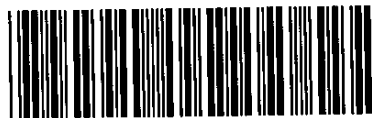


Company Registration No. 11465813 (England and Wales)

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
31 AUGUST 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FRIDAY



L8WD0E34

LD3

10/01/2020

#35

COMPANIES HOUSE

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4		11,332
Current assets			
Stocks		4,547	
Debtors	5	204,891	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,848	
		<u>258,286</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(141,280)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>117,006</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>128,338</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>127,338</u>
Total equity			<u>128,338</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 August 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of 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 7/1/20 and are signed on its behalf by:


K James
Director

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Emperor Presentations Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Zetland House, 5-25 Scrutton Street, London, England, EC2A 4HJ.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Reporting period

The company has prepared financial statements for the period from incorporation to 31 August 2019.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT. Turnover is recognised only when the related work has been completed or has reached a billable stage.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	3-5 years 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.

Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the asset as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

Stocks

Work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value and represents production costs which have not yet been recharged to clients.

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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 trade and other debtors, and amounts owed by group undertakings, 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 trade and other creditors 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

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.

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 7.

3 Directors' remuneration

	2019
	£
Remuneration paid to directors	117,000

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
Additions	14,756
At 31 August 2019	14,756
Depreciation and impairment	
Depreciation charged in the period	3,424
At 31 August 2019	3,424
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2019	11,332

5 Debtors

	2019
	£
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Trade debtors	119,391
Amounts owed by group undertakings	80,464
Other debtors	5,036
	204,891

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019
		£
	Trade creditors	10,815
	Corporation tax	31,968
	Other taxation and social security	34,863
	Other creditors	63,634
		<u>141,280</u>

7	Called up share capital	2019
		£
	Ordinary share capital	
	Issued and fully paid	
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000
		<u>1,000</u>

On 16 July 2018 the company issued 1,000 Ordinary £1 shares at par.

8 Related party transactions

During the period purchases of £130,060 (2018: £Nil) were made from and sales of £244,578 (2018: £Nil) were made to Emperor Design Consultants Limited, the parent company. At the period end £80,464 was owed by Emperor Design Consultants Limited.

9 Parent company

Emperor Design Consultants Limited is the parent company of the smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up of which the company is a member. Its registered office is Zetland House, 5-25 Scrutton Street, London, EC2A 4HJ.