Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019



Company Registration No. 05628110 (England and Wales)

Company Information

Directors

A P Blasco V A Malanga

K M Greene

Company number

05628110

Registered office

The Lightbox 3rd Floor

127-133 Charing Cross Road

London England - WC2H 0EW

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1 Embankment Place

London WC2N 6RH

Bankers

JP Morgan Chase Bank, NA

Chaseside Bournemouth BH7 7DB

Contents

	Strateģic Report	Págė(s) 1 - 3
	Directors' Report	4 – 7.
	Indèpendent Auditors' Réport	·8· - 1,0 [°]
	Profit and Loss Account:	11
·	Balance Sheet	12
	Statement of Changes in Equity	13
	Notes to the Financial Statements	14 - 34

Strategic Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a public relations service, with a core focus on clients within the Consumer, Health, Corporate and Technology sectors.

Following company acquiring the group Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited on 25 January 2016, and subsequent purchase of the trade and assets of 3 Monkeys Communications Limited on 31 March 2016, this year represents the third full year of trading of the larger business.

2019 saw gross profit of £7,933,499 reported, a decrease of 4.5% on 2018 from £8,306,042 due to the loss of one large health client, and the intra-group movement of a large consumer client during the year.

An operating loss of £280,361 was reported in 2019 (2018: loss of £914,580); which includes amortisation of £1,081,765 (2018: £1,354,931) of intangible assets recognised on the transfer of trade and assets from 3 Monkeys Communications Limited on 31 March 2016. Also included were costs directly associated with the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited of £410,428 (2018: £141,957). Therefore the underlying operating profit was £1,211,832 (2018: £582,308). The increase in underlying operating profit can be primarily attributed to reduced senior employment costs.

As a result of the operating loss the net liabilities position at the end of the year increased to £951,996 (2018: net liabilities of £345,575).

Business environment

The public relations market in the United Kingdom is highly fragmented and competitive. Within this competitive market, the company achieved a ranking of 40 in the 2018 PR Week league tables which were the latest available as at the balance sheet (2018: 38).

Future developments

Regarding future developments, given the current uncertain economic environment caused by COVID-19 the directors have carried out a detailed and comprehensive review of the business and its future prospects taking into account all information that could reasonably be expected to be available for the following 12 months and beyond. The Company expects the largest potential impact of COVID-19 to be fell through the continued deferral or cancellation of event work, as experienced to date. However, due to the wide portfolio of clients in different sectors and the broad range of services offered, the impact on revenue to date has been limited. Nontrading aspects of business operations have been largely insulated from the effects of the virus to date, with business continuity measures in place to ensure continued operations. The Company expects to continue to be responsive in its strategy as the impact of COVID-19 becomes more evident, however there could be material changes in the future developments of the business as the situation develops and further impacts emerge.

Strategy

The company's overriding objective is to achieve attractive and sustainable rates of gross profit and operating profit growth primarily through maintaining and expanding its client base off the back of high quality work, and by leveraging its now much larger footprint within the UK public relations marketplace.

Strategic Report (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company can be broadly grouped as business risk, competitive risk and financial risk.

Business risk

During any downturn in the United Kingdom economy, spending constraints of clients may significantly impact service-providing companies. The potential impact on Zeno Communications (UK) Limited will continue to be assessed on an ongoing basis.

Business continuity plans are in place in case of technology disruption or lack of access to the premises. The outbreak of COVID-19, the global pandemic in early 2020, has resulted in the Company deploying these plans to maintain stability across the business, ensuring continued delivery of service through remote working for employees and with clients, with no issues noted in the period up to signing these financial statements.

The company has reviewed the business for potential successors for key management. If key management leave the company, the impact of their going is looked at to ensure that the company can maintain relationships with clients and that other staff can cover key areas of the business.

The company has expertise in business reputation that can be used if there are any issues arising for the company itself.

On 23 June 2016 Britain voted to leave the European Union. The full impact of this decision on our clients and their budgets remains unclear. We are monitoring this risk on an ongoing basis. See the Directors' Report for further details.

Competitive risk

The company seeks to mitigate its exposure to increased competition and the possibility of adverse market conditions by maintaining a wide portfolio of clients in different sectors who require a variety of Public Relations services. No one client represents more than 20% (2018: 15%) of the company's fee income.

Financial risk management

Credit risk

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation of its operations and operating cash collection targets across the company as well as performing credit checks on all new clients. The company's cash deposits are held with JP Morgan Chase Bank, NA.

Foreign exchange risk

Whilst all the turnover is generated in the UK, the company does earn some of its turnover in currencies other than sterling. It seeks to manage the exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates by having contracts in place which allow for fee adjustments should the exchange rate fluctuate by more than a reasonable percentage. The company also seeks to minimise its holdings of currencies other than sterling.

