# PERNILLA OHRSTEDT LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2018

•		2018		2017	
•	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,993		-
Current assets	•				
Debtors	4.	117,787		34,556	
Cash at bank and in hand		89,260		11,767	
		207,047	•	46,323	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		(445 704)		(0.0.10)	
one year	5	(115,731)		(9,948)	
Net current assets	Anger 12		91,316		36,375
Total assets less current liabilities			95,309		36,375
was all at the title of the					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves		4 e 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	95,308	, 1-9 , 7	36,374
Takal a social	# # 1		05 200		26 275
Total equity			95,309		36,375
the state of the s					

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 August 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 3015.2019

E\Onrstedt

Director

Company Registration No. 08179714

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Pernilia Ohrstedt Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is , 37 O'Donnell Court, Brunswick Centre, London, WC1N 1NX.

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#### 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 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.

#### 1.3 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, fittings & equipment

25% straight line basis

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.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

#### 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 company 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.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

3:	Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and mach	inery etc
	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2		· £
•	Cost		
	At 1 September 2017		- <del></del> .
	Additions		4,741
	At 31 August 2018		4,741
. :	Depreciation and impairment		,
	At 1 September 2017		-
	Depreciation charged in the year		748
	At 31 August 2018		748
	的可是是一种的一种的对象的主义的一种基础的主义。		
	Carrying amount		
·	At 31 August 2018	•	3,993
	Ãt 31 August 2017		
4	Debtors 1999 (1998)		
•		2018 pt 2018	2017
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
•			
	Trade debtors	1,872	15,882
	- Other debtors	115,915	18,674
		<del></del>	
		117,787	34,556
		<del></del>	====
	And the state of t		
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	and the state of t	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	38,537	542
	Corporation tax	13,719	3,245
٠.	Other taxation and social security	1,398	1,779
•	Other creditors	62,077	4,382
		115,731	9,948
at.		115,731	9,94

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
6	Called up share capital			
		•	2018	2017
	en e		3	£
	Ordinary share capital			
	Issued and fully paid			
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each		1	. 1
			<del></del>	
	• •		1	1
	•		<del>===</del> .	

#### 7 Control

The company is under the control of E Ohrstedt.

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## 8 Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the company owed E Ohrstedt £2,025 (2017 - £1,727).