Company registration number: 02316536

# British Boxing Board of Control Limited Company limited by guarantee

**Financial statements** 

31 December 2016

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### Contents

•	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report to the members	4 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 13

#### **Directors and other information**

**Directors** 

C J Giles

President

J C Rees QC

Chairman

J A Handelaar

Vice Chairman

The Baroness Golding

**B** Connolly

J W Williamson MBE

M J Collier R Pavett A Hayes R Long

(Appointed 10 February 2016)

M. J. Florey

(Resigned 9 February 2016)

F Potter D Roden

(Resigned 10 February 2016)

Secretary

R. W. Smith

Company number

02316536

Registered office

14 North Road

Cardiff CF10 3DY

**Business address** 

14 North Road

Cardiff CF10 3DY

**Auditor** 

N M Khan & Associates Ltd.

Registered Auditors 1 Bromley Lane Chislehurst Kent BR7 6LH

### Directors report Year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

C J Giles

President

J C Rees QC

Chaiman

J A Handelaar

Vice Chairman

The Baroness Golding

**B** Connolly

J W Williamson MBE

M J Collier R Pavett

A Hayes

R Long

(Appointed 10 February 2016)

M. J. Florey

F. Potter D. Roden

(Resigned 9 Febuary 2016)

(Resigned 10 February 2016)

#### **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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- · so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### Directors report (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

The auditor is deemed to have been re-appointed in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

### Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 10 May 2017 and signed on behalf of the board by:

J C Rees QC

Director

# Independent auditor's report to the members of British Boxing Board of Control Limited Year ended 31 December 2016

We have audited the financial statements of British Boxing Board of Control Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standard (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 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 auditors 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, 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 Auditing Practices Board'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 31 December 2016 and of its profit 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.

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

In our opinion the information given in the directors report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

# Independent auditor's report to the members of British Boxing Board of Control Limited (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 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 the 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; and
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors report and take
  advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

N M Khan (senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of N M Khan & Associates Ltd. Chartered Accountants and Chartered Tax Advisers Registered Auditors 1 Bromley Lane Chislehurst Kent BR7 6LH

10 May 2017

### Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 31 December 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£	£
Turnover	•	1,230,252	980,858
Cost of sales		(194,119)	(213,623)
Gross profit		1,036,133	767,235
Administrative expenses		(793,337)	(675,323)
Operating profit		242,796	91,912
Other interest receivable and similar income		1,186	1,627
Profit before taxation	6	243,982	93,539
Tax on profit		. (237)	(325)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		243,745	93,214
		=	

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

### Statement of financial position 31 December 2016

	2016		2015		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	414,244		414,955	
			414,244		414,955
Current assets					
Stocks		120,521		120,521	
Debtors	8	67,950		177,349	
Cash at bank and in hand		540,430		280,171	
		728,901		578,041	
Creditors: amounts falling due		·		·	
within one year	9	(75,002)		(168,598)	
Net current assets			653,899		409,443
Total assets less current liabilities			1,068,143		824,398
Net assets			1,068,143		824,398
Net 455615			=====		
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			1,068,143		824,398
Members funds			1,068,143		824,398
					=

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 10 May 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J C Rees QC Director

Company registration number: 02316536

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

### Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 December 2016

	Profit and loss account £	Total £
	~	_
At 1 January 2015	731,184	731,184
Profit for the year	93,214	93,214
Total comprehensive income for the year	93,214	93,214
At 04 D	904 209	904 208
At 31 December 2015 and 1 January 2016	824,398	824,398
Profit for the year	243,745	243,745
Total comprehensive income for the year	243,745	243,745
At 31 December 2016	1,068,143	1,068,143 ======

### Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 14 North Road, Cardiff, CF10 3DY.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 12.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Limited by guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee. All licence holders are members of the company. Each member is liable for the company's liabilities to a maximum of £1.

#### 5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 13 (2015: 14).

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

### 6. Profit before taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	16,899	13,787
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	7,260	7,280

### 7. Tangible assets

Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehiclesCha	ampionship Belts	Total
£	£	£.	£	. £
423,820	45,810	39,252	5,225	514,107
-	-	21,250	-	21,250
		(12,000)		(12,000)
423,820	45,810	48,502	5,225	523,357
		<del></del>		
37,697	37,716	22,693	1,046	99,152
6,316	2,024	8,036	523	16,899
-	-	(6,938)	-	(6,938)
44,013	39,740	23,791	1,569	109,113
379,807	6,070	24,711	3,656	414,244
386,123	8,094	16,559	4,179	414,955
	\$\frac{423,820}{-23,820} \\ \frac{37,697}{6,316} \\ \frac{44,013}{-23,807} \\ \frac{379,807}{-23,807}	property fittings and equipment £ £  423,820	property fittings and equipment £ £ £  423,820	property         fittings and equipment         Belts           £         £         £         £         £           423,820         45,810         39,252         5,225           -         -         21,250         -           -         -         (12,000)         -           423,820         45,810         48,502         5,225           37,697         37,716         22,693         1,046           6,316         2,024         8,036         523           -         -         (6,938)         -           44,013         39,740         23,791         1,569           379,807         6,070         24,711         3,656

### 8. Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	49,812	91,022
Other debtors	18,138	86,327
	67,950	177,349
	· <del>===</del>	

### Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

#### 9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

•	2010	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	25,000	95,508
Corporation tax	237	325
Social security and other taxes	8,609	6,995
Other creditors	41,156	65,770
	75,002	168,598

2016

2015

#### 10. Contingent assets and liabilities

The company has been made aware of a boxer who sustained injuries while engaged in shows held under the jurisdiction of the British Boxing Board of Control. Under the terms of the insurance policy the company may have to meet the first £50,000 of a successful claim and as such a provision for this sum has been made.

#### 11. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£	£	3	£
BBB of C Limited Charity	46,244	25,000	25,000	28,744
Directors' Expenses	6,248	-	-	-

BBB of C Limited Charity is a related party by virtue of the directors of the company also serving as directors of the Charity. The sum repaid relates to donations from the Annual Awards dinner(£17,500) and the sum owing at the start of the year(£28,774). The balance owing at the year end of £25,000 relates to an insurance sum received by the Company on behalf of the Charity. Directors of the Board attended an emergency disciplinary hearing under regulation 25 on 8 December 2016 in which the licenceholder was found guilty of gross misconduct and was ordered inter-alia to pay £5000 towards the costs of £6248

#### 12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

### Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

### Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.