Liquidity and cash flow risk

The company is part of a group cash pooling arrangement that gives it access to funds to mitigate the cash flow risk. The company forecasts and monitors its cash flows on an ongoing basis to manage this risk.

Strategic Report (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Key performance indicators

The KPIs used to manage and review the trading operations of the company are:

	2019 ्	2018
Growth in gross profit (%)	(4.5%)	10.5%
Operating profit margin before tax, interest, amortisation of intangible assets, and costs directly associated with the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited	15.3%	6.8%
Employment costs to gross profit ratio	59.7%	61.2%

Operating profit margin is calculated as the adjusted operating profit to gross profit ratio. The primary KPI which drives operating profit margin is employment costs to gross profit ratio, with a target of 60%. In 2019 this was 60% (2018: 61%) and the Directors of the business are confident that this will be maintained or reduced in 2020 as the company continues to grow and demonstrates efficiencies through operating larger and more established sector practices.

Employees

The company systematically provides employees with information on matters of concern to them, consulting, them or their representatives regularly, so their views can be taken in to account when making decisions that are likely to affect their interests. Employee's involvement in the company is encouraged, as achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company plays a major role in maintaining its position as a leading public relations agency.

The company is committed to employment policies which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of sex, race, colour, disability or marital status. The company gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made for the continued employment and training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the company. If members of staff become disabled the company seeks to continue employment, either in the same or, if appropriate, an alternative position.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf on 27. August 2020

A P Blasco

Director

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019. These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 are prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of public relations services.

General information

The company is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The company's immediate parent company is Zeno Group The Netherlands BV, and the undertaking the directors regard as the ultimate controlling party is Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America.

Going concern

Whilst there were losses of £606,421 (2018: losses of £1,034,568) and net liabilities of £951,996 (2018: net liabilities of £345,575), the directors confirm that they are satisfied that the company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In preparing the financial statements the directors have taken into account all information that could reasonably be expected to be available for the following 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements and beyond.

They have considered the Company's losses in the year, the net liabilities, future projections, COVID-19, the Company's ongoing cash requirements, the availability of cash through the group cash pooling arrangement and the written letter of support received from the ultimate parent; Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc.

As a result of the review and the support from its ultimate parent, the directors are confident the Company has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements and on this basis, they consider that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Subsequent events

For the Company, the global outbreak of COVID-19 is deemed to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event as at 30 June 2019 and therefore no adjustments have been made in these financial statements for COVID-19. Global health concerns relating to the coronavirus outbreak have been weighing on the macroeconomic environment, and the outbreak has increased economic uncertainty. The outbreak has resulted in authorities implementing numerous measures to try to contain the virus which have in turn negatively impacted consumer and business spending. The Company has adapted during the enforced lockdown and social distancing deploying a formal working from home posture for employees, using its business continuity plans accordingly to maintain stability in the business. The directors continue to monitor the impact of the coronavirus situation and will continue to discuss and implement options to mitigate it.

The Company expects the largest potential impact of COVID-19 to be felt through the continued deferral or cancellation of event work, however, the wide portfolio of clients in different sectors and the broad range of services offered has limited the impact on revenue to date.

The future outcome of the outbreak is uncertain and the numbers in these financial statements could be materially different in the future as a result of changes in the type of work that can be performed and clients' budgets. The directors of the Company expect that the prolonged impact of the virus-containment measures on the economy is going to adversely affect the business in the remaining part of 2020 and 2021. In particular, the directors expect that there will be a revenue reduction for the 2020 and 2021 accounting periods. There may also be a material impact on other critical estimates and judgments disclosed in our accounting policies in the future. However at the date of issuing these financial statements no material impact has been noted, in particular regarding our consideration over the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries and recoverability of debtors.

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Brexit

In a referendum held on 23 June 2016, the UK resolved to leave the European Union ('EU'). On 31 January 2020, the UK left the EU and has now entered an 11 month transition period until the end of 2020. During this period, the UK government will negotiate the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU. Although, it is still unknown what those terms will be, Brexit may create global economic uncertainty, which may affect the Company's risk profile through introducing potentially significant new uncertainties and instability in financial markets.

Given the Company generates all turnover and profits in the UK (and works with other Edelman group companies for overseas work), the directors do not expect any impact by changes in laws and regulations.

At the date of signing these financial statements, Brexit negotiations have been delayed due to the COVID-19 crisis. The delay has also raised expectations that the UK may request an extension to negotiations. As a result, whilst the full impact is not known, as at the date of signing there is no significant impact on the business, given the lack of EU exposure for the Company. Thus, given the uncertainty relating to when and in what form Brexit will occur, the business continues to monitor and assess its preparedness for a worst-case scenario including the risks and mitigations across the business. This includes continued liaison with key customers, ongoing assessment of people and succession planning in key roles; and continued review of contracts. Management will continue to monitor negotiations, ensuring our planning remains up to date and assess any new or emerging risks on an on-going basis.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A P Blasco

V A Malanga

K M Greene

Dividends

The company did not pay a dividend in the year (2018: £nil).

