Registered number
08214183

Sparta Promotions Limited

Group Report and Group Financial Statements

28 February 2022

Sparta Promotions Limited
Report and accounts
Contents

Sparta Promotions Limited
Company Information

Director

Mr A O O Joshua

Auditors

Platts Chartered Accountants
Churchill House
Suite 112 - 118
120 Bunns Lane
Mill Hill
NW7 2AS

Registered office

Churchill House
Suite 112 - 118
120 Bunns Lane
Mill Hill
NW7 2AS

Registered number

08214183

Sparta Promotions Limited
Registered number: 08214183
Director's Report

The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2022.

Principal activities

The group's principal activity during the year continued to be the provision of professional boxing services and marketing services for sponsorships and endorsements.

Dividends

The director recommends a final dividend of £4,507,500 (£52,412.79 per share).

Director

The following person served as director during the year:

Mr A O O Joshua

Director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Financial Reporting Standard 102 and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company and of the profit or loss of the group and company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 group and company will continue in business.

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

The director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. It is important to bear in mind that legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director confirms that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group and company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group and company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 30 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Mr A O O Joshua
Director

Sparta Promotions Limited

Strategic Report

The director presents his strategic report on the group for the year ended 28 February 2022.

Business review

The group has two service divisions: the first service division is the provision of professional boxing services, from which bout income is generated. The second service division, is marketing services for sponsorships and endorsements. The director considers that the key financial performance indicators are those that monitor the performance in respect of each of these divisions. The turnover of the group from the provision of its services analysed by division is as follows:

		£			£	
		2022			**2021**	
Territory	UK	EU	Non-EU	UK	EU	Non-EU
Bouts	14,659,694	-	-	7,208,115	-	-
Sponsorships	2,914,285	1,014,687	1,598,980	3,477,958	1,398,833	3,576,787

The bouts division has declined due to the restrictions of COVID-19, which is line with the director's expectations.

The sponsorships and endorsements division turnover has increased by 29% from 2021 to 2022. Turnover on a like for like, 12 month basis period, has in fact increased and is in line with expectations.

The group faces a number of risks and uncertainties and the director believes the key business risks are in respect of competition from both within the UK and international markets. In view of this risk and uncertainty, the director is aware that the development of the group may be affected by factors outside its control.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risk	**Impact on Group**	**Mitigation**
Anti-Doping Testing	Failure of participation is deemed a doping violation for a fighter and may result in immediate suspension for up to three years and additional fines.	The group has taken an active approach to anti-doping testing by encouraging and ensuring the fighter to voluntarily take part in random testing. The fighter also ensures that they are always readily available for mandatory testing which occurs without prior notice.
Boxing Licence	If a boxer does not hold a boxing licence or is not under the umbrella of a licenced promoter, then in normal circumstances, the fighter would not be able to compete in a professional fight.	The group has an agreement in place with a promoter that is licenced by the BBBoC. The promotor is the authorised representative that is obligated to communicate with boxing bodies to obtain appropriate permissions and sanctions for any bout. The promoter is also able to collect a fighter's purse on their behalf.
Advertising	The group must ensure that the fighter's image rights are not used in a negative manner.	The group ensures that it does not enter into contracts that may harm the image of the fighter. The fighter has also built a very good

		image of themselves to the public through various media outlets such as YouTube and Instagram.
COVID-19	The pandemic has had an impact on spectators ability to attend live matches and on the boxer's ability to train and fight.	The group has worked closely with its key stakeholder, the boxing promoter, to ensure live matches are within the governments guidelines by investing in measures to ensure the risk of COVID-19 is minimised. The boxer trains within a self-contained bubble and the boxer, including those within the boxer's 'bubble' are routinely tested for COVID-19.

The director has considered the effect of 'Brexit' on the business specifically. Given that the group currently operates within the UK market and its customers are based in the UK, there is no direct or immediate impact envisaged by the director, on the group.

