

Company Registration No. 08334944 (England and Wales)

Create More Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

Pages for filing with the registrar

Create More Limited

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Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,551		3,661	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	5	(1,550)		(3,660)	
Net current assets			1		1
			==		==
Capital and reserves			-		-
Called up share capital			1		1
			==		==

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 20 December 2023.

Neil Blair
Director

Company Registration No. 08334944

Create More Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Create More Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 4BE.

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 Going concern

The main activity of the company was to develop a creative project which has now finished. The entity is no longer actively trading and is expected to be dormant going forward. The accounts have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, however no changes were made to the figures as a result as no non-current financial instruments held.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises recharges of costs incurred by the company in respect of creative project development services provided during the year.

1.4 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 statement of financial position 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, 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.

Create More Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.5 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.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	-	-
	==	==

4 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	1,551	3,661
	==	==

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	2,160
Other creditors	1,550	1,500
	<u>1,550</u>	<u>3,660</u>
	<u><u>1,550</u></u>	<u><u>3,660</u></u>

6 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be J K Rowling.

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.