

Company Registration No. 11465813 (England and Wales)

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 AUGUST 2022
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EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		12,207		9,643
Current assets					
Stocks		1,060		650	
Debtors	5	278,392		240,711	
Cash at bank and in hand		433,468		551,559	
		<u>712,920</u>		<u>792,920</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(238,909)</u>		<u>(388,413)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>474,011</u>		<u>404,507</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>486,218</u>		<u>414,150</u>
Provisions for liabilities	7		<u>(2,629)</u>		<u>(1,263)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>483,589</u></u>		<u><u>412,887</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>482,589</u>		<u>411,887</u>
Total equity			<u><u>483,589</u></u>		<u><u>412,887</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 August 2022 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 year 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.

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/12/22 and are signed on its behalf by:

Kingsley James

.....
K James

Director

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

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 The White Chapel Building, 10 Whitechapel High Street, London, E1 8QS.

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.

Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of current economic uncertainty in the UK and other commercial matters on the financial performance of the company.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors are comfortable that the company has access to adequate resources for at least the period of 12 months from the approval of the financial statements. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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. 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 years straight line
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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 YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	16	13

3 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration paid to directors	184,800	184,200

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2021 - 2).

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 September 2021	29,410
Additions	10,905
Disposals	(17,104)
At 31 August 2022	23,211
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2021	19,767
Depreciation charged in the year	8,341
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(17,104)
At 31 August 2022	11,004
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2022	12,207
At 31 August 2021	9,643

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	144,390	154,367
Amounts owed by group undertakings	124,377	82,202
Other debtors	9,625	4,142
	<u>278,392</u>	<u>240,711</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	19,403	7,998
Corporation tax	97,517	86,145
Other taxation and social security	32,294	41,063
Other creditors	89,695	253,207
	<u>238,909</u>	<u>388,413</u>

7 Provisions for liabilities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	2,629	1,263
	<u>2,629</u>	<u>1,263</u>

8 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company are:

	Liabilities 2022	Liabilities 2021
	£	£
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	3,052	2,411
Short term timing differences	(423)	(1,148)
	<u>2,629</u>	<u>1,263</u>

EMPEROR PRESENTATIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

8 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	2022 £
Movements in the year:	
Liability at 1 September 2021	1,263
Charge to profit or loss	1,366
Liability at 31 August 2022	<u>2,629</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

10 Related party transactions

During the year purchases of £164,134 (2021: £81,757) were made from and sales of £905,933 (2021: £535,258) were made to Emperor Design Consultants Limited, the parent company.

At the year end £124,377 (2021: £82,202) was owed by Emperor Design Consultants Limited.

11 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 The White Chapel Building, 10 Whitechapel High Street, London, E1 8QS.