
Cash generated from operations		26,879	25,794
Tax paid		(4,124)	(3,337)
		22,755	22,457
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	-	(1,020)
		-	(1,020)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		(4)	(1)
Dividends paid		(12,280)	(11,718)
		(12,284)	(11,719)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		10,471	9,718
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		37,767	28,049
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	13	48,238	37,767

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Ecu Worldwide (Cyprus) Ltd (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 27 March, 1998 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Omonias and Aiginis 1 Street, Psylos Court, 3052 Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are that of shipping, chartering and forwarding.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2019. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

4. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Revenue

Recognition and measurement

- **Rendering of services**

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time while the Company satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control over the promised service to the customer in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. This is determined based on the actual labour hours spent relative to the total expected labour hours.

Finance income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective method.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10
Computer	20

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at AC because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. See note 5, Credit risk section.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 180 days past due.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

5. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, liquidity risk and currency risk arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

5.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

5. Financial risk management (continued)

5.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses.

5.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency.

6. Revenue

	2019	2018
	€	€
Credit sales	<u>1,015,316</u>	<u>857,101</u>
	<u>1,015,316</u>	<u>857,101</u>

7. Operating profit

	2019	2018
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging the following items:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	445	575
Auditors' remuneration - current year	1,200	1,200
Auditors' remuneration - prior years	-	200
	<u>-</u>	<u>200</u>

8. Finance income/(costs)

	2019	2018
	€	€
Exchange profit	-	666
Finance income	<u>-</u>	<u>666</u>
Net foreign exchange losses	(823)	-
Interest expense	(4)	(1)
Sundry finance expenses	<u>(1,834)</u>	<u>(1,438)</u>
Finance costs	<u>(2,661)</u>	<u>(1,439)</u>
Net finance costs	<u>(2,661)</u>	<u>(773)</u>

9. Tax

	2019	2018
	€	€
Corporation tax	<u>4,732</u>	<u>3,049</u>
Charge for the year	<u>4,732</u>	<u>3,049</u>

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

9. Tax (continued)

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempt from Cyprus income tax.

10. Dividends

	2019	2018
	€	€
Final dividend paid	<u>12,280</u>	<u>11,718</u>
	<u>12,280</u>	<u>11,718</u>

On 16/07/2019 the Company in Meeting declared the payment of a final dividend of €12,280 (2018: €11,718).

Dividends are subject to a deduction of special contribution for defence at 17% for individual shareholders that are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled.

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Computer	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2018	829	13,770	14,599
Additions	<u>1,020</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,020</u>
Balance at 31 December 2018/ 1 January 2019	<u>1,849</u>	<u>13,770</u>	<u>15,619</u>
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>1,849</u>	<u>13,770</u>	<u>15,619</u>
Depreciation			
Balance at 1 January 2018	829	12,730	13,559
Charge for the year	<u>102</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>575</u>
Balance at 31 December 2018/ 1 January 2019	<u>931</u>	<u>13,203</u>	<u>14,134</u>
Charge for the year	<u>102</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>445</u>
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>1,033</u>	<u>13,546</u>	<u>14,579</u>
Net book amount			
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>816</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>1,040</u>
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>918</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>1,485</u>

12. Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	€	€
Trade receivables	<u>48,655</u>	<u>40,925</u>
Receivables from related companies (Note 17.3)	<u>4,846</u>	<u>1,448</u>
Deposits and prepayments	<u>1,029</u>	<u>191</u>
	<u>54,530</u>	<u>42,564</u>

The fair values of trade and other receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

5. Financial risk management (continued)

5.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses.

5.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency.

6. Revenue

	2019	2018
	€	€
Credit sales	<u>1,015,316</u>	<u>857,101</u>
	<u>1,015,316</u>	<u>857,101</u>

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	€	€
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8. Finance income/(costs)

	2019	2018
	€	€
Exchange profit	-	666
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Net foreign exchange losses	(823)	-
Interest expense	(4)	(1)
Sundry finance expenses	<u>(1,834)</u>	<u>(1,438)</u>
Finance costs	<u>(2,661)</u>	<u>(1,439)</u>
Net finance costs	<u>(2,661)</u>	<u>(773)</u>

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ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

9. Tax (continued)

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	2019	2018
	€	€
Final dividend paid	<u>12,280</u>	<u>11,718</u>
	<u>12,280</u>	<u>11,718</u>

On 16/07/2019 the Company in Meeting declared the payment of a final dividend of €12,280 (2018: €11,718).

Dividends are subject to a deduction of special contribution for defence at 17% for individual shareholders that are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled.

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	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Computer	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2018	829	13,770	14,599
Additions	<u>1,020</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,020</u>
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Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>1,033</u>	<u>13,546</u>	<u>14,579</u>
Net book amount			
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>816</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>1,040</u>
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	2019	2018
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Trade receivables	<u>48,655</u>	40,925
Receivables from related companies (Note 17.3)	<u>4,846</u>	1,448
Deposits and prepayments	<u>1,029</u>	191
	<u>54,530</u>	<u>42,564</u>

The fair values of trade and other receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

13. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2019	2018
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>48,238</u>	<u>37,767</u>
	<u>48,238</u>	<u>37,767</u>

14. Share capital

	2019	2019	2018	2018
	Number of shares	€	Number of shares	€
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of €1,71 each	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,550</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,550</u>
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,550</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,550</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,550</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,550</u>

15. Trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	€	€
Trade payables	<u>3,309</u>	<u>3,241</u>
VAT	<u>1,930</u>	<u>2,357</u>
Accruals	<u>24,601</u>	<u>18,418</u>
Payables to related companies (Note 17.4)	<u>18,086</u>	<u>18,603</u>
	<u>47,926</u>	<u>42,619</u>

