

Company Registration No. 02977277 (England and Wales)

Event Concept Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2017**

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Event Concept Limited

Company information

Directors	Philip Mark Beaver Ming Felicity Beaver
Secretary	Philip Charles Beaver
Company number	02977277
Registered office	Units B3/B4 Galleywall Trading Estate Galleywall Road London SE16 3PB
Independent auditors	Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

Event Concept Limited

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Event Concept Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 March 2017

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Fair review of the business

The Directors are pleased with the year's results which, despite market volatility following the UK's referendum result to leave the EU, saw shareholders' funds increase. This can be attributed to steady growth of new business and the continued loyalty of retained clients who turn to us for our specialist knowledge in event management, conceptual design and technical production.

Property costs rose significantly during the year having acquired additional unit space directly next to our existing operating premises on a 10 year lease. As this was a mid-year change, property costs are expected to increase further next year but, coupled with a renewal of our existing units, provides stability of a prime London Zone 2 location for the near future. Overhead expenses also increased following a recruitment drive to establish a dedicated team to formulate our marketing strategy and improve upon the end-to-end management of our digital assets.

Research and development

We remain at the forefront of innovation of wireless battery-powered uplights and have had huge success with the design and manufacture of our own awarding-winning uplight 'Concept 6SD'. We continue to invest time in designing, redesigning and rigorously testing a new product to ensure a final prototype is completed to the highest of standards.

The nature of the work carried out to date has been to trial different types of lens and light guides/baffles for the purpose of increasing the LED output while optimising the balance between beam angle, near field colour mixing, battery life and lumen output. Work to achieve this continues in-house with a final prototype not yet completed.

Environment

The company recognises it has a duty to protect the environment and contribute towards the delivery of sustainable development through the integrated management of its activities and of those contracted to carry out activities on its behalf. We conduct activities and operations to reflect best environmental practice and have implemented an environmental management system to pursue sustainability with continued improvement.

Event Concept gained ISO14001 accreditation in 2016 and has since set a series of targets and objectives aimed at reducing the environmental impact of its activities. Efficiencies in transport scheduling and energy consumption have resulted in a reduction in CO2 emissions.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider the key performance indicators to be:

	2017	2016
Turnover	10.1m	9.3m
Gross Profit (as a percentage of turnover)	26.5%	26.4%

Principal risks and uncertainties

Downturn in consumer demand

Consumer preferences evolve over time and can be influenced by many issues outside of our control such as economic factors i.e. elections, which can lead to increased competition in the marketplace, reduced sales and lower profitability. Investing in our own kit and being able to offer a range of products and services allows flexibility to respond to customer and market demands, as well as looking at our internal processes to improve quality. Whilst retention of existing customers is fundamental to the company's growth, the company is also not dependent on any single customer.

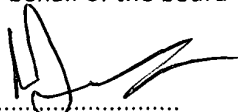
Financial risks

The main financial risk relates to the availability of short and long-term funding especially in an industry that has seasonal peaks and troughs that can result in loss-making months. Failure to operate within the agreed financial framework could lead to an inability to support long-term investment or to raise capital for funding growth. All term debt is maintained and appropriate covenant headroom is maintained which saw a positive bank balance achieved throughout the year. As in previous years, our currency exposure is minimised by only invoicing clients in GBP and our credit risk is managed by deposits being issued and collected upfront.

IT systems / cyber risk

With cyber risk a growing concern across the globe we have taken precautionary action, including improved IT infrastructure to provide resilience and continuity, as we work towards ISO27001 certification in 2018. We have significantly improved our Security Infrastructure by investing in a Sophos Unified Threat Management (UTM) device which provides secure VPN access, network, wireless and web protection. Our email security was enhanced by investing in Mimecast, a cloud-based Email Security Solution protecting us from malicious URLs and email attachments, social engineering, impersonation and spear-phishing attacks and this year we have also implemented 24/7 monitoring on our core servers, network switches and Sophos UTM. A monitored and managed security / vulnerability patching schedule is in place for all systems and we are in the process of segmenting our internal network infrastructure to increase both security and efficiency.

On behalf of the board



Philip Mark Beaver
Director

18 December 2017

Event Concept Limited

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 March 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the business focused on providing high end event production and design services mainly within the unique venues of London by our in-house production design, lighting, audio-visual, set and stage design teams and most recently floral design following a merger with Veevers Carter Flowers Limited.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Philip Mark Beaver

Ming Felicity Beaver

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £108,112. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Auditors

Saffery Champness LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

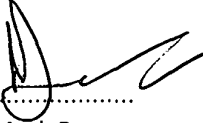
Event Concept Limited

Directors' report (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



Philip Mark Beaver

Director

18 December 2017

Event Concept Limited

Independent auditors' report

To the members of Event Concept Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Event Concept Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 set out on pages 7-24. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (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 auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 3 - 4, 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 annual 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 March 2017 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 matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Event Concept Limited

Independent auditors' report (continued)
To the members of Event Concept Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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.