Charitable donations

The company made donations totalling £100 (2018: £2,605) to charities during the year.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The ultimate parent company, Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc. maintained liability insurance throughout the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements for the directors and officers of the company.

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements 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 directors are 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 directors are 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date of the Directors' Report is approved:

- (a) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- (b) they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Qualified audit opinion

This is the second financial year in which the company was required to prepare consolidated financial statements, as the company previously took advantage as a small group using the Companies Act exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for parent companies of small groups. For the year ended 30 June 2019, the company and group continues to not meet the thresholds to qualify as a small company and group, and therefore a consolidation is required. The directors consider that the filing of non-consolidated financial statements for Zeno Communications (UK) Limited is still appropriate as this does not detract from the fact that all information required under the Companies Act 2006 is still available to Zeno Communications (UK) Limited shareholders. This has been fully disclosed in note 1.3 of the financial statements.

A qualified audit opinion has been issued for these financial statements as the company has not been able to avail itself of the exemption under FRS102 standard 9, from preparing group financial statements because it did not comply with section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, to deliver its financial statements, along with copies of the consolidated financial statements of its intermediate holding company (Zeno Group the Netherlands BV for year ended 30 June 2019), to the registrar of companies by 30 June 2020. The first set of consolidated financial statements for Zeno Group the Netherlands BV will be for the year ended 30 June 2015, and have not yet been filled. The directors consider that the filling of non-consolidated financial statements for Zeno Communications (UK) Limited is still appropriate as this does not detract from the fact that all information required under the Companies Act 2006 is still available to Zeno Communications (UK) Limited shareholders. This has been fully disclosed in note 1.3 of the financial statements.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 27. August 2020

A P Blasco Director

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Zeno Communications (UK) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph below, Zeno Communications (UK) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its loss for the
 year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019; the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for qualified opinion

As explained in the note 1.3 to the financial statements, the company is not entitled to the exemption from the requirement to produce consolidated financial statement under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, and it has not met all the necessary conditions. Consequently, the company should have produced consolidated financial statements for the parent and its subsidiary undertakings.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Independence.

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
 may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis
 of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Zeno Communications (UK) Limited (Continued)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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 directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 (UK) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Zeno Communications (UK) Limited (continued)

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if; in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit
 have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Gemma Clark (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Genna Clark

London

27 August 2020

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Note	:2019 £	. 2018 £
3	11,989,617	13,413,383
	(4,056,118)	(5,107,341)
	7,933,499	8,306,042
	(8,213,860)	(9,220,622)
4	(280,361)	(914,580)
8. 9	8,530 (277,669)	2,729 (250,874)
, ,		(1,162,725)
10	(56,921)	128,157
	(606,421)	(1,034,568)
ır	(606,421)	.(1,034,568)
	3 4 8 9	3 11,989,617 (4,056,118) 7,933,499 (8,213,860) 4 (280,361) 8 8,530 9 (277,669) (549,500) 10 (56,921) (606,421)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2019

		2019		2	018.
	Note	£	£	£	£
Intangible assets	11		948,965		2,030,730
Tangible assets Investments	12 13		176,615 8,115,224		231,974 8,115,224
Current assets			9,240,804		10,377,928
Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	14 15	467,494 5,001,499 (6,063)		187,764 6;789;763	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	5,462,930 (15,280,481)		6,977,527 (4,893,048)	
Net current-assets			(9,817,551)		2,084,479
Total assets less current liabilities			(576,747)		12,462,407
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17				(12,385,223)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(375,249)	•	(422,759)
Net liabilities			(951,996)		(345,575)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Share premium account Capital contribution Profit and loss-account	20		15 782,399 3,012,721 (4,747,131)		782,399 3,012,721 (4,140,710)
Total shareholders' deficit			(951,996)		(345,575)

The notes to the financial statements are on pages 14-34 and form part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 11-34 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27. August 202and are signed on its behalf by:

A P Blasco

Director

Company Registration No. 05628110

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account		Profit and loss sh account £	Total areholders' deficit £
Balance at 1 July 2017	15	782,399	772,721	(3,106,142)	(1,551,007)
Year ended 30 June 2018: Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	<u>.</u>		_	(1,034,568)	(1,034,568)
Capital contribution			2,240,000		2,240,000
Balance at 30 June 2018	15	782,399 ———	3,012,721	(4,140,710)	(345,575)
Year ended 30 June 2019: Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year		-	-	(606,421)	(606,421)
Balance at 30 June 2019	15	782.399	3,012,721	(4,747,131)	(951.996)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Zeno Communications (UK) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Lightbox, 3rd Floor, 127-133 Charing Cross Road, London, England, WC2H 0EW.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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.