The director does acknowledge that there may be contingent liabilities, such as the potential impact on profitability of non-recoverable VAT for companies which currently incur and recover input VAT in other EU states, the effect upon the availability of EU grants and subsidies and the effect upon available workforce, that may arise from 'Brexit', depending on the dissolution terms to be agreed with the EU.

Future developments

The director anticipates the business environment will remain competitive. The director believes that the group is in a good financial position and that the risks that have been identified are being well managed. The director is confident in the group's ability to maintain and build on this position, albeit with cautious growth expectations.

Financial instruments

The group has a normal level of exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risks arising from trading activities which are only conducted in sterling. The group does not enter into any hedging transactions.

Research and development

The group is currently undertaking research and development to improve its bout income and sponsorship income from the provision of the fighter's professional boxing services and image rights.

Statement by the director in performance of their statutory duties in accordance with 172(1) Companies Act 2006

During the year, the Board of Sparta Promotions Limited considers, as individuals and collectively, that it has acted in a way it considers, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, by having regard, among other matters, to the:

- likely long-term consequences of any decision;
- interests of the company's employees;
- need to foster the company's relationships with its customers, suppliers and others;
- impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
- desirability of the company maintaining its reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- need to act fairly as between members of the company.

The Board considers the interest of a range of stakeholders impacted by our business and recognises that valuable stakeholder engagement underpins our ability to achieve our purpose and strategic aims. Key stakeholder relationships are regularly reviewed, including how we engage with them and whether any improvements can be made.

The relevance of each stakeholder group will depend on the particular matter requiring Board decision. All decisions we make, will unfortunately not benefit all stakeholders; by taking a consistent approach to decision making and being guided by our purpose and our strategic aims, we hope that our decisions are understandable.

Stakeholder engagement

It is important to the Board that we develop strong and positive relationships with our employees, customers, suppliers and investors. We also strive to make a positive contribution to the environment and local communities in which we operate.

Details of how the Board is informed about stakeholder engagement are outlined below. Following the annual stakeholder review, it was agreed to treat regulators and government as a key stakeholder group due to the increasing interaction.

Employees	The Board promotes effective engagement with the workforce by implementing a range of measures to facilitate workforce engagement, including, daily staff meetings and briefings and anonymous communication channels. Usual channels have been supported the regular commination of information and guidance which has taken place employees throughout the COVID-19 pandemic supplemented by weekly emails and Q&A sessions. Working groups were established to review, revise and implement updated policies to provide a safe working environment for our workforce whom could not work from home. Risk assessments, training and support were provided to those working from home.
Customers	The board engages with customers indirectly through the Managing Director whom provides information about key customer relationships. During the year, the Board has reviewed plans to enhance our customers' experience, material customer contracts have also been reviewed and approved. Our Managing Director has remained in close contact directly and indirectly with key customers to understand their concerns and support their needs, minimising and potential disruption from the COVID-19 pandemic.
Suppliers	Information about key suppliers is provided to the Board by the Managing Director when relevant to Board deliberations. This year, the Board has reviewed and approved certain supplier contracts, as well as reviewing service sourcing strategies. The board is committed to the fair treatment and payment of suppliers. Our Managing Director has remained in close contact with key suppliers indirectly to understand their concerns and support their needs, minimising any potential disruption from the COVID-19 pandemic.
Investors	The company is owned by one shareholder whom is also a director of the company.
Communities and environment	The Board recognises its impact on locals communities and its responsibility to the environment and society as a whole.

This report was approved by the board on 30 September 2022 and signed on its behalf.

