

The EMEA Enterprise Company Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 December 2014

The EMEA Enterprise Company Limited
Contents

Abbreviated Balance Sheet



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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts



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The EMEA Enterprise Company Limited
(Registration number: 04301146)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		57,181	6,803
Current assets			
Stocks		-	712
Debtors		109,693	62,581
Cash at bank and in hand		151,225	187,399
		260,918	250,692
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(35,038)	(36,730)
Net current assets		225,880	213,962
Total assets less current liabilities		283,061	220,765
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(15,000)	-
Provisions for liabilities		(8,536)	(336)
Net assets		259,525	220,429
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	611	611
Profit and loss account		258,914	219,818
Shareholders' funds		259,525	220,429

For the year ending 31 December 2014 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

Approved by the Board on 22 June 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Mr A N Abbs
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The EMEA Enterprise Company Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2014
..... *continued*

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	25% per annum of net book value
Office equipment	33.3% per annum of cost
Motor vehicles	25% per annum on net book value

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE. Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 January 2014	164,599	164,599
Additions	66,918	66,918
At 31 December 2014	231,517	231,517
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2014	157,796	157,796
Charge for the year	16,540	16,540
At 31 December 2014	174,336	174,336
Net book value		
At 31 December 2014	57,181	57,181

At 31 December 2013

6,803 6,803

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2014		2013	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	601	601	601	601
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	<u>611</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>611</u>

4 Related party transactions

Directors' advances and credits

	2014		2014		2013	
	Advance/	Credit	Repaid	Advance/	Credit	Repaid
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mr A N Abbs						
Director Loan Account	21,702	(20,818)	11,008		(42,823)	
	<u>21,702</u>	<u>(20,818)</u>	<u>11,008</u>	<u></u>	<u>(42,823)</u>	<u></u>

5 Control

The company is controlled by Mr A N Abbs.

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