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 pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below and have been applied consistently.

1.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

In accordance with FRS 102, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares. Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a Statement of Cash Flow and related notes and disclosures.

Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' & Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' — Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income.

Zeno Communications (UK) Limited is a subsidiary of Zeno Group The Netherlands BV and the results of Zeno Communications (UK) Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Zeno Group The Netherlands BV.

1.3 Consolidation exemption

The financial statements contain information about Zeno Communications (UK) Limited as an individual company, and do not contain consolidated financial statements as the parent of a group. This is the second financial year in which the company was required to prepare consolidated financial statements. For the year ended 30 June 2019, the company and group continues not to meet the thresholds to qualify as a small company and group, and therefore a consolidation is required. The company has not been able to avail itself of the exemption under FRS102 section 9, from preparing group financial statements because it did not comply with section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, to deliver its financial statements, along with copies of the consolidated financial statements of its intermediate holding company (Zeno Group The Netherlands BV for year ended 30 June 2019), to the registrar of companies by 30 June 2020. Therefore the directors are required to prepare consolidated financial statements. As in 2018 the directors have decided not to prepare consolidated financial statements as the company is still included in the consolidated financial statements of Zeno Group The Netherlands BV and will be delivered to Companies House in due course. Whilst the directors recognise that this is later than the filing deadline the directors consider that the filing of non-consolidated financial statements for Zeno Communications (UK) Limited is still appropriate as this does not detract from the fact that all information required under the Companies Act 2006 will be available to Zeno Communications (UK) Limited shareholders.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In preparing the financial statements the directors have taken into account all information that could reasonably be expected to be available for the following 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements and beyond.

They have considered the Company's losses in the year, the net liabilities, future projections, COVID-19, the Company's ongoing cash requirements, the availability of cash through the group cash pooling arrangement and the written letter of support received from the ultimate parent; Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc.

As a result of the review and the support from its ultimate parent, the directors are confident the Company has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements and on this basis, they consider that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

1.5 Turnover

The company recognises turnover when: (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each of the company's sales channels have been met, as described below.

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services, net of value added tax and trade discounts.

Revenue is normally recognised at the point at which the service is provided and the value can be determined. To the extent that services have been invoiced but the service has not been provided in the financial year covered by these financial statements, that revenue will be held as deferred income until the service has been provided.

Unbilled revenue on client assignments is included as accrued income within trade and other receivables. Where individual on account billings exceed revenue recognised and costs incurred to date on client assignments, the excess is classified as deferred income within trade and other payables. Timing differences and billing discrepancies can arise where there are differences between billing arrangements (i.e. invoicing) and the timing of the delivery of the service and thus the revenue recognition. These can result in debits or credits and thus assets and liabilities. Any assets arising relating to accrued income are investigated and written off immediately if deemed irrecoverable. Liabilities relating to deferred income are held for a period of up to two years during which time they are written back to revenue if, after investigation it is found that no further liability exists.

Costs of sales comprise third party costs incurred to service client projects. Therefore gross profit represents net fees and commissions earned during the year.

1.6 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets, including goodwill, are stated at the lower of their cost or recoverable amount. Any permanent diminution in value is taken to the profit and loss account.

Goodwill has arisen from the transfer of trade from 3 Monkeys Communications Limited to Zeno Communications (UK) Limited. Amortisation of intangible assets is made on the following bases:

Goodwill

Trademarks, customer lists and other intangible assets

5 years straight line 3 years straight line

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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:

Leasehold improvements
Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Over the period of the lease between 15% and 33.3% per annum 33.3% per annum

Computer equipment

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.

Subsequent additions and major components

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as a separate asset where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over its useful life.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Derecognition

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss and included in 'Administrative expenses'.

1.8 Investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Stocks

Stocks consist of work in progress, which represents unbilled third-party direct costs and is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.12 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets, including cash and bank balances, and amounts owed from group and parent undertakings are initially recognised at transaction price.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and amounts owed to group and parent undertakings are initially recognised at transaction price.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision in measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.16 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

i. Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits such as employee health and travel insurance, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

ii. Defined contribution pension plans

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for directors and employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown as accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.17 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.18 Foreign exchange

i, Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

ii. 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 profit and loss account.

1.19 Interest

Interest receivable and payable are recorded in the profit and loss account as they accrue.

1.20 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Accounting policies (continued)

1.21 Share premium account

The share premium account represents the amounts paid for the shares of the company above their nominal value.

1.22 Capital contributions account

The capital contributions account represents the amounts paid to the company from other companies within the group, including some amounts which are no longer treated as intercompany loans to the company.

