Company Registration No. 06056821 (England and Wales)

QUATRO PUBLIC RELATIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

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QUATRO PUBLIC RELATIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr P Dimoldenberg Mr G Pleasants Mr RF Fellows
Secretary	Mr Paul Dimoldenberg
Company number	06056821
Registered office	Mutual House 70 Conduit Street London W1S 2GF
Accountants	Leigh Saxton Green LLP Mutual House 70 Conduit Street London W1S 2GF
Business address	20-24 Old Street London EC1V 9AB

QUATRO PUBLIC RELATIONS LIMITED

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QUATRO PUBLIC RELATIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3		27,748		43,568
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	4	292,397		401,251	
Cash at bank and in hand		44,697		45,256	
		337,094		446,507	
Current liabilities	5	(262,658)		(191,484)	
Net current assets			74,436		255,023
Total assets less current liabilities			102,184		298,591
Provisions for liabilities			(238)		-
Net assets			101,946		298,591
Equity					
Called up share capital	6		900		900
Retained earnings			101,046		297,691
Total equity			101,946		298,591

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 30 April 2017 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

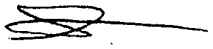
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

QUATRO PUBLIC RELATIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 July 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr G Pleasants
Director

Company Registration No. 06056821

QUATRO PUBLIC RELATIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 May 2015		900	364,265	365,165
Year ended 30 April 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	18,426	18,426
Dividends		-	(85,000)	(85,000)
Balance at 30 April 2016		900	297,691	298,591
Year ended 30 April 2017:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(115,245)	(115,245)
Dividends		-	(81,400)	(81,400)
Balance at 30 April 2017		900	101,046	101,946

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Quatro Public Relations Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Mutual House, 70 Conduit Street, London, W1S 2GF.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2017 are the first financial statements of Quatro Public Relations 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 May 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue 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 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Land and buildings Leasehold	Over 10 years straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Over 5 years straight line
Computer equipment	Over 5 years straight line
Motor vehicles	Over 3 years straight line

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 non-current 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).

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.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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 trade and other receivables 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 trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables 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 direct issue 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

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 income statement, 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 non-current 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 16 (2016 - 19).

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2016	17,640	106,526	124,166
Additions	-	1,070	1,070
At 30 April 2017	17,640	107,596	125,236
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2016	13,639	66,959	80,598
Depreciation charged in the year	1,655	15,235	16,890
At 30 April 2017	15,294	82,194	97,488
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2017	2,346	25,402	27,748
At 30 April 2016	4,001	39,567	43,568

4 Trade and other receivables

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade receivables	271,694	372,164
Amounts due from group undertakings	5,462	10,706
Other receivables	15,241	18,381
	292,397	401,251

5 Current liabilities

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	201
Trade payables	144,031	64,967
Corporation tax	-	14,660
Other taxation and social security	60,138	67,459
Other payables	58,489	44,197
	262,658	191,484

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
900 Ordinary shares of £1 each	900	900

7 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
	21,067	36,996