Mr A O O Joshua
Director

Sparta Promotions Limited

Independent auditor's report

to the member of Sparta Promotions Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sparta Promotions Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiary (the 'group') for the year ended 28 February 2022 which comprise the Group Income Statement, the Group Statement of Financial Position, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the Group Financial Statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group and parent company's affairs as at 28 February 2022 and of the group's 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the 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 director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the group or parent company to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the director and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the group's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the director and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. This included communication from the group to component audit teams of relevant laws and regulations identified at group level.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the group is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements, including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation legislation and pension legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the group is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the group's licences to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: anti-bribery, regulations affecting professional boxing services, and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the financial and regulated nature of the group's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the director and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Through these procedures, we became aware of actual or suspected non-compliance and considered the effect as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to revenue recognition. We performed the following procedures over this risk area:

- We performed walkthroughs to understand the key processes and identify key controls;
- We performed procedures to test on a sample basis the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger by correlating sales postings with cash receipts throughout the year;
- We tested whether revenue was recorded in the correct period by testing whether a sample of waste services rendered within 1 month either side of the year end had legally completed in the period in which it was accounted;
- We tested all material manual journals to assess for any evidence of management bias by checking supporting documentation; and
- We assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the Financial Statements.

Based on our audit procedures we have concluded that revenue is appropriately recognised and that there was no evidence of management bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair

presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

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

Adrian Platt (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Platts Chartered Accountants (Statutory Auditor)
Churchill House
Suite 112 - 118
120 Bunns Lane
Mill Hill
NW7 2AS

30 September 2022

Sparta Promotions Limited

Group Income Statement

for the year ended 28 February 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Turnover	3	20,187,646	15,661,693
Cost of sales		(3,054,962)	(2,206,739)
Gross profit		17,132,684	13,454,954
Administrative expenses		(1,161,474)	(1,499,772)
Operating profit	4	15,971,210	11,955,182
Gain on revaluation of investments		-	42
Interest receivable		121,606	130,196
Interest payable	7	(4,999)	(30,562)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		16,087,817	12,054,858
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(3,063,315)	(2,289,822)
Profit for the financial year		13,024,502	9,765,036

Sparta Promotions Limited
Group Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 28 February 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Profit for the financial year		13,024,502	9,765,036
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year		13,024,502	9,765,036

Sparta Promotions Limited

Group Statement of Financial Position

as at 28 February 2022

	Notes		2022		2021
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		1		1
Tangible assets	10		32,699		22,023
Investments	11		479		479
			33,179		22,503
Current assets					
Debtors	13	18,975,396		20,278,070	
Cash at bank and in hand		90,789,620		79,819,909	
		109,765,016		100,097,979	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(3,349,247)		(2,188,536)	
Net current assets			106,415,769		97,909,443
Net assets			106,448,948		97,931,946
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		86		86
Capital redemption reserve			15		15
Profit and loss account	16		106,448,847		97,931,845
Total equity			106,448,948		97,931,946

Mr A O O Joshua

Director

Approved by the board on 30 September 2022

Sparta Promotions Limited
Company Statement of Financial Position
as at 28 February 2022

	Notes		2022		2021
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		1		1
Tangible assets	10		29,194		16,766
Investments	11		1		1
			29,196		16,768
Current assets					
Debtors	13	18,616,669		19,980,599	
Cash at bank and in hand		67,794,587		59,868,231	
		86,411,256		79,848,830	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(3,121,997)		(1,207,891)	
Net current assets			83,289,259		78,640,939
Net assets			83,318,455		78,657,707
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		86		86
Capital redemption reserve			15		15
Profit and loss account	16		83,318,354		78,657,606
Total equity			83,318,455		78,657,707

Mr A O O Joshua
Director
Approved by the board on 30 September 2022

Sparta Promotions Limited
Group Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 28 February 2022

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 March 2020	86	15	91,332,945	91,333,046
Profit for the financial year			9,765,036	9,765,036
Dividends			(3,166,136)	(3,166,136)
At 28 February 2021	86	15	97,931,845	97,931,946
At 1 March 2021	86	15	97,931,845	97,931,946
Profit for the financial year			13,024,502	13,024,502
Dividends			(4,507,500)	(4,507,500)
At 28 February 2022	86	15	106,448,847	106,448,948

Sparta Promotions Limited
Company Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 28 February 2022

