Registered number: 4024104

#### **EUROPA PARTNERS LIMITED**

#### **DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**DIRECTOR** 

Paul Zisman

**COMPANY SECRETARY** 

Paul Zisman

**REGISTERED NUMBER** 

4024104

REGISTERED OFFICE

33 St James's Square

London SW1Y 4JS

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS** 

PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor 1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf

London E14 4HD

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

During the year, the principal activity of the Company was the provision of financial and advisory services. Europa Partners Limited is authorised and regulated in this activity by the Financial Conduct Authority.

#### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £82,274 (2014 - £24,613).

#### **DIRECTOR**

The Director who served during the year was:

Paul Zisman

#### **DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

The Director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware,
   and
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### **AUDITORS**

The auditors, PKF Littlejohn LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is prepared in accordance with the small companies' regime under the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 24 April 216 and signed on its behalf.

Paul Zisman Director

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Director is responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the Director must not approve the financial statements unless satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Director's reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EUROPA PARTNERS LIMITED

We have audited the Financial Statements of Europa Partners Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement, the Director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Director; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Director's report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### **OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### OPINION ON OTHER MATTER PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

 adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Director was entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Mark Ling\(Senior statutor)

for and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP

**Statutory Auditor** 

1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

Date: 21 April 2016

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Note	•	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	4	712,094	396,292
Gross profit		712,094	396,292
Administrative expenses		(609,519)	(366,618)
Operating profit		102,575	29,674
Interest receivable and similar income	8	79	-
Profit before tax	•	102,654	29,674
Tax on profit	9	(20,380)	(5,061)
Profit for the year	-	82,274	24,613
Other comprehensive income		-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	• =	82,274	24,613

# EUROPA PARTNERS LIMITED Registered number:4024104

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2015

Note		201 £		2014 £	
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	1,593		36,286	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	89,444		95,589	
•		91,037		131,875	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(38,250)		(31,362)	
Net current assets			52,787 <b>—</b>		100,513
Total assets less current liabilities			52,787	. –	100,513
Net assets			52,787		100,513
Capital and reserves				•	
Called up share capital	15		20,846		20,846
Share premium account	16		<b>~</b> .		82,402
Profit and loss account	16	•	31,941		(2,735)
			52,787		100,513

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 2011 Agual 2016 and were signed on its behalf.

Paul Zisman Director

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY As at 31 December 2015

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	20,846	82,402	(2,735)	100,513
Profit for the year	÷	-	82,274	82,274
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u> .	-	<b>-</b>	-
Total comprehensive income for the year			82,274	82,274
Contributions by and distributions to owners Share premium transfer to retained earnings	-	(82,402)	82,402	-
Dividends paid	<b>-</b>	-	(130,000)	(130,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	<u> </u>	(47,598)	(130,000)
At 31 December 2015	20,846		31,941	52,787

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY As at 31 December 2014

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2014	20,846	82,402	(27,348)	75,900
Profit for the year	-	-	24,613	24,613
Other comprehensive income for the year	·	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	24,613	24,613
Total transactions with owners	· .	<u> </u>	-	-
At 31 December 2014	20,846	82,402	(2,735)	100,513

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating profit	102,655	29,674
Adjustments for:		
Interest received	(79)	· -
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	34,693	(15,016)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	6,887	6,074
Tax paid	(20,380)	· ·
Net cash generated from operating activities	123,776	20,732
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	. 79	<b>.</b>
Net cash from investing activities	79	÷'
Cash flows from financing activities	·	
Dividends paid	(130,000)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(130,000)	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(6,145)	20,732
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	95,589	74,857
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	89,444	95,589
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	89,444	95,589
	89,444	95,589

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.1 General information

The Company's principal activity is outlined in the Directors' Report. The Company is a private Company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 33 St James's Square, London, SW1Y 4JS.

#### 1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 18.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Going Concern

The Director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future for at least 12 months from the date of signing these Financial Statements. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its Financial Statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

#### (i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash at bank and in hand, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, are initially measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 1.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.9 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is Pound Sterling. This does not differ from the presentational currency.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 1.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### 1.11 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

The Company has no deferred tax as no there have been no timing differences.

### 2. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Director has confirmed that no critical accounting estimates have been used in the financial statements.

#### 3. FINANCIAL RISKS

Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The Company has in place a risk management programme commensurate with the current size and complexity of the business.

Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential clients before the Company is engaged by new clients. The Company monitors its credit exposure to any individual client and, where appropriate, this is reviewed by the board.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Liquidity risk

The Company actively maintains sufficient cash reserves to ensure that the Company has sufficient available funds for operations.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The Company has interest-bearing assets. Interest-bearing assets include cash balances. The Company has no bank debt. The Directors will decide upon the appropriate interest rate policy should the Company take on any bank borrowings in the future.

#### 4. ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER

5.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

,	2015	2014
	£	£
Sales	712,094	396,292
	712,094	396,292
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	709,813	179,999
Rest of the world	2,281	216,293
	712,094	396,292
OPERATING PROFIT		
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
	2015 £	2014 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	5,003	6,000
Exchange differences	(23)	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### 6. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

7.

8.

9.

	2015 £	2014 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	5,003	6,000
	5,003	6,000
		······
EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION		
The Company does not employ any staff other than the director whose remul	neration is as fol	llows:
	2015 £	2014 £
Director's remuneration	7,776	13,659
	7,776	13,659
Only one Director was employed during the current year (2014: 1 Director).		
INTEREST RECEIVABLE		
	2015 £	2014 £
Other interest receivable	<sub>s</sub> 79	-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	79	
TAXATION		
	2015 £	2014 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year Under/(over)-provision of tax	20,530 (150)	5,061 -
Total current tax	20,380	5,061

10.

11.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Deferred tax	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	20,380	5,061
FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2014 - 20%). The differences are explained below:	d rate of corporati	on tax in the
	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	102,654	29,674
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014 - 20%)	20,530	5,935
Effects of:		
Utilisation of tax losses	•	(874)
Total tax charge for the year.	20,380	5,061
FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES	•	
There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.		
DIVIDENDS		
	2015 £	2014 £
Dividends paid	130,000	_
	130,000	
DEBTORS		
	2015 £	2014 £
Trade debtors	-	33,333
Prepayments and accrued income	1,593	2,953

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	,		
		1,593	36,286
	Debtors are stated after impairment provisions of £Nil (2014: £Nil)		
12.			
		2015 £	2014 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	89,444	95,589
		89,444	95,589
13.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2015 £	2014 £.
	Trade creditors	505	-
	Corporation tax	20,530	5,211
	Taxation and social security	8,847	-
	Other creditors	- · · · · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16,510
	Accruals and deferred income	8,368	9,641
		38,250	31,362
14.	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Financial assets		
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	89,444	128,922
		89,444	128,922
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(38,250)	(31,362)
		(38,250)	(31,362)
	•		121/22/

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other debtors (excluding prepayments and accrued income) of £Nil (2014: £33,333) and cash at bank and in hand of £89,444 (2014: £95,589).

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors of £505 (2014: £Nil), a tax creditor of £29,377 (2014: £5,211), other creditors of £Nil (2014: £16,510) and accruals of £8,368 (2014: £9,641).

#### 15. SHARE CAPITAL

•	2015	2014
An 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
20,846 - Ordinary Shares of £1 each	20,846	20,846

#### 16. RESERVES

#### Share premium

All of the share premium was cancelled during the year.

#### Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account reserve represents accumulated profit or loss. The reserve is fully distributable to shareholders and is shown as part of shareholders' equity.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

# 17. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

Capital and reserves	Net assets	Provisions for liabilities	Total assets less current liabilities	Net current assets	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	Current assets	Note
75,901	75,901	68	75,833	75,833	(20,226)	96,059	As previously stated 1 January 2014
		1	1	1		1	Effect of transition 1 January 2014
75,901	75,901	68	75,833	75,833	(20,226)	96,059	FRS 102 (as restated) 1 January 2014 £
100,514	100.514		100,514	100,514	(31,361)	131,875	FRS 102 As previously Effect of FRS 102 as restated) stated transition (as restated) 1 January 31 December 31 December 31 December 2014 2014 2014 2014 £ £ £
		1	ı	l	l l	1	Effect of transition 31 December 2014 £
100,514	100,514	ė	100,514	100,514	(31,361)	131,875	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 December 2014 £

Note	As previously stated 31 December 2014 £	transition	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 December 2014 £
Turnover	396,292	-	396,292
	396,292	- ·	396,292
Administrative expenses	(366,618)		(366,618)
Operating profit	29,674	-	29,674
Taxation	(5,061)	-	(5,061)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year	24,613	-	24,613

#### 18. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### 19. RELATED PARTIES

The Company is under the control of Paul Zisman who is the sole Director and shareholder. During the year administrative fees of £495,408 (2014: £213,935) were charged by Europa Partners Services Limited and £Nil (2014: £16,510) was due from the Company at 31 December 2015.

#### 20. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is under the control of Paul Zisman.