1.23 Deferred consideration

Deferred consideration on the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited represents measurable anticipated future consideration payments, discounted at a 10% internal rate of return.

2 Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

a. Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies

Revenue recognition judgements are detailed in the accounting policy note. The company reviews the work that has been completed to determine the amount of revenue that should be recognised based on the stage of completion.

Judgements are made when assessing the accruals and provisions included within the financial statements. The consequent impairments of debtors and work in progress are shown within the operating profits note where applicable.

b. Key accounting estimates and assumptions

A provision has been made for deferred consideration due on the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited. This is based on estimates and assumptions of future trading.

The company has reviewed the investments and made provision for impairments as necessary.

A valuation of the intangible assets of 3 Monkeys Communications Limited was made following the transfer of trade and assets from 3 Monkeys Communications Limited. The company has reviewed the intangible assets recognised on the transfer of the trade of 3 Monkeys Communications Limited and made provision for impairments as necessary.

The company has an operating lease on the property it operates the business from and has estimated the dilapidations that may be due at the end of these lease based on contractual obligations.

3 Turnover

Turnover, gross profit and loss on ordinary activities before taxation are generated entirely in the UK.

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

2019 £	2018 £
Turnover Public relations services in the UK 11,989,617	13,413,383
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

4	Operating loss			
-			2019.	2018
	Operating loss for the year is stated after (crediting)/charging:	Note	£	£
•	Exchange losses		(12,193)	(32,633)
	Auditors' remuneration - audit and tax services	5	60,408	56,327
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	12	93,984	73,883
	Amortisation of intangible assets	11	1,081,765	1,354,931
	Operating lease charges		459,810	463,341
	Staff restructuring costs		-	149,840
	Adjustment in deferred consideration due in relation to	acquisition		
	of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited		÷	(233,847)
5	Auditors' remuneration			
			2019	2018
	Fees payable to the company's auditors and its associ	ates:	£	£
	For audit services			
	Audit of the company's financial statements	•	56,783	52,702
	For other services			
	Tax services		3,625	3,625

The auditors' remuneration includes audit fees of £6,116 (2018: £5,938) and tax fees of £2,100 (2018: £2,100) for 3 Monkeys Communications Limited.

6 Employees

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

		2019	2018
	,	Number	Number
PR professional staff		66	66
Administrative		9	10
			
		75	76

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

6 Employees (continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	4,122,571	4,389,077
Social security costs	472,285	567,527
ocial security costs. Other pension costs	140,927	124,478
	4,735,783	5,081,082
	part . I take tall	

7 Directors' remuneration

During the year, no emoluments were paid in respect of qualifying services of the directors and key management personnel (2018: £nil). However the directors received emoluments from other group undertakings (Zeno Group, Inc., Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc., and Daniel J. Edelman Limited) in respect of their services to the group. No share options were granted or exercised during the year (2018: £nil).

8 Interest receivable and similar income

		2019 £	2018 £
	Interest receivable from group undertakings	.8,530	2,729
9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest payable to group undertakings Unwinding of discounted future cash flows in relation to payments due for the acquisition of Jungle Communications	220,990	168,925
	(Holdings) Limited	56,679	81,949
		277,669	250,874

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

			•
10	Tax on loss		
	•	2019 £	2018 £
	Current tax		£
	UK corporation tax on result for the current year	113,021	21,384
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	41,163	(1,551)
	Total current tax	154,184	19,833
	Deferred tax	•	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(108,986)	(158,604)
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	251	(6,081)
	Effect of changes in tax rates	11,472	16,695
	Total deferred tax	(97,263)	(147,990)
	Total tax per profit and loss account	56,921	(128,157)
	The credit for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the profit and loss	s account as follo	ws: 2018
		£	£
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(549,500)	(1,162,725 <u>)</u>
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in		
	The UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	(104,405)	(220,918)
	Expenses not deductible	108,440	118,648
	Income that is not taxable	_	(34,950)
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	41,414	(7,632)
	Tax rate changes	11,472	16,695
	Tax charge/(credit) for the year	56,921	(128,157)

The effective UK rate of corporation tax applicable to the company for this accounting year was 19% (2018: 19%). The closing deferred tax balances have been calculated at 17% (2018: 17%) as this was the rate currently enacted in law at the balance sheet date for the period over which the deferred tax balances were expected to reverse.

