

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07095767

Coventry Rugby Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 June 2021

Coventry Rugby Limited

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	39,469	45,973
Tangible assets	6	20,044	30,125
		-----	-----
		59,513	76,098
Current assets			
Stocks		6,980	6,980
Debtors	7	111,257	153,707
Cash at bank and in hand		880,216	301,522
		-----	-----
		998,453	462,209
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	922,433	3,909,710
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Net current assets/(liabilities)		76,020	(3,447,501)
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Total assets less current liabilities		135,533	(3,371,403)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	1,322,736	50,000
		-----	-----
Net liabilities		(1,187,203)	(3,421,403)
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		383	81
Share premium account		3,779,622	779,922
Profit and loss account		(4,967,208)	(4,201,406)
		-----	-----
Shareholders deficit		(1,187,203)	(3,421,403)
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Coventry Rugby Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 June 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 March 2022 ,
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J L Sharp

Director

Company registration number: 07095767

Coventry Rugby Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Butts Park Arena, Butts, Coventry, CV1 3GE, West Midlands.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Going concern

Based on the continuing support of the majority shareholder, the directors are of the opinion the company is a going concern and therefore the accounts have been prepared on this basis.

Revenue recognition

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.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 20 Years straight line

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

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met: - It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; - There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; - There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; - The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits; - There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and - The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably. Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line
Equipment	-	33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

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 stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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 are 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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 60 (2020: 108).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	123,977
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2020	78,004
Charge for the year	6,504
At 30 June 2021	84,508
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2021	39,469
At 30 June 2020	45,973

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2020	14,252	52,154	66,406
Additions	8,216	602	8,818
At 30 June 2021	22,468	52,756	75,224
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2020	5,453	30,828	36,281
Charge for the year	5,207	13,692	18,899
At 30 June 2021	10,660	44,520	55,180
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2021	11,808	8,236	20,044
At 30 June 2020	8,799	21,326	30,125

7. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	34,143	77,206
Other debtors	77,114	76,501
	111,257	153,707

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	10,000	—
Trade creditors	35,536	205,888
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	123,870	123,870
Social security and other taxes	82,167	130,322
Other loans	57,435	72,435

Other creditors

613,425	3,377,195
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922,433	3,909,710
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	39,167	50,000
Other creditors	1,283,569	—
	<u>1,322,736</u>	<u>50,000</u>

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £1,203,346 (2020: £Nil) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

As at 30th June 2021, a loan payable to DCMS was outstanding of £1,283,569. Of this, an amount of £80,223 is due to be paid after 1 year but within 5 years. The remaining £1,203,346 is due to be paid after 5 years. The loan is repayable every 6 months in March and September at a rate of £40,112 per month plus 2% interest.

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2021			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A P Carpenter	(13,750)	—	—	(13,750)
M P A Kendall	(5,750)	—	—	(5,750)
Mr J G Maguire	(3,931)	3,931	—	—
Mr P A Rossborough	(2,000)	2,000	—	—
Mr J L Sharp	(3,203,805)	2,750,001	—	(453,804)
	<u>(3,229,236)</u>	<u>2,755,932</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(473,304)</u>
	2020			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr A P Carpenter	(13,750)	—	—	(13,750)
M P A Kendall	(6,285)	535	—	(5,750)
Mr J G Maguire	(5,491)	1,560	—	(3,931)
Mr P A Rossborough	(2,000)	—	—	(2,000)
Mr J L Sharp	(1,845,224)	1,452	(1,360,033)	(3,203,805)
	<u>(1,872,750)</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>(1,360,033)</u>	<u>(3,229,236)</u>

11. Related party transactions

Directors and Shareholders have advanced loans to the company on an unsecured, interest free basis.

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.