	Company Registration No. 08278834 (England and Wales)
	HITE EVENTS LIMITED  D FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEA	AR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017
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### **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		201	2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Goodwill	3		96,390		101,150	
Tangible assets	4		138,225		160,174	
			234,615		261,324	
Current assets						
Stocks		42,741		40,855		
Debtors	5	4,000		4,000		
Cash at bank and in hand		4,399		35,879		
		51,140		80,734		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	6	(18,527)		(19,053)		
year				<del>(15,000)</del>		
Net current assets			32,613		61,681	
Total assets less current liabilities			267,228		323,005	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	7					
than one year			(221,476)		(243,230)	
Net assets			45,752		79,775	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		100		100	
Profit and loss reserves	ŭ		45,652		79,675	
Total equity			45,752		79,775	

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

# AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A White **Director** 

Company Registration No. 08278834

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

A White Events Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 11, Mold Business Park, Wrexham Road, Mold, CH7 1XP.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 25 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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:

Plant and machinery 10% on cost Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% on cost

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 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# 1.7 Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

### 1.8 Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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

#### 1.9 Leases

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 11 (2016 - 9).

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
Cont	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	119,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017	17,850
Amortisation charged for the year	4,760
•	
At 31 December 2017	22,610
TROT BOOMBOLEOT	
Carrying amount	
• •	
At 31 December 2017	96,390
At 31 December 2016	101,150

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Tangible fixed assets				
		Land and Plant andFixt buildings machinery Leasehold		ures, fittings & equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2017	5,920	199,321	22,772	228,013
	Additions	-	-	2,879	2,879
	Disposals		(2,000)		(2,000
	At 31 December 2017	5,920	197,321	25,651	228,892
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 January 2017	-	55,479	12,360	67,839
	Depreciation charged in the year	-	19,933	4,895	24,828
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(2,000)	-	(2,000
	At 31 December 2017		73,412	17,255	90,667
	Carrying amount			-	
	At 31 December 2017	5,920	123,909	8,396	138,225
	At 31 December 2016	5,920	143,842	10,412	160,174
5	Debtors				
	Amounts falling due within one year:			2017 £	2016 £
	Ţ .				
	Other debtors			4,000	4,000
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
				2017	2016
				£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts			9,000	9,000
	Other taxation and social security			5,250	5,803
	Other creditors			4,277	4,250

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	·	2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	37,500	46,500
	Other creditors	183,976	196,730
		221,476	243,230
8	Called up share capital	2017	2016
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	100 of £1 each	100	100
		100	100

#### 9 Directors' transactions

Included within the accounts is a loan due to the directors, Mr A L White and Mrs K A White totalling £183,976 (2016: £196,730). No interest is being charged on the loan and there are no fixed dates for repayment.

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.