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17% as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

1	Intangible assets	GoodwillT	rademarks and customer lists	Other intangible assets	Total
		£`	£.	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 July 2018	2,711,407	2,158,000	160,000	5,029,407
	At 30 June 2019	2,711,407	2,158,000	160,000	5,029,407
	Accumulated amortisation and impairment		<u> </u>		
	At 1 July 2018	1,220,177	1,618,500	160,000	2,998,677
	Amortisation charged for the year	542,265	539,500		1,081,765
	At 30 June 2019	1,762,442	2,158,000	160,000	4,080,442
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 June 2019	948,965	<u>-</u>	-	948,965
	At 30 June 2018	1,491,230	539,500	-	2,030,730
				:	

The intangible assets recognised represent the transfer of the trade of 3 Monkeys Communications Limited to the company on 31 March 2016. This was accounted for by the acquisition method. Assets and liabilities transferred under this arrangement totalled net assets of £3,502,817. No fair value adjustments were required. Where identifiable and measurable, specific intangible assets were recognised, as shown above, with the balance recognised as goodwill. Other intangible assets represents non-compete clauses in place over key management personnel. Total consideration was £8,115,224 and was settled by an intercompany loan note payable to 3 Monkeys Communications Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

12	Tangible assets				
		Leasehold improvements		Computer equipment	Totál
		£	£	£	£
	· Cost				•
	At 1 Jüly 2018	77,082	178,511	242,957	498,550
	Additions	-	-	38,625	38,625
	Disposals			(68,162)	(68,162)
	At 30 June 2019	77,082	178,511	213,420	469,013
	Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 July 2018	11,101	75,660	179,815	266,576
	Depreciation charged in the year	22,757	31,416	39,811	93,984
	Disposals		<u>-</u>	(68,162)	(68,162) ———
	At 30 June 2019	33,858	107,076	151,464	292,398
	Net book value				
	At 30 June 2019	43,224	71,435	61,956	176,615
	At 30 June 2018 ⁵	65,981	102,851	63,142	231,974
13	Investments				
				2019	2018
		*		£	£.
	Investments in subsidiaries	•		8,115,224	8,115,224

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

13 Investments (continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2018	8,115,224
At 30 June 2019	8;115,224
O	
Carrying amount	·
At 30 June: 2019	8,115,224
At:30 June:2018	8;115,224.

Investments represent the acquisition of the Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited group in January 2016. The group included 3 Monkeys Communications Limited, a non-specialist PR agency with large consumer and corporate practices. On 31 March 2016 the trade and assets of 3 Monkeys Communications Limited were transferred to the company, leaving the Jungle group without any companies that were actively trading. The investment value is maintained by a loan note of £8,115,224 held by 3 Monkeys Communications Limited.

14 Stocks

		2019 .£	2018 £
Work in progress	-	467,494	187,764

Work in progress represents unbilled third-party direct costs and is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and is stated after provisions for impairment of £nil (2018; £nil). The amount written off to the profit and loss account for the year is £7,817 (2018; £11,783).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

15	Debtors		
	2000013	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	3;002,289;	3,543,554
	Corporation tax	98,866	253,052
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	248,311	1,948,909
	Other debtors	561,232 [.]	562,612
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,044,526	481,636
	Deferred tax asset	46,275	-
	•	5.001.499	6.789,763

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £52,317 (2018: £55,500). The amount credited to the profit and loss account for the year is £3,469 (2018: £48,753 written off).

Amounts owed by group undertakings include £nil (2018: £1,001,768) held under a group cash pooling arrangement which bears interest at a market rate. All other amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable under normal trading terms.

The deferred tax asset relates predominantly to depreciation less than capital allowances as detailed in note 18.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2019	2018
£ .	£
461,982	370,417
12,402,844	725,454
406,207	342,211
-	502,616
2.009,448	2,952,350
15,280,481	4,893,048
	461,982 12,402,844 406,207 - 2.009,448

Amounts owed to group undertakings include £1,001,021 (2018: £nil) owed under a group cash pooling arrangement which charges interest at a market rate. Amounts owed to group undertakings also include loans of £8,115,223 (2018: £nil) and £2,405,000 (2018: £nil) which are unsecured, interest bearing at between 1.18% and 2.25% (2018: between 1.07% and 2.19%). These loans were re-classified from amounts falling due after more than one year. The counterparties have confirmed that no repayment is expected within the next 12 months, however it is repayable on demand. All other amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are repayable under normal trading terms.

Other creditors represents £nil (2018: £502,616) of deferred consideration for the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited, discounted at a rate of 10% to represent net present value of future cash flows. The final payment of deferred consideration of £438,750 due for the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited was paid in April 2019 and no further payments are due.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

17	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	•	· _	12,385,223
			-	12,385,223

Included within amounts due to group undertakings are loans of £nil (2018: £4,270,000) and £nil (2018: £8,115,223) which were unsecured, and interest bearing at between 1,18% and 2.25% (2018: 1.07% and 2.19%). Both loans have been re-classified as amounts falling due within one year.

18 Provisions for liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Provision for contingent compensation	275,249	271,769
Deferred tax liability	-	50,990
Dilapidations provision for property lease	100,000	100,000
	375,249	422,759

Provision for contingent payments represents £275,249 (2018: £271,769) of further estimated consideration for the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited, discounted at a rate of 10% to represent net present value of future cash flows.