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 March 2020	86	15	77,798,498	77,798,599
Profit for the financial year			4,025,244	4,025,244
Dividends			(3,166,136)	(3,166,136)
At 28 February 2021	86	15	78,657,606	78,657,707
At 1 March 2021	86	15	78,657,606	78,657,707
Profit for the financial year			9,168,248	9,168,248
Dividends			(4,507,500)	(4,507,500)
At 28 February 2022	86	15	83,318,354	83,318,455

Sparta Promotions Limited
Group Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 28 February 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		£	£
Operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		13,024,502	9,765,036
Adjustments for:			
Gain on revaluation of investments		-	(42)
Interest receivable		(121,606)	(130,196)
Interest payable		4,999	30,562
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		3,063,315	2,289,822
Depreciation		11,624	7,340
Decrease in debtors		1,302,674	17,036,184
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		1,882,558	(8,149,424)
		19,168,066	20,849,282
Interest received		121,606	130,196
Interest paid		(4,999)	(30,562)
Corporation tax paid		(3,785,162)	(9,749,389)
Cash generated by operating activities		15,499,511	11,199,527
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(22,300)	(8,709)
Cash used in investing activities		(22,300)	(8,709)
Financing activities			
Equity dividends paid		(4,507,500)	(3,166,136)
Cash used in financing activities		(4,507,500)	(3,166,136)
Net cash generated			
Cash generated by operating activities		15,499,511	11,199,527
Cash used in investing activities		(22,300)	(8,709)
Cash used in financing activities		(4,507,500)	(3,166,136)
Net cash generated		10,969,711	8,024,682
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 March		79,819,909	71,795,227
Cash and cash equivalents at 28 February		90,789,620	79,819,909
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank		90,789,620	79,819,909

Sparta Promotions Limited
Notes to the Group Financial Statements
for the year ended 28 February 2022

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

General information

Sparta Promotions Limited ('the company') and its subsidiary (together 'the group') operate from one UK based he

The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in

The address of its registered office is Churchill House, Suite 112 - 118, 120 Bunns Lane, Mill Hill, Londo

The address of its principal place of business is, Unit 23, Flotilla House, Juniper Drive, Battersea Reach, SW18 1FX

Statement of compliance

The group and individual financial statements of Sparta Promotions Limited have been prepared in complianc Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard ap United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the l convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires m exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group and company accounting policies. The areas invo degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial st disclosed in note

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 408 of the Companies Act from presenting its indivi loss account.

Going concern

The group meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The current economic condi to create uncertainty over (a) the level of demand for the group's services; and (b) the availability of bank fi foreseeable future.

The group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, group should be able to operate within the level of its current f

After making enquiries, the director has a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources t operational existence for the foreseeable future. The group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis i financial statements.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions in its individual financial

from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement included in these financial statements, includes the company's cas

from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.4 (e), 11.41(f), 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A, as the provided in the consolidated financial statement c

from disclosing share based payment arrangements, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.: concerning its own equity instruments, as the company financial statements are presented with the consolid statements and the relevant disclosures are included therei

from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7.

Basis of consolidation

The group consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary und up to 28 Feb

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies as to obtain benefits from its activities. Where the group owns less than 50% of the voting powers of an entity bu entity by virtue of an agreement with other investors which give it control of the financial and operating policies c accounts for that entity as a si

Where a subsidiary has different accounting policies to the group, adjustments are made to those subsidiary financ to apply the group's accounting policies when preparing the consolidated financial

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. Adjustments are mac the profit or loss arising on transactions with associates to the extent of the group's interest in the entity.

Foreign currency

The group financial statements are presented in pound sterling.

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the group and value

Turnover includes revenue mainly earned from the rendering of boxing promotion services and sales from endo sponsorship

The group bases its estimate of returns on historical results, taking into consideration the type of custome transaction and the specifics of each arr

The group recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the group retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each sales channels have been met, as described below.

i. Sales – boxing pr

Turnover from the rendering of boxing promotion services is recognised when the service is provided and ca measured.