Saffery Champness LLP

Richard Collis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

20 December 2017
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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors

71 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4BE

Event Concept Limited

**Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	10,101,594	9,346,686
Cost of sales		(7,416,102)	(6,881,078)
Gross profit		<u>2,685,492</u>	<u>2,465,608</u>
Administrative expenses		(2,404,591)	(2,089,056)
Operating profit	4	<u>280,901</u>	<u>376,552</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	7	172	23
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(19,004)	(14,094)
Profit before taxation		<u>262,069</u>	<u>362,481</u>
Taxation	10	(52,024)	(49,735)
Profit for the financial year		<u><u>210,045</u></u>	<u><u>312,746</u></u>

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10-27 form part of the financial statements.

Event Concept Limited

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		1,906,823		1,485,467
Current assets					
Stocks and WIP	13	308,817		242,439	
Debtors	14	1,131,533		719,574	
Cash at bank and in hand		231,094		338,206	
		<u>1,671,444</u>		<u>1,300,219</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(2,221,994)		(1,637,143)	
Net current liabilities			(550,550)		(336,924)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,356,273</u>		<u>1,148,543</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(336,181)		(209,554)
Provisions for liabilities	20		(123,946)		(144,776)
Net assets			<u>896,146</u>		<u>794,213</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			896,046		794,113
Total equity			<u>896,146</u>		<u>794,213</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 March 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


Philip Mark Beaver
Director

Company Registration No. 02977277

Event Concept Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2017**

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2015		100	581,367	581,467
Year ended 31 March 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	312,746	312,746
Dividends	11	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Balance at 31 March 2016		100	794,113	794,213
Year ended 31 March 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	210,045	210,045
Dividends	11	-	(108,112)	(108,112)
Balance at 31 March 2017		100	896,046	896,146

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Event Concept Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Units B3/B4, Galleywall Trading Estate, Galleywall Road, London, SE16 3PB.

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.

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 basis, except for any modification to fair value basis for financial instruments specified in the policies set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Pre-production revenue is recognised at the planning stage of an event whilst production revenue is recognised on the day that the event takes place.

1.4 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:

Land and buildings leasehold	Over the term of the lease
Lighting and audio visual equipment	20% reducing balance
Staging equipment	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Straight line over the expected useful life to a maximum of 10 years
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Floral equipment and props	33% reducing balance

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Stocks and WIP

Stocks are not held for sale, but are consumables expected to be consumed during events. These are stated at cost less any impairment. At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. This is based on the current condition and future usability, and is recognised as a loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This year stock items were impaired by 25% of cost.

WIP costs comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.8 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 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 debtors, 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 receipts 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. Accounts payable are classified as 'creditors: amounts falling due within one year' if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as 'creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year'. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

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.

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

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

1.12 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 profit and loss account 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 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 statement of comprehensive income for the period.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Provision for stocks

Determining whether a provision for stocks is necessary requires an estimation of the monetary value of the consumables used in events based on their state of damage or obsolescence. An overall assessment of the stocks is carried out, and a suitable discount rate is then applied to all items in order to calculate present value. The discount rate applied at the reporting end date was 25%, with a provision of £60,678 recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017 (2016: £64,695).

3 Turnover and other revenue

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover		
Turnover	10,101,594	9,346,686

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

3 Turnover and other revenue (continued)

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2017	2016
	£	£
United Kingdom	9,824,568	9,147,686
European Union	201,432	27,000
Rest of the world	75,594	172,000
	<u>10,101,594</u>	<u>9,346,686</u>

4 Operating profit

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	1,074	157
Research and development costs	23,187	27,366
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,500	10,250
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	321,580	331,158
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	180,683	81,633
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	30,145	60,408
Operating lease charges	<u>374,794</u>	<u>293,308</u>

5 Employees

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

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Directors	2	2
Office and administration	7	7
Sales and operations	40	34
Warehousing	31	33
	<u>80</u>	<u>76</u>

Event Concept Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**
For the year ended 31 March 2017**5 Employees (continued)**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,663,133	2,446,777
Social security costs	288,341	257,820
Pension costs	103,771	95,556
	<u>3,055,245</u>	<u>2,800,153</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	167,064	159,786
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	8,078	8,071
	<u>175,142</u>	<u>167,857</u>

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest income		
Other interest income	172	23
	<u>172</u>	<u>23</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	1,863	2,618
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	17,141	11,476
	<u>19,004</u>	<u>14,094</u>

9 Research & Development Costs

Research and development costs of £23,187 (2016: £27,366) were incurred in relation to the development of new equipment and technology, including the company's new uplighter system, Concept 7. This amount includes labour costs of £18,111 (2016: £22,230) and material costs of £5,076 (2016: £5,136).

