Company Registration No. 11387490 (England and Wales)			
PRESTIGE WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS LIMITED			
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS			
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019			
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR			

# CONTENTS

	Page
alance sheet	1
otes to the financial statements	2 - 5

## **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2019**

		2019	
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Investments	2		100
Current assets			
Debtors	3	77,919	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,038	
		80,957	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(85,893)	
Net current liabilities			(4,936)
Total assets less current liabilities			(4,836)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5		100
Profit and loss reserves	3		(4,936)
1.516.4114.1555.15551.755			
Total equity			(4,836

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

For the financial period ended 31 March 2019 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 period 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 24 December 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S J May

Director

Company Registration No. 11387490

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Prestige Worldwide Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Neaves House, Laughton Road, Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex, BN8 5NH.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

### 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the directors are aware of certain material uncertainties which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern, being that total liabilities exceed total assets at the year end.

## 1.3 Reporting period

The financial statements cover the period from incorporation on 30 May 2018 to 31 March 2019. This is the company's first reporting period.

### 1.4 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 company. 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 company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 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.

## 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2	Fixed asset investments	
-		2019 £
	Investments	100
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Shares in group undertakings
		£
	Cost or valuation At 30 May 2018	
	Additions	100
	At 31 March 2019	100
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2019	100
3	Debtors	
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £
	Other debtors	77,919 ———
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
-	Greators, amounts family due within one year	2019 £
		ž.
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	84,513
	Other creditors	1,380
		85,893
		<del></del>
5	Called up share capital	2019
	Outliness shows assisted	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100
6	Related party transactions	
	Transactions with related parties	
	Transactions with related parties	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

## 6 Related party transactions

(Continued)

During the year, the company was provided with interest-free loans totalling £84,513 by entities over which the company has control, joint control or significant influence. The loans are repayable on demand.

2019

Amounts due to related parties

£

Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence

84,513

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.