Registered number: 08258451

E R ASSOCIATES (EUROPE) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

SATURDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

E R ASSOCIATES (EUROPE) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 08258451

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Note		2017 £		2016 £
4		419,753		109,215
5		1,302		-
6		35,840		35,840
		456,895		145,055
7	9,548,671		6,899,509	
	2,061,143		663,390	
	11,609,814	•	7,562,899	
8	(13,584,855)		(8,828,753)	
		(1,975,041)		(1,265,854)
		(1,518,146)		(1,120,799)
		(1,518,146)		(1,120,799)
		100		100
		(1,518,246)		(1,120,899)
	•	(1,518,146)	•	(1,120,799)
	4 5 6	4 5 6 7 9,548,671 2,061,143 11,609,814	Note £ 4	Note £ 4

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 2 August 2018:

Ronnie Clucas

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

E R Associates (Europe) Limited, company number 08258451, is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 40 Churchill Square, Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent, ME19 4YU.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis 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.

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 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which is appropriate because there are no material uncertancies related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. A written committment to the provision of support for at least twelve months has been received from Montgomery Investment Company SA, the parent company, should that support be required.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the average 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 transations and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Licensed rights

15 years

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Office equipment

4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No judgments have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

No key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year have been made.

4. Intangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	197,333
Additions - internal	434,782
Disposals	(197,333)
At 31 December 2017	434,782
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	88,118
Charge for the year	15,029
On disposals	(88,118)
At 31 December 2017	15,029
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	419,753
At 31 December 2016	109,215

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5.	Tangible fixed assets	
		Office equipment £
	Cost or valuation	
	Transfers intra group	2,734
	At 31 December 2017	2,734
	Depreciation	
	Charge for the year on owned assets	684
	Transfers intra group	748
	At 31 December 2017	1,432
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2017	1,302
	At 31 December 2016	. ————————————————————————————————————
		
6.	Fixed asset investments	

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017	35,840
At 31 December 2017	35,840
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	35,840
	
At 31 December 2016	35,840

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	615,808	358,346
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,661,171	6,465,912
Other debtors	48,750	75,251
Prepayments and accrued income	222,942	.
	9,548,671	6,899,509

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other loans	-	435,501
Trade creditors	77,129	131,682
Amounts owed to group undertakings 13,	469,351	8,261,570
Corporation tax	269	-
Other taxation and social security	29,814	-
Accruals and deferred income	8,292	-
13,	584,855	8,828,753

9. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Montgomery Investment Company SA, registered in Luxembourg. The immediate parent undertaking's registered head office and principal place of business address is 50 Esplanade, L - 9227 Diekirch, Luxembourg. The ultimate parent undertaking is Vancouver Trust, a trust registered in Guernsey, over which no individual exercises control. The ultimate controlling party is deemed to be Mr C F Marfleet by virtue of his interest in Vancouver Trust and his ability to direct the financial and operating policies of E R Associates (Europe) Limited.

10. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on by Duncan Cochrane-Dyet FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson.