# REGISTRAR

Registered number: 00059737

# **BRITISH FOOTWEAR ASSOCIATION LIMITED**

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

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(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

D Gyves (Chairman)

W Church

PR Savrimoothoo (appointed 23 February 2017)

T C Cooper (appointed 28 June 2016) K W Gray (appointed 28 June 2016)

J S Saunders D M Watson Smith

D R Rubin (appointed 31 March 2016) R C Perkins (appointed 28 June 2016)

Registered number

00059737

Registered office

3 Burystead Place Wellingborough NN8 1AH

Independent auditor

MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

Peterbridge House

The Lakes Northampton NN4 7HB

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was promoting and representing the footwear industry.

The company derives its income from providing its members with marketing services which arise from organising stands and facilities at overseas trade shows, running a group logistics facility and charging a levy on its members.

#### Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £163,495 (2016 - loss £119,474).

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#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

J S Saunders

D Gyves (Chairman)

W Church

D M Watson Smith

D R Rubin (appointed 31 March 2016)

T C Cooper (appointed 28 June 2016)

K W Gray (appointed 28 June 2016)

R C Perkins (appointed 28 June 2016)

P R Savrimoothoo (appointed 23 February 2017)

D E Adams (resigned 31 March 2016)

M S Kelly (resigned 4 April 2016)

R J King (resigned 9 September 2016)

K Traynor (resigned 29 September 2016)

M Ellerker (appointed 31 March 2016, resigned 24 November 2016)

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, MHA MacIntyre Hudson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006

This report was approved by the board on 15 November 2017 and signed on its behalf.

J S Saunders Director

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRITISH FOOTWEAR ASSOCIATION LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of British Footwear Association Limited for the year ended 28 February 2017, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

# Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

# Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 28 February 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRITISH FOOTWEAR ASSOCIATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and this report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Martin Herron BA ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of MHA MacIntyre Hudson

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

Peterbridge House The Lakes Northampton NN4 7HB

Date: 2 NOVEMBER 2017

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Note	2017 £ .	2016 £
Turnover Cost of sales		1,184,389 (979,575)	1,344,777 (1,170,780)
Gross profit		204,814	173,997
Administrative expenses Other operating income	3	(387,975) 9,072	(332,980) 9,546
Operating loss		(174,089)	(149,437)
Income from fixed assets investments Profit on disposal of investments Interest receivable and similar income		20,012 9,254 -	18,707 4,460 62
Loss before tax		(144,823)	(126,208)
Tax on loss		(18,672)	6,734
Loss for the financial year		(163,495)	(119,474)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Unrealised surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of fixed asset investments		91,240	(34,783)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(72,255)	(154,257)
The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements			

(A Company Limited by Guarantee) **REGISTERED NUMBER:00059737** 

# **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017**

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		258,583		260,738
Investments	8	_	754,370	_	832,934
		_	1,012,953	_	1,093,672
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	. 9	180,712		176,615	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	235,223	_	133,606	
	_	415,935	·	310,221	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(278,433)		(193,760)	
Net current assets	-		137,502		116,461
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		-	1,150,455	-	1,210,133
Deferred tax	12	(12,577)		-	
	-		(12,577)		-
Net assets		<del>-</del>	1,137,878	<i>,</i> -	1,210,133
Capital and reserves					
Revaluation reserve	13		295,207		181,021
Profit and loss account	13		842,671		1,029,112
		-	1,137,878	-	1,210,133

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

15 November 2017.

D Gwes (C airman)

Director

J S Saunders Director

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 March 2016	181,021	1,029,112	1,210,133
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year		(163,495)	(163,495)
Deficit on revaluation of listed investments	-	(4,274)	(4,274)
Surplus on revaluation of listed investments	91,240	-	91,240
Other comprehensive income for the year	91,240	(4,274)	86,966
Total comprehensive income for the year	91,240	(167,769)	(76,529)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	22,946	(18,672)	4,274
Total transactions with owners	22,946	(18,672)	4,274
At 28 February 2017	295,207	842,671	1,137,878

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 March 2015	223,230	1,141,160	1,364,390
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year		(119,474)	(119,474)
Surplus on revaluation of listed investments	-	692	692
Deficit on revaluation of listed investments	(34,783)	-	(34,783)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(34,783)	692	(34,091)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(34,783)	(118,782)	(153,565)
Transfer to/from profit and loss account	(7,426)	6,734	(692)
Total transactions with owners	(7,426)	6,734	(692)
At 29 February 2016	181,021	1,029,112	1,210,133

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

#### 1. General information

British Footwear Association Limited is a company limited by guarantee, domiciled in England and Wales, registered number 00059737. The registered office and principal place of business is 3 Burystead Place, Wellingborough, NN8 1AH.

The principal activity of the Company during the year was promoting and representing the footwear industry.

The Company derives its income from providing its members with marketing services which arise from organising stands and facilities at overseas trade shows, running a group logistics facility and charging a levy on its members.

The company's transition date to FRS102 was 1 March 2015. The Company's last set of financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2016 was determined in accordance with its previous reporting framework, which was the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 March 2015.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Consolidation

In the opinion of the directors, the Company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group. The Company has therefore taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 2.4 Government grants

Government grants are receivable from UK Trade and Investment in relation to specific trade shows. The funds are utilised to assist with the running costs of the related trade shows. The grants are credited to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method and on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property

- 2% of cost

Office equipment

- 20% of net book value

Computer equipment

- 33% of net book value

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### 2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance Sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

#### 2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

#### 2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.11 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.12 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 3. Other operating income

	2017 £	2016 £
Net rents receivable	7,763	9,000
Commissions receivable	1,309	546
	9,072	9,546

# 4. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements totalled £ (2016 - ).

# 5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2016 - 7).

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

6.	Direc	tors'	remuner	ation
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	2017 £	2016 £
Directors' emoluments	111,640	133,170
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	3,349	3,995
	114,989	137,165

# Key management personnel

The company does not consider there to be any key management personnel remuneration to disclose in the year, other than the Directors remuneration disclosed above.

# 7. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Office equipment £	Website costs £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 March 2016	265,000	16,780	15,000	296,780
Additions	-	4,151	-	4,151
Disposals	-	(11,803)	(15,000)	(26,803)
At 28 February 2017	265,000	9,128	•	274,128
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2016	5,300	15,742	15,000	36,042
Charge for the year on owned assets	5,300	1,006	-	6,306
Disposals	-	(11,803)	(15,000)	(26,803)
At 28 February 2017	10,600	4,945	-	15,545
Net book value				
At 28 February 2017	254,400	4,183	<u>-</u>	258,583
At 29 February 2016	259,700	1,038	-	260,738

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 7. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

As permitted by FRS 102 s.35.10 (c) the company has elected to measure its freehold property at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at the date of transition. The freehold property was revalued by Martin Pendered and Co Limited as at 1 March 2015 and was valued at £265,000.

An income is generated from a small part of the freehold property rented out to an independent third party. The Directors consider the effect of reclassifying this element of the property to investment properties to be immaterial and as a result the entire property has been disclosed as freehold property.

#### 8. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £	Listed investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2016	10	832,924	832,934
Additions	. <del>-</del> -	84,137	84,137
Disposals	-	(253,941)	(253,941)
Revaluations	<u>-</u>	91,240	91,240
At 28 February 2017	10	754,360	754,370
Net book value			
At 28 February 2017	10	754,360	754,370
At 29 February 2016	10	832,924	832,934

# Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
	,	_	Provision of training
	Oudinani		courses to
	Ordinary		the footwear
BFA Training Limited	Shares	100 %	industry

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 8. Fixed asset investments (continued)

The company also had a quasi-subsidiary, the British Footwear Development Trust, a charity. The Trustees of the charity are appointed by the Directors of the British Footwear Association Limited. The charity's surplus/deficit for the year ended 28 February 2016 was £28,185 surplus (2016 - £17,128 deficit) and its accumulated funds at that date amounted to £248,248 (2016 - £220,060).

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 28 February 2017 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and	
	reserves	Profit/(loss)
	3	£
BFA Training Limited	1,563	896
	1,563	896

# Listed investments

The fair value of the listed investments at 28 February 2017 was £754,360 (2016 - £832,924).