Turnover from boxing services is net of costs, incurred by the promoter, which are outside the grc

ii. Sales – endorsement and sponsorship

Turnover from the rendering of endorsement and sponsorship deals is recognised as the contract

Turnover from endorsement and sponsorship income is recognised in accordance with the specific endorsement c agreement in place. For each agreement, certain obligations have to be fulfilled and conditions met prior to r reference to stage of completion of an a

iii. Interest

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate

iv. Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Employee benefits

The group provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrar defined contribution pension

i. Short term b

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense i which the service is r

ii. Defined contribution pension

The group operates a UK defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension pla the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the group h payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals i sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the group in independently adminis

iii. Annual bonus

The group operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss acc group has a legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plans as a result of past events and a rel of the obligation can be made.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is rec profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not

i. Current

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Ta on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable ta subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be p authorities.

ii. Deferred

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensi stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities c t a x a b l e p r

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the perioc are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase

The cost of a business combination is the fair value of the consideration given, liabilities incurred or assumed instruments issued plus the costs directly attributable to the business combination. Where control is achieved in sta(the consideration at the date of each tr

Contingent consideration is initially recognised at estimated amount where the consideration is probable and can reliably. Where (i) the contingent consideration is not considered probable or cannot be reliably measured but becomes probable and measureable or (ii) contingent consideration previously measured is adjusted, the recognised as an adjustment to the cost of the business c

On acquisition of a business, fair values are attributed to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities value cannot be measured reliably, in which case the value is incorporated in goodwill. Where the fair value liabilities cannot be reliably measured they are disclosed on the same basis as other continge

Goodwill recognised represents the excess of the fair value and directly attributable costs of the purchase consider fair values to the Group's interest in the identifiable net assets, liabilities and contingent liabiliti

On acquisition, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units ('CGU's') that are expected to benefit from the

Negative goodwill relating to monetary assets arising on the purchase of a business in 2017 was recognised in th and loss in the year of acquisition.

Intangible fixed assets

Section 18 of FRS 102 considers intangible assets other than goodwill and section 19 considers business com g o o d w i l l .

In accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 18.23, the group assumes a residual value of zero unless there is a con third party to purchase the asset or there is an active market for the asset and the residual value can be determinec to the market and the market will exist at the end of the asset's useful life.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includ purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dis r e s t o r a t i o n

i. Fixtures, fittings, tools and (

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impai

ii. Depreciation and residual

Depreciation on other assets is calculated, using the reducing balance method, to allocate the depreciable ar residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reportir effect of any change is accounted for pro i i i .   D e r e c o g

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss and included in 'O (losses)/gains'.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash ge

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to se use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as asset's (or asset's cash generating unit's) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax disc represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in t

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carryin carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss acco asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of a recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) i the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does n carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss be in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and lo

Goodwill is allocated on acquisition to the cash generating unit expected to benefit from the synergies of the Goodwill is included in the carrying value of cash generating units for impairment testing.

Investments - company

i .   I n v e s t m e n t   i n   s u b s i d i a r y

Investment in a subsidiary company is held at cost less accumulated impairm

i i .   I n v e s t m e n t   i n   o t h e r   i n v

Investments in other investments represents listed shares held at market value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid inv original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within current liabilities.

Provisions

i .   P r o v i

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estir

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is c considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with one item included in the same class of obligations might b

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation u rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. Tl the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finar

i i . Conting

Contingent liabilities are not recognised, except those acquired in a business combination. Contingent liabilities ar of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be relia at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain not wholly within the group's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the pr outflow of resources is

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflov benefits is probable.

Financial instruments

i . Financial

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commer initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective intere

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the pr the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognis loss.

