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ORIENTAL PRESS (UK) LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Abdul Majeed Al-Zeera

Mohamed Akram Al-Zeera

Julia Baldwin

Secretary

Julia Baldwin

Company number

2819427

Registered office

2nd Floor

54-58 High Street

Edgware Middlesex HA8 7EJ

**Accountants** 

**Deitch Cooper LLP** 

2nd Floor

54-58 High Street

Edgware Middlesex HA8 7EJ

**Business address** 

**New House** 

67-68 Hatton Garden

London EC1N 8JY

**Bankers** 

**HSBC Bank** 

18A Curzon Street

London W1J 7LA

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2010	•	201	•
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,824		5,432
Current assets					
Debtors	4	20,869		19,372	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,174		19,123	
		37,043		38,495	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(13,255)		(14,499)	
Net current assets		· <del>_</del>	23,788		23,996
Total assets less current liabilities			27,612		29,428
Provisions for liabilities			(513)		(830)
Net assets			27,099		28,598
	•			•	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		30,000		30,000
Profit and loss reserves			(2,901)		(1,402)
Total equity			27,099		28,598
					====

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 May 2017 and are signed on its behalfsby: A

Julia Baldwin Director

Company Registration No. 2819427

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Oriental Press (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, 54-58 High Street, Edgware, Middlesex, HA8 7EJ.

#### 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Oriental Press (UK) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT and trade discounts. The entire turnover was attributable to services provided to an overseas company.

Revenue is recognised when receivable by the company.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 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

20% per annum on net book value

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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

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 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.

#### 1.6 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 income statement 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 Retirement benefits

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

#### 1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2015 - 5).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery e	etc £
Cost		-
At 1 January 2016	24,4	79
Disposals	(6	52)
At 31 December 2016	23,8	27
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 January 2016	19,0	47
Depreciation charged in the year	9	56
At 31 December 2016	20,0	03
Carrying amount	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
At 31 December 2016	3,8	24
At 31 December 2010		=
At 31 December 2015	5,43	32
		_

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

-			
4	Debtors	2016	2045
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	2015 £
	Other debtors	20,869	19,372
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2016 £	2015 £
	Tanda and disas		4.050
	Trade creditors	2 224	1,250
	Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	2,224 4,731	1,551
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	6,300	5,598 6,100
	Other creditors	0,300	
		13,255	14,499
			===
6	Called up share capital		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid	•	
	30,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	30,000	30,000
7	Operating lease commitments	. —	
-			
	Lessee		
	At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitmen under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	ts for future minimum leas	e payments
	•	2016	2015
	•	£	£
	Within one year	38,500	32,083
	Between two and five years	83,417	121,917
		121,917	154,000