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

16. Current tax liabilities/(current tax assets)

	2019	2018
	€	€
Corporation tax	<u>574</u>	<u>(34)</u>
	<u>574</u>	<u>(34)</u>

17. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

17.1 Sales of services

	2019	2018
	€	€
Services provided to intercompanies	<u>7,218</u>	<u>4,166</u>
	<u>7,218</u>	<u>4,166</u>

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2019

17. Related party transactions (continued)

17.2 Purchases of services

	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	2019 €	2018 €
Services provided from intercompanies	Trade	184,773	154,132
Ecuhold NV	Management fees	14,400	14,400
Gantoni General Enterprises Ltd	Services rendered	113,997	112,294
		<u>313,170</u>	<u>280,826</u>

17.3 Receivables from related companies (Note 12)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	2019 €	2018 €
Receivables from related companies	Trade	4,846	1,448
		<u>4,846</u>	<u>1,448</u>

17.4 Payables to related companies (Note 15)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of transactions</u>	2019 €	2018 €
Payables to related companies	Trade	10,403	11,883
Gantoni General Enterprises Ltd	Shipmanagement services	7,683	6,720
		<u>18,086</u>	<u>18,603</u>

18. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2019.

19. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2019.

20. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 2 to 4

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

31 December 2019

	Page	2019 €	2018 €
Revenue			
Credit sales		1,015,316	857,101
Cost of sales	17	(836,377)	(688,215)
Gross profit		178,939	168,886
Operating expenses			
Administration expenses	18	(143,189)	(146,932)
Operating profit		35,750	21,954
Finance income	19	-	666
Finance costs	19	(2,661)	(1,439)
Net profit for the year before tax		33,089	21,181

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

COST OF SALES

31 December 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
Cost of sales		
Sea freight payable	443,753	322,947
Landing and destuffing charges	255,292	220,254
Transportation	23,707	27,923
Terminal and attendance	108,471	112,039
	831,223	683,163
Direct costs		
Insurance	5,154	5,052
	5,154	5,052
	836,377	688,215

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	€	€
Administration expenses		
Services rendered	113,997	112,294
Municipality taxes	565	554
Annual levy	350	350
Sundry expenses	170	170
Telephone and postage	2,168	5,562
Travelling expenses	3,180	3,120
Stationery and printing	2,025	3,203
Subscriptions and contributions	321	271
Computer supplies and maintenance	1,720	1,791
Auditors' remuneration - current year	1,200	1,200
Auditors' remuneration - prior years	-	200
Legal and professional	68	243
Overseas travelling	-	1,291
Inland travelling and accommodation	729	-
Entertaining	137	203
Management fees	14,400	14,400
Postages and courier	1,631	1,463
Gifts to clients	83	42
Depreciation	445	575
	143,189	146,932

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

FINANCE INCOME/COST

31 December 2019

	2019 €	2018 €
Finance income		
Realised foreign exchange profit	-	456
Unrealised foreign exchange profit	-	210
	<u>-</u>	<u>666</u>
Finance costs		
Interest expense		
Interest on taxes	4	1
Sundry finance expenses		
Bank charges	1,834	1,438
Net foreign exchange losses		
Realised foreign exchange loss	<u>823</u>	-
	<u>2,661</u>	<u>1,439</u>

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

COMPUTATION OF WEAR AND TEAR ALLOWANCES

31 December 2019

Year	%	COST				ANNUAL ALLOWANCES				Net value 31/12/2019 €
		Balance 01/01/2019 €	Additions for the year €	Disposals for the year €	Balance 31/12/2019 €	Balance 01/01/2019 €	Charge for the year €	On disposals €	Balance 31/12/2019 €	
<u>Furniture, fixtures and office equipment</u>										
	10	829	-	-	829	829	-	-	829	-
2018	10	1,020	-	-	1,020	102	102	-	204	816
		1,849	-	-	1,849	931	102	-	1,033	816
<u>Computer</u>										
2007	20	2,144	-	-	2,144	2,144	-	-	2,144	-
2013	20	1,888	-	-	1,888	1,888	-	-	1,888	-
2014	20	650	-	-	650	650	-	-	650	-
2015	20	585	-	-	585	468	117	-	585	-
2016	20	1,130	-	-	1,130	678	226	-	904	226
		6,397	-	-	6,397	5,828	343	-	6,171	226
<u>Investment properties</u>										
2001	33	2,852	-	-	2,852	2,852	-	-	2,852	-
2002	33	4,521	-	-	4,521	4,521	-	-	4,521	-
		7,373	-	-	7,373	7,373	-	-	7,373	-
Total		15,619	-	-	15,619	14,132	445	-	14,577	1,042

ECU WORLDWIDE (CYPRUS) LTD

COMPUTATION OF CORPORATION TAX

31 December 2019

	Page	€	€
Net profit per income statement	16		33,089
<u>Add:</u>			
Depreciation		445	
Realised foreign exchange loss		823	
Annual levy		350	
Professional tax		411	
Travelling		3,180	
Interest on taxes		4	
		<u>4</u>	<u>5,213</u>
			38,302
<u>Less:</u>			
Annual wear and tear allowances	20	<u>445</u>	<u>(445)</u>
Chargeable income for the year			<u><u>37,857</u></u>

Calculation of corporation tax

	Income €	Rate %	Total € c
Tax at normal rates:			
Chargeable income as above	<u>37,857</u>	12.50	4,732.13
Tax paid provisionally	<u>29,600</u>		<u>(3,700.00)</u>
TAX PAYABLE			<u><u>1,032.13</u></u>