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

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite h some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who ha ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

i i . Financial lia

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies ar shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitute transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a r interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest r

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To th is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pr liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of l suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measurec cost using the effective interest

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation i
c a n c e l l e d o r e

i i i . O f f s e

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when thei
enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise
settle the liability simultaneously.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares
shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Distribution to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the group's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statement
in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in
of changes in equity.

Related party transactions

The group discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. Wher
transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the director, separate disclosure is
understand the effect of the transactions on the group financial statements.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other fact
expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by defi
equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material
the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Fair values on acquisition of 258 Marketing

The fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired on the acquisition of 258 Marketing Limited involved the us
techniques and the estimation of future cash flows to be generated over a number of years. In addition the est
contingent consideration payable required estimation of the level of profitability of the business acquired. The est
fair values requires the combination of as

The parent company, Sparta Promotions Limited, has undertaken a fair value exercise and does not identify
adjustments to the recognised net assets of 258 Marketing Limited.

(ii) Useful economic lives of tangible

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives
values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are ar
necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilis
physical condition of the assets. See note 10 for the carrying amount of the fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment,
the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

(i i i) I m p a i r m e n t o f

The group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairmen other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile c historical experience.

(iv) Loans due after more than one

The director estimates the market rate of interest to be 2.5%. When using 2.5% as the discount factor to calculate tl value of the loan, the measurement difference, i.e. the difference between the present value of the loan and the fa loan is not material, hence, the loan has not been discounted.

3 Analysis of turnover

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
Services rendered	20,187,646	15,661,693	14,659,694
By geographical market:			
UK	17,573,979	10,686,073	14,659,694
Europe	1,014,687	1,398,833	-
Rest of world	1,598,980	3,576,787	-
	20,187,646	15,661,693	14,659,694

4 Operating profit

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
This is stated after charging:			
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	11,624	7,340	9,872
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	15,000	15,000	15,000
Auditors' remuneration for other services	70,666	60,115	42,833
Key management personnel compensation (including directors' emoluments)	162,428	446,072	-

5 Director's emoluments

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
Emoluments	161,108	444,759	-
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	1,320	1,313	-
	162,428	446,072	-
Highest paid director:			
Emoluments	161,108	444,759	-
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	1,320	1,313	-

	162,428	446,072	-

Number of directors to whom retirement benefits accrued:	2022	2021	2022
	Number	Number	Number
Defined contribution plans	1	1	-

6 Staff costs

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	573,454	795,808	187,684
Social security costs	90,366	101,631	23,869
Other pension costs	9,147	6,773	3,125
	672,967	904,212	214,678

Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number	Number
Administration	9	7	3
	9	7	3

7 Interest payable

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,999	30,562	-

8 Taxation

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
Analysis of charge in period			
Current tax:			
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	3,063,315	2,289,822	2,144,980
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	3,063,315	2,289,822	2,144,980

Factors affecting tax charge for period

The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as f

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£

Profit on ordinary activities before tax	16,087,817	12,054,858	11,313,228
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	19%	19%
	£	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	3,056,685	2,290,423	2,149,513
Effects of:			
Income not subject to tax	-	(8)	(10,830)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,421	-	4,421
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	2,209	(593)	1,876
Current tax charge for period	3,063,315	2,289,822	2,144,980

9 Intangible fixed assets

	Group	Company
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 March 2021	1	1
At 28 February 2022	1	1
Amortisation		
At 28 February 2022	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 28 February 2022	1	1
At 28 February 2021	1	1

Image Rights have been recognised at cost. Image Rights have not been adjusted to fair value given that the as measured reliably.

