

PETERBOROUGH COMMUNITY RADIO LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		543		1,084
Current assets					
Debtors	4	9,434		7,222	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,630		19,261	
		22,064		26,483	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(12,341)		(10,436)	
Net current assets			9,723		16,047
Net assets			10,266		1 7,131
					<u> </u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			10,266		1 7,131
Members' funds			10,266		17,131

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for Issue on 22 April 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

W Fitzgerald

Director

Company registration number 09351026 (England and Wales)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Peterborough Community Radio Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27 Gretton Close, Botolph Green, Orton Longueville, Peterborough, PE2 7WD.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company is a licensed community station. In common with similar organisations, its ability to continue operating is always reliant on being able to secure sufficient ongoing funding in the form of grants and donations.

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 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.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Fixtures and fittings 5 years straight line Computer equipment 3 years straight line

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 surplus or deficit.

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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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.

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

1.8 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.

1.9 Government grants

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

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

2 Employees

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

Total 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3				2023 Number	2022 Number
Fixtures and fittings Computer equipment fittings E E E E E E E E E		Total		3	3
Fittings equipment £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £	3	Tangible fixed assets			
Cost At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023 516 4,368 4,884 Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2023 515 3,285 3,800 Depreciation charged in the year - 541 541 At 31 December 2023 515 3,826 4,341 Carrying amount At 31 December 2023 1 542 543 At 31 December 2022 1 1,083 1,084 4 Debtors Service charges due 8,905 6,747 Other debtors 529 475 9,434 7,222 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ £ \$ \$2,943 7,222			ittings	equipment	
At 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023 516 4,368 4,884 Depreciation and impairment		Cont	£	£	£
At 1 January 2023 Depreciation charged in the year At 31 December 2023 515 3,826 4,341 Carrying amount At 31 December 2023 At 31 December 2023 At 31 December 2022 Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due Other debtors 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			516	4,368	4,884
Depreciation charged in the year - 541 541 At 31 December 2023 515 3,826 4,341 Carrying amount 1 542 543 At 31 December 2023 1 1,083 1,084 4 Debtors 2023 2022 Amounts falling due within one year: £ £ Service charges due Other debtors 529 475 Other debtors 529 475 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £					
At 31 December 2023 515 3,826 4,341 Carrying amount At 31 December 2023 1 542 543 At 31 December 2022 1 1,083 1,084 4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due 8,905 6,747 Other debtors 529 475 Other debtors 529 475 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				•	
Carrying amount At 31 December 2023 1 542 543 At 31 December 2022 1 1,083 1,084 4 Debtors 2023 2022 Amounts falling due within one year: £ £ Service charges due Other debtors 8,905 6,747 Other debtors 529 475 9,434 7,222 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ £		Depreciation charged in the year	-	541	541
At 31 December 2023 1 542 543 At 31 December 2022 1 1,083 1,084 4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due 0 8,905 6,747 Other debtors 529 475 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 8,905 6,747 9,434 7,222 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		At 31 December 2023	515	3,826	4,341
At 31 December 2022 1 1,083 1,084 4 Debtors 2023 2022 Amounts falling due within one year: £ £ Service charges due 8,905 6,747 Other debtors 529 475 9,434 7,222 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £		Carrying amount			
4 Debtors Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due Other debtors 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 475 9,434 7,222 2023 2022 £ £		At 31 December 2023	1	542	543
Amounts falling due within one year: Service charges due Other debtors Service charges due Other debtors 529 475 9,434 7,222 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £		At 31 December 2022	1		1,084
Amounts falling due within one year: £ £ Service charges due Other debtors 8,905 6,747 6,745 7	4	Debtors			
Service charges due 8,905 6,747 Other debtors 529 475 9,434 7,222 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £ £		Amounts falling due within one year:			
Other debtors 529 475 9,434 7,222 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £		Amounts failing due Within one year.		4	~
Other debtors 529 475 9,434 7,222 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £		Service charges due		8,905	6,747
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £				529	475
5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2023 2022 £ £				•	
2023 2022 £ £	5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	•	Control of Mining and Mining and Jour		2023	2022
Other creditors 12,341 10,436				£	£
		Other creditors		12,341	10,436

6 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

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.