Company Registration No. 02662317 (England and Wales)
EUROMEDIA ASSOCIATES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director A.S. Curtis

Secretary J.E. Curtis

Company number 02662317

Registered office 10 Ashfield Road

Chorley PR7 1LJ

Accountants Jackson Stephen LLP

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Business address 10 Ashfield Road

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Bankers Virgin Money

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		60,897		78,900
Tangible assets	5		205,006		210,606
			265,903		289,506
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after more than one year	_				
	6	477,695		495,493	
Debtors falling due within one year	6	285,480		232,316	
Cash at bank and in hand		498,844		610,914	
		1,262,019		1,338,723	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(503,172)		(493,962)	
Net current assets			758,847		844,761
Total assets less current liabilities			1,024,750		1,134,267
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		(111,672)
Provisions for liabilities			(5,313)		(5,650)
Net assets			1,019,437		1,016,945
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,019,337		1,016,845
Total equity			1,019,437		1,016,945

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

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26 February 2024

A.S. Curtis

Director

Company registration number 02662317 (England and Wales)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Euromedia Associates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10 Ashfield Road, Chorley, PR7 1LJ.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable in the year for the placement of adverts in fully subscribed publications, net of VAT.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Magazine titles 20% per annum, straight line basis

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Freehold2% per annum, reducing balance basisEquipment and tools15-33.3% per annum, reducing balance basisFixtures and fittings20% per annum, reducing balance basis

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account 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 profit and loss account, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

1.10 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.

(Continued)

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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leased asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	24 =====	23
3	Dividends	2023 £	2022 £
	Interim paid	100,000	100,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4	Intangible fixed assets			Magazine
				titles £
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2022			480,015
	Additions			45,000
	At 30 June 2023			525,015
	Amortisation and impairment			
	At 1 July 2022			401,115
	Amortisation charged for the year			63,003
	At 30 June 2023			464,118
	Carrying amount			
	At 30 June 2023			60,897
	At 30 June 2022			78,900
5	Tangible fixed assets			
	•	Land and	Plant and	Total
		buildingsm	achinery etc	
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	233,399	24,495	257,894
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 July 2022	26,876	20,412	47,288
	Depreciation charged in the year	4,668	932	5,600
	At 30 June 2023	31,544	21,344	52,888
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2023	201,855	3,151	205,006
	At 50 valle 2025	====	====	====
	At 30 June 2022	206,523	4,083	210,606
				
6	Debtors		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Trade debtors		279,049	226,808
	Other debtors		6,431	5,508
			285,480	232,316

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

6	Debtors				(Continued)
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:			2023 £	2022 £
	Other debtors			477,695	495,493
	Total debtors			763,175 ———	727,809
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans Trade creditors Taxation and social security Other creditors			64,162 46,583 116,795 275,632	55,556 54,978 112,994 270,434
				503,172	493,962
8	The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one yet Bank loans and overdrafts		e over the compa	2023 £	2022 £ 111,672
	The bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and	d floating charge	e over the compa	ny's assets.	
9	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	2023 Number 100	2022 Number 100	2023 £	2022 £
10	Operating lease commitments				
	Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outstanding conon-cancellable operating leases, as follows:	commitments for	future minimum I	ease payments 2023 £ 21,339	under 2022 £ 32,785

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

11 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is an interest free loan from a director amounting to £105,232 (2022: £76,114).

12 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is St Anta Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The parent company is exempt from preparing consolidated group accounts.

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.