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Group Total	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment
	At cost	*At cost*	*At cost*
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2021	47,501	47,501	40,492
Additions	22,300	22,300	22,300
At 28 February 2022	69,801	69,801	62,792
Depreciation			
At 1 March 2021	25,478	25,478	23,726

Charge for the year	11,624	11,624	9,872
At 28 February 2022	37,102	37,102	33,598
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2022	32,699	32,699	29,194
At 28 February 2021	22,023	22,023	16,766

11 Investments

	Group		Company
	Other investments	Investments in subsidiary undertakings	Other investments
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2021	479	1	-
At 28 February 2022	479	1	-

12 Subsidiaries and related undertakings

Company	Address of the registered office	Nature of business	Shares held Class	Interest %
258 Marketing Limited	Churchill House Suite 112 - 118 120 Bunns Lane Mill Hill London NW7 2AS	Marketing services	Ordinary	100

The above subsidiary is included in the consolidation. The company's investment in 258 Marketing Limited is direct

13 Debtors

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
Trade debtors	612,108	1,018,100	-
Related company loan debtors	16,584,003	11,081,239	16,858,015
Other debtors	1,738,917	1,610,460	1,731,417
Prepayments and accrued income	40,368	6,568,271	27,237
	18,975,396	20,278,070	18,616,669

Amounts due after more than one year included in:			
Related company loan debtors	11,234,500	10,300,000	11,234,500

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
Trade creditors	10,000	160,797	10,000
Corporation tax	171,801	893,648	-
Other taxes and social security costs	2,545,045	47,750	2,525,223
Other creditors	100,148	65,937	78,944
Accruals and deferred income	522,253	1,020,404	507,830
	3,349,247	2,188,536	3,121,997

15 Share capital

			Group		Comp
	Nominal value	2022 Number	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:					
Ordinary shares	£1 each	86	86	86	86

16 Profit and loss account

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
At 1 March	97,931,845	91,332,945	78,657,606
Profit for the financial year	13,024,502	9,765,036	9,168,248
Dividends	(4,507,500)	(3,166,136)	(4,507,500)
At 28 February	106,448,847	97,931,845	83,318,354

17 Dividends

	Group		Comp
	2022	2021	2022
	£	£	£
Dividends on ordinary shares (note 16)	4,507,500	3,166,136	4,507,500

18 Related party transactions

During the year, the company paid dividends of £4,507,500 (2021 - £3,166,136) to the director and sole share company.

Included under Debtors, within Related company loan debtors is the

At the balance sheet date, the company was owed an amount in the sum of £347,156 (2021 - £736,550) by 2 Limited, the company's wholly owned subsidiary undertaking. The balance has arisen due to providing w assistance. The receivable is unsecured and repayable on de

Also included under Debtors, within Related company loan debtors are the

At the balance sheet date, the group was owed an amount in the sum of £11,304,017 (2021 - £10,300,000) by 25 Limited, a company with a common director and shareholder. The receivable is repayable within 5 years of the l date. The loan is secured by way of a fixed charge over 258 Investments Limited's real property. The loan is non int

At the balance sheet date, the group was owed an amount in the sum of £47,220 (2021 - £29,550) by 258 Mercha a company with a common director and shareholder. The balance has arisen due to providing working capital as receivable is repayable on demand and is

At the balance sheet date, the group was owed an amount in the sum of £30,061 (2021 - £Nil) by 258 Managem company with a common director and shareholder. The balance has arisen due to providing working capital as receivable is repayable on demand and is

At the balance sheet date, the group was owed an amount in the sum of £5,000,965 (2021 - £751,689) by 258 Eq company with a common director and shareholder. The balance has arisen due to providing working capital as receivable is repayable on demand and is

At the balance sheet date, the group was owed an amount in the sum of £201,740 (2021 - £Nil) by 258 OMT Limite with a common director and shareholder. The balance has arisen due to providing working capital assistance. The repayable on demand and is unsecured.

See note 5 for disclosure of the directors' ren

Key management compensation for the period amounted to £162,428 (2021 - £446,072).

19 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr A O O Joshua.

20 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

Sparta Promotions Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England.

21 Principal place of business

The address of the company's principal place of business is:

Unit 23, Flotilla House
Juniper Drive
Battersea Reach
SW18 1FX

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.