Company Registration No. 02326716 (England and Wales)

ECLIPSE PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ECLIPSE PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

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ECLIPSE PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		607,299		296,603
Current assets					
Debtors	4	4,637,099		4,111,377	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,405,138		898,181	
		6,042,237		5,009,558	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,480,745)		(2,164,569)	
Net current assets			3,561,492		2,844,989
Total assets less current liabilities			4,168,791		3,141,592
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(203,939)		(41,888)
Provisions for liabilities			(13,480)		(19,449)
Net assets			3,951,372		3,080,255
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		24,000		24,000
Capital redemption reserve			8,400		8,400
Profit and loss reserves			3,918,972		3,047,855
Total equity			3,951,372		3,080,255

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 23 April 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R Purslow
Director

Company Registration No. 02326716

ECLIPSE PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018		24,000	8,400	2,567,000	2,599,400
Year ended 31 December 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	625,851	625,851
Dividends		-	-	(144,996)	(144,996)
Balance at 31 December 2018		24,000	8,400	3,047,855	3,080,255
Year ended 31 December 2019:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1,054,193	1,054,193
Dividends		-	-	(183,076)	(183,076)
Balance at 31 December 2019		24,000	8,400	3,918,972	3,951,372

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Eclipse Presentations Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Kings Parade, Lower Coombe Street, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 1AA.

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 £.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for 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.

1.3 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.

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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Over period of the lease
Plant and machinery	25% and 33% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% 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.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.5 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Retirement benefits

Pension contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 92 (2018 - 84).

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	92	84

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2019	20,129	2,132,912	2,153,041
Additions	-	533,556	533,556
Disposals	-	(185,106)	(185,106)
At 31 December 2019	20,129	2,481,362	2,501,491
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	9,551	1,846,887	1,856,438
Depreciation charged in the year	4,321	216,804	221,125
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(183,371)	(183,371)
At 31 December 2019	13,872	1,880,320	1,894,192
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	6,257	601,042	607,299
At 31 December 2018	10,578	286,025	296,603

4 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	1,173,974	959,867
Corporation tax recoverable	-	111,759
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,315,263	2,887,161
Other debtors	147,862	152,590
	4,637,099	4,111,377

There is a fixed/floating charge over all assets of the company in respect of a bank loan held by a group company.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	**£**
Trade creditors	1,207,286	1,248,435
Corporation tax	112,519	112,555
Other taxation and social security	420,480	336,568
Other creditors	740,460	467,011
	2,480,745	2,164,569

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	**£**
Other creditors	203,939	41,888

7 Finance lease obligations

	2019	2018
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	**£**	**£**
Within one year	161,160	19,320
In two to five years	203,939	41,888
	365,099	61,208

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery.

8 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
24,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	24,000	24,000

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
	1,068,018	1,288,626

10 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 Jackie Wilding.
The auditor was Bryden Johnson Limited.

11 Directors' transactions

Included in other debtors is an amount of £20,661 (2018: £Nil) due from the directors.

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.