Registered number: 05237921

CENTRAL CITY TRAINING VENUES LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

CENTRAL CITY TRAINING VENUES LTD

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CENTRAL CITY TRAINING VENUES LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER: 05237921

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		*2016 £*
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		**1,678,301**		*2,028,181*
Current assets					
Stocks	6	**6,083**		*10,471*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**2,560,993**		*2,575,032*	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**388,904**		*173,451*	
		2,955,980		*2,758,954*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(2,080,625)**		*(1,967,132)*	
Net current assets			**875,355**		*791,822*
Total assets less current liabilities			**2,553,656**		*2,820,003*
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	10		**(1,110,692)**		*(1,411,753)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11		**(125,180)**		*(148,080)*
Net assets			**1,317,784**		*1,260,170*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		**360,210**		*360,210*
Share premium account			**29,790**		*29,790*
Profit and loss account			**927,784**		*870,170*
Total equity			**1,317,784**		*1,260,170*

The Directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

C Bull
Director

Date: 9 August 2018
The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2016	**360,210**	**29,790**	**756,440**	**1,146,440**
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	213,730	213,730
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	213,730	213,730
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 1 January 2017	**360,210**	**29,790**	**870,170**	**1,260,170**
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	117,614	117,614
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	117,614	117,614
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 31 December 2017	**360,210**	**29,790**	**927,784**	**1,317,784**

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

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

1. General information

Central City Training Venues Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information Page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Land and buildings leasehold	- Straight line over the life of the lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- Straight line over 5 to 7 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 75 *(2016 - 72)*.

4. Taxation

	2017 £	*2016* *£*
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**73,017**	*58,829*
Total current tax	**73,017**	*58,829*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(22,900)**	*16,071*
Changes to tax rates	**-**	*(7,765)*
Total deferred tax	**(22,900)**	*8,306*
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**50,117**	*67,135*

4. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than *(2016 - higher than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% *(2016 - 20.00%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	*2016* *£*
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**167,731**	*280,865*
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20.00%)	**32,282**	*56,173*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	**1,206**	*2,922*
Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances	**13,603**	*18,642*
Deferred tax movement	**3,026**	*(10,602)*
Total tax charge for the year	**50,117**	*67,135*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

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

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold property	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2017	**2,684,651**	**1,539,712**	**4,224,363**
Additions	**35,446**	**34,599**	**70,045**
Disposals	**(657,451)**	**(310,380)**	**(967,831)**
At 31 December 2017	**2,062,646**	**1,263,931**	**3,326,577**
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2017	**1,313,557**	**882,625**	**2,196,182**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**287,179**	**127,792**	**414,971**
Disposals	**(657,451)**	**(305,426)**	**(962,877)**
At 31 December 2017	**943,285**	**704,991**	**1,648,276**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2017	**1,119,361**	**558,940**	**1,678,301**
At 31 December 2016	*1,371,094*	*657,087*	*2,028,181*

6. Stocks

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Finished goods and goods for resale	**6,083**	*10,471*

7. Debtors

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Trade debtors	**915,472**	*1,021,020*
Other debtors	**483,211**	*492,674*
Prepayments and accrued income	**1,162,310**	*1,061,338*
	2,560,993	*2,575,032*

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	**388,904**	*173,451*

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank Loans	**33,333**	*33,333*
Other loans	**138,524**	-
Trade creditors	**243,957**	*570,611*
Corporation tax	**73,017**	*58,829*
Other taxation and social security	**229,265**	*134,400*
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**35,067**	*37,316*
Other creditors	**43,039**	*43,415*
Accruals and deferred income	**1,284,423**	*1,089,228*
	2,080,625	*1,967,132*

The following liabilities were secured:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank Loans	**33,333**	*33,333*
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	**35,067**	*37,316*
	68,400	*70,649*

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	**38,889**	*72,223*
Other loans	**415,571**	*554,095*
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**16,496**	*51,563*
Other creditors	**639,736**	*733,872*
	1,110,692	*1,411,753*

The following liabilities were secured:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	**38,889**	*72,223*
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**16,496**	*51,563*
	55,385	*123,786*

Details of security provided:

The hire purchase loans are secured over the assets to which they relate.

The bank loan is secured by way of a £75,000 personal guarantee from Caroline Bull and a debenture over the assets of the Company.

11. Deferred taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
At beginning of year	**(148,080)**	*(139,774)*
Charged to the profit or loss	**22,900**	*(8,306)*
At end of year	**(125,180)**	*(148,080)*

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	**(125,180)**	*(148,080)*

12. Share capital

	2017	*2016*
	£	*£*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
185 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**185**	*185*
325 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	**325**	*325*
359,700 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	**359,700**	*359,700*
	360,210	*360,210*

13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £10,642 *(2016: £10,217)*. Contributions totalling £1,518 *(2016: £494)* were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date

14. Related party transactions

A Director, with shares in the company, was awarded dividends of £60,000 *(2016: £63,725)* during the year. At the year end this Director was owed £5,000 *(2016: £4,623)* by the Company in respect of a current account balance and £203,284 (2016: £203,284) in respect of a loan which accrues interest at 3%.

During the year the Company made sales of £400 *(2016: £nil)* to a company under common control of one of the Directors.

At the year end the Company owed another company, which is under the control of one of the Directors, £217,970 *(2016: £217,970)* in respect of a loan which accrues interest at 3%.

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