

Company Registration No. 05957310 (England and Wales)

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
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LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	N G Jones K M Morgan A K Placko J C Wesson
Secretary	Forty Two Fiduciaries Ltd
Company number	05957310
Registered office	478 - 480 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes Bucks MK9 2EA
Accountants	Mercer & Hole Silbury Court 420 Silbury Boulevard Central Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK9 2AF

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		13,030		26,061
Current assets					
Debtors	6	582,663		1,772,331	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,240,144		917,333	
		1,822,807		2,689,664	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(754,650)		(624,157)	
Net current assets			1,068,157		2,065,507
Total assets less current liabilities			1,081,187		2,091,568
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		642		642
Share premium account			6,645		6,645
Capital redemption reserve			120		120
Profit and loss reserves			1,073,780		2,084,161
Total equity			1,081,187		2,091,568

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 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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 30/11/17 and are signed on its behalf by:


 K M Morgan
 Director

Company Registration No. 05957310

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

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

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2015		642	6,645	120	876,723	884,130
Year ended 31 March 2016:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1,891,735	1,891,735
Dividends		-	-	-	(684,297)	(684,297)
Balance at 31 March 2016		642	6,645	120	2,084,161	2,091,568
Year ended 31 March 2017:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	911,240	911,240
Dividends		-	-	-	(1,921,621)	(1,921,621)
Balance at 31 March 2017		642	6,645	120	1,073,780	1,081,187

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Little Star Media Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 478 - 480 Midsummer Boulevard, Milton Keynes, Bucks, MK9 2EA.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Little Star Media Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

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.

1.3 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:

Leasehold improvements and furniture	20% on cost
Plant and machinery	50% 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.

1.4 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.

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 profit or loss, 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 profit or loss, 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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.6 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.

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.

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, being creditors, 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. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Leases

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 Other operating income

Other operating income represents the proceeds receivable by the company for the assignment of a gambling software platform and associated rights.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 30 (2016 - 31).

4 Other gains and losses

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit or Loss on disposal of investments	9,028	46,422
Amounts written off asset investments	-	(16,207)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements and furniture £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	65,154	9,644	74,798
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	39,093	9,644	48,737
Depreciation charged in the year	13,031	-	13,031
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2017	52,124	9,644	61,768
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	13,030	-	13,030
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2016	26,061	-	26,061
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	547,038	471,747
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	496,384
Other debtors	35,625	804,200
	<u>582,663</u>	<u>1,772,331</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	209,114	156,154
Corporation tax	219,125	384,313
Other taxation and social security	139,912	53,856
Other creditors	186,499	29,834
	<u>754,650</u>	<u>624,157</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
17,400 Ordinary A of 1p each	174	174
2,800 Ordinary B of 1p each	28	28
43,100 Ordinary C of 1p each	431	431
	<u>633</u>	<u>633</u>
Preference share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
900 Ordinary V of 1p each	9	9
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
	<u>68,008</u>	<u>136,551</u>

LITTLE STAR MEDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

10 Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Wesson Marketing Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is J C Wesson.