Movements in deferred tax

	asset/(liability) £
At 1 July 2018	(50,990)
Adjustment in respect of prior years Deferred tax credit for the year	(251) 97,516
At 30 June 2019	46,275

Deferred tax

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

18 Provisions for liabilities (continued)

The amounts of deferred taxation assets/(liabilities) recognised are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Other timing differences Depreciation less/(more) than capital allowances	19,023 27,252	18,597 (69,587)
Total deferred tax asset/(liability)	46;275	(50,990)

The directors believe that the timing differences giving rise to the deferred tax asset balance above will reverse in future years.

19 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £140,927 (2018; £124,478). As of 30 June 2019 £11,899 (2018; £11,557) of the company contributions had not been paid and are included within accruals.

20 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£.	£
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised		
1 (2018: 1) Ordinary of £1 each	1	.1
10,000 (2018: 10,000) Ordinary B of 10p each	1,000	1,000
150 (2018: 150) Ordinary C of 10p each	15	15
	1,016	1;016
Issued and fully paid		
1 (2018: 1) Ordinary of £1 each	1	. 1
125 (2018: 125) Ordinary B of 10p each	13	13
15 (2018: 15) Ordinary C of 10p each	1	1
	15	15

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

20 Called up share capital (continued)

The company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at the general meetings of the company.

shareholders' meeting. The 'B' shares have no right to participate in any dividend.

The votes attributable to 'C' shares as a class of shares are counted as 5% of the total votes cast at a shareholders' meeting. The 'C' shares have no right to participate in any dividend.

21 Contingent liabilities

The company together with certain other Edelman group companies has entered into a cash pooling arrangement with JP Morgan Chase Bank, MA. JP Morgan Chase Bank, MA has the right to apply positive cash balances of the company against indebtedness or liabilities of any other companies named in the agreement. This facility is limited to the amount in an overdraft agreement with JP Morgan Chase Bank, MA which is guaranteed by Daniel J. Edelman Inc.

Under the terms of the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited on 25 January 2016 further contingent compensation may be paid based on the attainment of specific earnings before interest and tax targets in the 4 years following the anniversary of the deal. These payments are payable on the second, third and fourth anniversary of the acquisition based on the earnings before interest and tax of the preceding twenty-four months. Due to the nature of the agreement it is difficult to accurately measure the value of this compensation, but it will be measured on a best estimate basis and charged to the profit and loss account in 2019 (2018: £258,628). The final payment for the contingent compensation has been paid after year end in May 2020.

Under the terms of the acquisition of Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited on 25 January 2016 compensation is available to key employees of the company based on the attainment of gross profit and earnings before interest and tax targets in the 3 years following the anniversary of the deal. This additional compensation is capped at a total of £400,000 and is payable on the first, second and third anniversary of the acquisition based on the gross profit and earnings before interest and tax of the preceding twelve months. Due to the nature of the agreement it is difficult to accurately measure the value of this compensation, but it will be measured on a best estimate basis and charged to the profit and loss account in the period during which the contingent compensation is accrued. Accordingly £43,750 has been charged to the profit and loss account in 2019 (2018: £68,997) and the third and final payment which was made in the profit and loss account in 2019 (2018: £68,997) and the third and final payment which was made in

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

22 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

Within one year 459,810 459	
Between two and five years 225,852 685 More than five years -	.666 -
685,662 1,145	476
23 Financial Instruments	
2019 £	2018 £
Financial instruments that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	L
Trade debtors (note 15) 3,002,289 3,543	554
Amounts owed by group undertakings (note 15) 248,311 1,948	•
	612
Accrued income (note 15) 679,747 147	,967
4,491,579 6,203	042
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	
Trade creditors (note 16) 461,982 370	417
Amounts owed to:group undertakings (notes 16 & 17) 12,402,844 13,110	
	616
Accruals (note 16) 548,815 889	,212
13,413,641 14,872	,922

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

24 Related party transactions

As permitted by FRS 102 Section 33 "related party disclosures" the financial statements do not disclose transactions with any wholly owned subsidiary undertakings. During the previous year the company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Zeno Group The Netherlands BV and as permitted by FRS 102 Section 33 "related party disclosures" the financial statements no longer disclose transactions with any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking under the control of Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc. Consequently only the prior year balances are disclosed below.

At the year end 2018 Zeno Group, Inc was owed £31,945 by the company. During 2018 costs of £357,060 were charged to the company by Zeno Group, Inc. During 2018 sales of £213,224 were made to the company by Zeno Group, Inc. During 2018 sales of £57,900 were made to Zeno Group, Inc.

