A&T SPORTING EVENTS MANAGEMENT LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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15/09/2018 #29

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Jason Tabone

Paul Dorsey

Secretary

Kingsley Secretaries Limited

Company number

05775468

Registered office

Ground Floor

13 Charles II Street

London SW1Y 4QU

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

•		2017		2016 as restated	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		120,950		-
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,383,016		1,960,702	
Cash at bank and in hand		182,327		232,423	
•		1,565,343		2,193,125	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(1,829,254)		(2,328,219)	
Net current liabilities			(263,911)		(135,094)
Total assets less current liabilities			(142,961)		(135,094)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		144		144
Profit and loss reserves			(143,105)		(135,238)
Total equity			(142,961)		(135,094)

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 year ended 31 December 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 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 August 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Paul Dorsey **Director**

Company Registration No. 05775468

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A&T Sporting Events Management Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ground Floor, 13 Charles II Street, London, SW1Y 4QU.

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 euros, 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 Turnover

Revenue is derived from creating, planning, implementing, managing and monitoring advertising campaigns of customers at International sporting events. Revenue is recognised upon providing the services to the customer as per the contractual obligations of the company. Revenue is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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:

Plant and machinery

20% 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 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 DECEMBER 2017

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.

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.

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros 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 profit and loss account for the period.

1.10 Going concern

The director has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis. This is considered appropriate as the company's shareholders and creditors will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future. Should the company be unable to continue trading, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise.

1.11 Comparative information

The comparatives have been restated to show the correct trade creditors and correct cost of sales only. This has the effect of increasing the capital and reserves by £10,794.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc €
Cost	·
At 1 January 2017	-
Additions	123,000
At 31 December 2017	123,000
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	-
Depreciation charged in the year	2,050
At 31 December 2017	2,050
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	120,950
At 31 December 2016	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 €	2016 €
	Trade debtors	1,335,000	1,903,000
	Other debtors	48,016	57,702 ————
		1,383,016	1,960,702
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2017	2016
		€	€
			as restated
	Trade creditors	70,444	114,814
	Other taxation and social security	-	139
	Other creditors	1,758,810	2,213,266
		1,829,254	2,328,219
6	Called up share capital		
		2017	2016
		€	€
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	144	144
			

7 Related party transactions

Other creditors includes an interest free loan of €5,808 (2016: €5,808) due from the shareholders, which is repayable on demand.