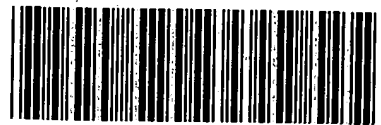


Company Registration No. 08027821 (England and Wales)

**GREENFIELD SPORTS MANAGEMENT (UK)
LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2016**

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GREENFIELD SPORTS MANAGEMENT (UK) LIMITED**UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2016**

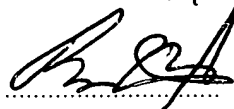
	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors		225,464		97,217	
Investments		844,728		548,435	
Cash at bank and in hand		329,486		397,989	
		<u>1,399,678</u>		<u>1,043,641</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(95,069)</u>		<u>(94,751)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,304,609</u>		<u>948,890</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	2		1		1
Profit and loss account		<u>1,304,608</u>		<u>948,889</u>	
Shareholders' funds		<u>1,304,609</u>		<u>948,890</u>	

For the financial year ended 30 June 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and 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.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The abbreviated financial statements on pages 1 to 2 were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 September 2016



P Cech
Director

GREENFIELD SPORTS MANAGEMENT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Going concern

The directors consider the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all services provided during the period at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax. Sales are recognised at the point at which the company has fulfilled its contractual obligations to the customer.

Investments

Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses on revaluations where at the balance sheet date there is an agreement to sell the asset.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries and associates only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable or a binding agreement to distribute past earnings in future has been entered into by the subsidiary or associate.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2	Share capital	2016 £	2015 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>