

Company Registration No. 06977430 (England and Wales)

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	L Baines
Company number	06977430
Registered office	1 Worsley Court High Street Worsley Manchester M28 3NJ

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

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LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		1		1
Current assets					
Debtors	3	26,000		26,000	
Investments	4	1,884,979		1,480,148	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,726		95,913	
		<u>1,931,705</u>		<u>1,602,061</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(100,726)</u>		<u>(161,858)</u>	
Net current assets			1,830,979		1,440,203
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,830,980</u>		<u>1,440,204</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(36,177)</u>		<u>(15,169)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,794,803</u>		<u>1,425,035</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,794,802</u>		<u>1,425,034</u>
Total equity			<u>1,794,803</u>		<u>1,425,035</u>

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

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

The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16 April 2018

L Baines
Director

Company Registration No. 06977430

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

LJB Promotions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Worsley Court, High Street, Worsley, Manchester, M28 3NJ.

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, 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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2017 are the first financial statements of LJB Promotions 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 August 2015. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 8.

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 other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation 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:

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1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 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.

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

2 Intangible fixed assets

	Image Right £
Cost	
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	1
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2017	1
At 31 July 2016	1

3 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	26,000	26,000

4 Current asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Other investments	1,884,979	1,480,148

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax	59,606	109,743
Other taxation and social security	15,200	26,195
Other creditors	25,920	25,920
	100,726	161,858

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1
	1	1

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

7 Directors' transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed L J Baines £24,420 (2016: £24,420). The loan is interest free with no fixed date for repayment.

8 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 August 2015 £	31 July 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		903,925	1,364,358
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Fair value investments		43,645	75,846
Deferred tax provision		(8,729)	(15,169)
Equity reported under FRS 102		938,841	1,425,035

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	At 1 August 2015			At 31 July 2016		
		Previous UK GAAP £	Effect of transition £	FRS 102 £	Previous UK GAAP £	Effect of transition £	FRS 102 £
Fixed assets							
Other intangibles	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Current assets							
Debtors	64,844	-	-	64,844	26,000	-	26,000
Investments	911,773	43,645	-	955,418	1,404,302	75,846	1,480,148
Bank and cash	16,122	-	-	16,122	95,913	-	95,913
		992,739	43,645	1,036,384	1,526,215	75,846	1,602,061
Creditors due within one year							
Loans and overdrafts	(24,420)	-	-	(24,420)	(24,420)	-	(24,420)
Taxation	(62,895)	-	-	(62,895)	(135,938)	-	(135,938)
Other creditors	(1,500)	-	-	(1,500)	(1,500)	-	(1,500)
		(88,815)	-	(88,815)	(161,858)	-	(161,858)
Net current assets		903,924	43,645	947,569	1,364,357	75,846	1,440,203
Total assets less current liabilities		903,925	43,645	947,570	1,364,358	75,846	1,440,204

LJB PROMOTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

8 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Notes	At 1 August 2015			At 31 July 2016		
	Previous UK GAAP £	Effect of transition £	FRS 102 £	Previous UK GAAP £	Effect of transition £	FRS 102 £
Provisions for liabilities						
Deferred tax	-	(8,729)	(8,729)	-	(15,169)	(15,169)
Net assets	903,925	34,916	938,841	1,364,358	60,677	1,425,035
Capital and reserves						
Share capital	1	-	1	1	-	1
Profit and loss	903,924	34,916	938,840	1,364,357	60,677	1,425,034
Total equity	903,925	34,916	938,841	1,364,358	60,677	1,425,035

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.