At the year end 2018 Zeno Group, Inc. was owed £4,270,000 by the company in the form of a loan used to fund the acquisition of the group of companies headed by Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited. The loan is unsecured, interest bearing and not repayable within one year. During 2018 interest costs of £77,094 were charged to the company by Zeno Group, Inc. At the year end 2018 Zeno Group, Inc. was owed £229,111 for interest payable on the loan.

At the year end 2018 the company was owed £1,001,768 by Edelman Europe Holdings BV under a group cash pooling arrangement which is unsecured, interest bearing and repayable within one year. During 2018 interest costs of £1,960 were charged to Edelman Europe Holdings BV.

During 2018 costs of £59,848 were charged to the company by Edelman US. During 2018 sales of £9,843 were made to Edelman US by the company.

At the year end 2018 Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc. was owed £41,480 by the company. During 2018 costs of £272,922 were charged to the company by Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc.

At the year end 2018 Daniel J. Edelman Limited was owed £151,272 by the company. During 2018 costs of £405,335 were charged to the company by Daniel J. Edelman Limited. During 2018 sales of £107,224 were made to Daniel J. Edelman Limited by the company.

At the year end 2018 Zeno Italia Srl was owed £4,949 by the company. During 2018 sales of £71,798 were made to the company by Zeno Italia Srl.

At the year end 2018 Zeno Group The Netherlands BV was owed £7,042 by the company. During 2018 sales of £78,578 were made to the company by Zeno Group The Netherlands BV. At the year end 2018 the company was owed £789,700 by Zeno Group the Netherlands BV in the form of a loan. The loan is unsecured, non interest bearing and repayable within one year.

At the year end 2018 Zeno SLU (Spain) was owed £7,580 by the company. During 2018 sales of £72,798 were made to the company by Zeno SLU.

During 2018 costs of £236 were charged to Edelman Sarl by the company.

At the year end 2018 Zeno Sarl was owed £7.955 by the company. During 2018 sales of £111,885 were made to the company by Zeno Sarl.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

24 Related party transactions (continued)

At the year end 2018 the company was owed £6,155 by Edelman BV. During 2018 sales of £6,155 were made to Edelman BV by the company.

At the year end 2018 F42 Germany GmbH was owed £18,334 by the company. During 2018 sales of £150,276 were made to the company by F42 Germany GmbH.

All the balances and transactions detailed above are with parties who are related by virtue of common control.

25 Controlling party

Zeno Communications (UK) Limited is a subsidiary of Zeno Group The Netherlands BV, an entity incorporated in the Netherlands.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Zeno Group The Netherlands BV and the largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Daniel J. Edelman Holdings. Inc. The consolidated group financial statements can be obtained from 200 East Randolph Drive, Suite 6300, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.

The ultimate controlling party is Daniel J. Edelman Holdings, Inc., an entity incorporated in United States of America:

26 Subsidiaries

These financial statements are separate company financial statements for Zeno Communications (UK) Limited.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2019 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency		Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% I Direct	Held Indirect
Jungle Communications (Holdings) Limited	England & Wales	Public Relations	Ordinary	100	
3 Monkeys Communications Limited	England & Wales	Public Relations.	Ordinary		100
Gorilla Talk Limited	England & Wales	Dormant company	Ordinary		100
Agnostic PR Limited	England & Wales	Dormant company	Ordinary		100

The registered address for all the companies listed above is The Lightbox, 127-133 Charing Cross Road, London, WC2H 0EW.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2019

27 Subsequent events

For the Company, the global outbreak of COVID-19 is deemed to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event as at 30 June 2019 and therefore no adjustments have been made in these financial statements for COVID-19. Global health concerns relating to the coronavirus outbreak have been weighing on the macroeconomic environment, and the outbreak has increased economic uncertainty. The outbreak has resulted in authorities implementing numerous measures to try to contain the virus which have in turn negatively impacted consumer and business spending. The Company has adapted during the enforced lockdown and social distancing deploying a formal working from home posture for employees, using its business continuity plans accordingly to maintain stability in the business. The directors continue to monitor the impact of the coronavirus situation and will continue to discuss and implement options to mitigate it.

The Company expects the largest potential impact of COVID-19 to be felt through the continued deferral or cancellation of event work, however, the wide portfolio of clients in different sectors and the broad range of services offered has limited the impact on revenue to date.

The future outcome of the outbreak is uncertain and the numbers in these financial statements could be materially different in the future as a result of changes in the type of work that can be performed and clients' budgets. The directors of the Company expect that the prolonged impact of the virus-containment measures on the economy is going to adversely affect the business in the remaining part of 2020 and 2021. In particular, the directors expect that there will be a revenue reduction for the 2020 and 2021 accounting periods. There may also be a material impact on other critical estimates and judgments disclosed in our accounting policies in the future. However at the date of issuing these financial statements no material impact has been noted, in particular regarding our consideration over the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries and recoverability of debtors.

No other subsequent events were noted.