#### 9. Debtors

		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	165,578	148,373
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,218	999
	Other debtors	4,456	6,990
	Prepayments and accrued income	9,460	14,158
	Deferred taxation	-	6,095
		180,712	176,615
10.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	235,223	133,606

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# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

11.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	,	
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	71,092	68,425
	Other taxation and social security	27,413	27,051
	Other creditors	14,299	6,808
	Accruals and deferred income	165,629	91,476
		278,433	193,760
		2017 £	2016 £
	Other taxation and social security	L	L
	PAYE/NI control	4,361	7,898
	VAT control	23,052	19,153
		27,413	27,051
12.	Deferred taxation		
		2017 ,£	2016 £
	At beginning of year	6,095	(639)
	Charged to profit or loss	(18,672)	6,734
	At end of year	(12,577)	6,095

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 12. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

Gain/(loss) on revaluation of investments  $\begin{array}{ccc} & 2017 & 2016 \\ & & £ \\ & & & \\ &$ 

Due to uncertainties surrounding the company's ability to generate future taxable trading profits, no deferred tax asset has been included within the financial statements in relation to trading losses carried forward. If a deferred tax asset had been included it would have amounted to £63,169 (2016: £39,672), calculated at 17% (2016: 17%) of the taxable trading losses carried forward.

#### 13. Reserves

#### **Revaluation reserve**

The revaluation reserve includes unrealised gains and losses on listed investments held by the company.

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account reserve includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

#### 14. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £10 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# . 15. Related party transactions

During the year the company engaged with a number of member companies where the directors of the British Footwear Association Limited were directors and/or shareholders of the respective member. All transactions were in the normal course of the activities of the company and were charged at market rates. The summary of turnover charged to each of the member companies together with the related director were as follows:

	2017	2017	2016	2016
	Turnover/		Turnover/	
	Purchases	Balance due	Purchases	Balance due
	3	£	£	£
D Gyves - Esska Design Limited	7,238	492	7,029	-
D Gyves - Calceus Limited	300	-	(1,700)	360
W Church - Cheaney Shoes Limited	15,841	61	14,860	1,550
A E Loake - Loake Brothers Limited		-	186,347	14,191
M Kelly - Courtesy Shoes Limited	-	-	(856)	-
M Ellerker - No Ordinary Shoes Limited	25,055	(55)	-	-
K Traynor - The Museum of Leathercraft	53	-	-	-
D R Rubin - Dune Group Limited	3,080	-	-	-
R C perkins - Beaconsfield Footwear Limited	6,417	-	-	-

During the year the company incurred costs of £3,706 (2016 - £11,995) relating to British Footwear Development Trust (BFDT), a quasi-subsidiary of the British Footwear Association Limited. The BFDT is a charity where the Trustees are appointed by the Directors of the British Footwear Association Limited. At the year end the BFDT owed the company £4,455 (2016 - £1,790).

During the year the company incurred costs of £2,945 (2016 - £1,344) relating to BFA Training Limited. At the year end BFA Training Limited owed the company £1,218 (2016 - £999).

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

# 16. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 March 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

#### Reconciliation of equity at 1 March 2015

Finite at 4 March 2045 and an anadara LUC 2045	3
Equity at 1 March 2015 under previous UK GAAP	1,236,564
Transitional adjustment 1	(639)
Transitional adjustment 2	128,465
Equity shareholders funds at 1 March 2015 under FRS 102	1,364,390
Reconciliation of equity at 29 February 2016	
Equity at 20 Enhance 2016 under provious LIV CAAD	£
Equity at 29 February 2016 under previous UK GAAP	1,079,185
Transitional adjustment 1	6,095
Transitional adjustment 2	128,465
Transitional adjustment 3	(3,612)
Equity shareholders funds at 29 February 2016 under FRS 102	1,210,133
Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the year ended 29 February 2016	
	£
Profit for the year under previous UK GAAP	(122,596)
Transitional adjustment 1	6,734
Transitional adjustment 2	-
Transitional adjustment 3	(3,612)
Loss for the year ended 29 February 2016 under FRS 102	(119,474)

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

- 1 Transition adjustment 1 relates to the deferred tax on the revalued investments.
- 2 As permitted by FRS 102 s.35.10 (c) the company has elected to measure its freehold property at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at the date of transition.
- 3 Transition adjustment 3 relates to the increase in the freehold property depreciation charge as a result of transitional adjustment 2.