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

10 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	72,854	52,521
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(13,076)
	<u>72,854</u>	<u>39,445</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(20,830)	10,290
	<u>(20,830)</u>	<u>10,290</u>
Total tax charge	<u>52,024</u>	<u>49,735</u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Profit before taxation	262,069	362,481
	<u>262,069</u>	<u>362,481</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2016: 20.00%)	52,414	72,496
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7,532	6,232
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(13,076)
Group relief	-	(9)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(86,407)	(111,634)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	100,453	82,558
Research and development tax credit	(5,982)	(7,114)
Other non-reversing timing differences	(1,184)	(2,089)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(20,830)	10,290
Other tax adjustments	6,028	12,081
	<u>52,024</u>	<u>49,735</u>
Taxation charge for the year	<u>52,024</u>	<u>49,735</u>

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

11 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim paid	108,112	100,000

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2016	393,023	2,607,018	540,143	269,034	3,809,218
Additions	42,136	715,692	101,191	141,250	1,000,269
Disposals	-	(318,867)	(8,232)	(6,250)	(333,349)
At 31 March 2017	435,159	3,003,843	633,102	404,034	4,476,138
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2016	317,451	1,504,765	329,314	172,221	2,323,751
Depreciation charged in the year	26,962	356,380	72,950	45,971	502,263
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(242,469)	(8,232)	(5,998)	(256,699)
At 31 March 2017	344,413	1,618,676	394,032	212,194	2,569,315
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2017	90,746	1,385,167	239,070	191,840	1,906,823
At 31 March 2016	75,572	1,102,253	210,829	96,813	1,485,467

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2017 £	2016 £
Plant and machinery	691,486	341,328
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	180,683	81,633

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

13 Stocks and WIP

	2017	2016
	£	£
Work in progress	126,784	48,355
Stocks	182,033	194,084
	<u>308,817</u>	<u>242,439</u>

14 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	767,457	449,795
Other debtors	39,385	9,009
Prepayments and accrued income	324,691	260,770
	<u>1,131,533</u>	<u>719,574</u>

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
	Notes	
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	20,516
Obligations under finance leases	18	224,967
Trade creditors		760,266
Corporation tax		72,854
Other taxation and social security		311,068
Other creditors		32,799
Accruals and deferred income		799,524
		<u>2,221,994</u>
		<u>1,637,143</u>

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	17	28,111	48,685
Obligations under finance leases	18	288,970	135,875
Amounts due to group undertakings		19,100	24,994
		<u>336,181</u>	<u>209,554</u>

17 Loans and overdrafts

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	<u>48,627</u>	<u>68,458</u>
Payable within one year	20,516	19,773
Payable after one year	<u>28,111</u>	<u>48,685</u>

The company has a business loan from National Westminster Bank Plc. The loan carries an interest rate of 2.85% p.a. over Base Rate and is repayable over a 5 year period. The final instalment of the loan repayments will be paid in July 2019.

18 Finance lease obligations

	2017 £	2016 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	224,967	115,911
In two to five years	288,970	135,875
	<u>513,937</u>	<u>251,786</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

19 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax liabilities	20	123,946	144,776
		<u>123,946</u>	<u>144,776</u>

20 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	125,678	146,545
Other timing differences	(1,732)	(1,769)
	<u>123,946</u>	<u>144,776</u>
		2017 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 April 2016		144,776
Credit to profit and loss		(20,830)
Liability at 31 March 2017		<u>123,946</u>

21 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017 £	2016 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>103,771</u>	<u>95,556</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

22 Share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

23 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	191,809	296,153
Between two and five years	560,818	124,421
In over five years	598,400	-
	<u>1,351,027</u>	<u>420,574</u>

24 Directors' transactions

All bank facilities are secured by directors' personal guarantees.

At the year end Philip Mark Beaver, a director, owed the company £357 (2016: creditor of £28,696). The maximum outstanding from Philip Mark Beaver during the year was £19,280.

At the year end Ming Felicity Beaver, a director, was owed by the company £1,417 (2016: £7,940). The maximum outstanding from Ming Felicity Beaver during the year was £nil.

Event Concept Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

25 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with group companies on the grounds that the consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company. A copy of the consolidated results of The Event Concept Group Limited may be obtained from the company's registered office, Units B3/B4, Galleywall Trading Estate, Galleywall Road, London, SE16 3PB.

The company entered into transactions with the following related parties:

A business operated by Philip Charles Beaver, the company secretary, is considered to be a related party. The transactions relating to this business, Beaver Computers Limited, are as follows:

Purchases by the company amounting to £29,232 (2016: £31,668). At the year end the company owed Beaver Computers Limited £2,436 (2016: £2,436).

The company made sales to Hugo Beaver, the brother of the director Philip Mark Beaver, of £457 (2016: £300) and purchases totalling £6,145 (2016: £4,605). At the year end the company owed Hugo Beaver £nil (2016: £nil).

26 Controlling party

The parent company of Event Concept Limited is The Event Concept Group Limited, registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Philip Mark Beaver.