

Company Registration No. 09576108 (England and Wales)

**EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mrs C P Pratt A J Graham C S Acheson
<b>Company number</b>	09576108
<b>Registered office</b>	37 Great Pulteney Street Bath BA2 4DA
<b>Accountants</b>	Pearson May 37 Great Pulteney Street Bath BA2 4DA
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank plc 4 - 5 Southgate Street Bath BA1 1AQ

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# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

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# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## GROUP AND COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		Group 2020	2019	Company 2020	2019
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3	1,575	9,110	-	4,386
Tangible assets	4	15,837	11,868	1,742	3,162
Investments	5	-	-	1,004	1,003
		<u>17,412</u>	<u>20,978</u>	<u>2,746</u>	<u>8,551</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors		509,740	421,247	71,128	132,215
Cash at bank and in hand		435,704	339,165	96,173	87,022
		<u>945,444</u>	<u>760,412</u>	<u>167,301</u>	<u>219,237</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>(268,784)</u>	<u>(287,314)</u>	<u>(53,799)</u>	<u>(62,542)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>676,660</u>	<u>473,098</u>	<u>113,502</u>	<u>156,695</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>694,072</u>	<u>494,076</u>	<u>116,248</u>	<u>165,246</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(3,009)</u>	<u>(3,088)</u>	<u>(331)</u>	<u>(1,434)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>691,063</u>	<u>490,988</u>	<u>115,917</u>	<u>163,812</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7	1,328	1,358	1,328	1,358
Share premium account		12,905	12,905	12,905	12,905
Capital redemption reserve		30	-	30	-
Profit and loss reserves		<u>676,800</u>	<u>476,725</u>	<u>101,654</u>	<u>149,549</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>691,063</u>	<u>490,988</u>	<u>115,917</u>	<u>163,812</u>

The directors of the group have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the group was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' responsibilities under the Companies Act 2006:

- The members have not required the to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to groups and companies subject to the small companies regime.

## **EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED**

### **GROUP AND COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

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As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £109,269 (2019 - £299,218 profit).

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 all of the members of the company have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations (S.I. 2008/409)(b).

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs C P Pratt  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09576108**

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Emberson Group Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 37 Great Pulteney Street, Bath, BA2 4DA.

The group consists of Emberson Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

#### **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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Basis of consolidation**

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Emberson Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2020. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates. In the group financial statements, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the group holds an interest and which are jointly controlled by the group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. In the group financial statements, joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

#### 1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

In reaching their judgement regarding going concern, the directors have considered the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic on the company's activities. The long-term consequential impact of the pandemic remains unknown as at the date of approving these financial statements.

#### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is ten years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### 1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Software	50% straight line
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# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Computers	33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.8 Fixed asset 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 group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.



# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

#### 1.11 Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

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

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

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

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

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Other financial liabilities**

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.12 Equity instruments

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

### 1.13 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 group'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 if, and only if, there is 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.

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

#### 1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Employees

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

	Group 2020 Number	2019 Number	Company 2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	15	11	5	4
	==	==	==	==

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	10,000	15,278	25,278
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2019	10,000	6,168	16,168
Amortisation charged for the year	-	7,535	7,535
At 31 March 2020	10,000	13,703	23,703
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2020	-	1,575	1,575
At 31 March 2019	-	9,110	9,110
<b>Company</b>			<b>Other £</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020			8,980
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2019			4,594
Amortisation charged for the year			4,386
At 31 March 2020			8,980
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2020			-
At 31 March 2019			4,386

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2019	34,237	34,237
Additions	11,946	11,946
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2020	46,183	46,183
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
At 1 April 2019	22,369	22,369
Depreciation charged in the year	7,977	7,977
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2020	30,346	30,346
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 March 2020	15,837	15,837
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2019	11,868	11,868
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Company</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	
		£
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020		4,399
		<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>		
At 1 April 2019		1,237
Depreciation charged in the year		1,420
		<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2020		2,657
		<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 31 March 2020		1,742
		<u>          </u>
At 31 March 2019		3,162
		<u>          </u>

# EMBERSON GROUP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 5 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
Investments in subsidiaries	6	-	-	1,004	1,003

#### Fixed asset investments not carried at market value

Investments are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

Company	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2019	1,003
Additions	1
At 31 March 2020	1,004
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2020	1,004
At 31 March 2019	1,003

### 6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Emberson Consulting Limited	37 Great Pulteney Street, Bath, England, BA2 4DA	Ordinary	100.00
Emberson Energy Limited	37 Great Pulteney Street, Bath, England, BA2 4DA	Ordinary	100.00
Emberson Ventures Limited	37 Great Pulteney Street, Bath, England, BA2 4DA	Ordinary	100.00
Emberson Digital Limited	37 Great Pulteney Street, Bath, England, BA2 4DA	Ordinary	100.00

### 7 Share capital

	Group and company 2020 £	2019 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100,100 'A' ordinary shares of 1p each	1,001	1,001
32,672 (2019: 35,672) 'B' ordinary shares of 1p each	327	357
	1,328	1,358

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.