

Company registration number 09539708 (England and Wales)

CLUBBIE LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CLUBBIE LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Bowden C White M White
Company number	09539708
Registered office	Izabella House 24-26 Regent Place Birmingham West Midlands B1 3NJ

CLUBBIE LTD

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CLUBBIE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	116,692	82,933
Tangible assets	5	3,581	1,173
		<u>120,273</u>	<u>84,106</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	5,482	449
Cash at bank and in hand		15,493	6,703
		<u>20,975</u>	<u>7,152</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(171,695)</u>	<u>(170,954)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(150,720)</u>	<u>(163,802)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(30,447)</u>	<u>(79,696)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1,731	1,170
Share premium account		604,962	355,923
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(637,140)</u>	<u>(436,789)</u>
Total equity		<u>(30,447)</u>	<u>(79,696)</u>

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 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.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

M White
Director

Company registration number 09539708 (England and Wales)

CLUBBIE LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

		Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2023		1,064	306,209	(288,448)	18,825
Year ended 30 June 2024:					
Loss and total comprehensive income		-	-	(148,341)	(148,341)
Issue of share capital	8	106	49,714	-	49,820
Balance at 30 June 2024		1,170	355,923	(436,789)	(79,696)
Year ended 30 June 2025:					
Loss and total comprehensive income		-	-	(200,351)	(200,351)
Issue of share capital	8	561	249,039	-	249,600
Balance at 30 June 2025		1,731	604,962	(637,140)	(30,447)

CLUBBIE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Clubbie Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Izabella House, 24-26 Regent Place, Birmingham, West Midlands, B1 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

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 are recoverable.

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

CLUBBIE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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:

Development costs	33% Straight Line
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1.6 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:

Computers	33% Straight line
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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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.9 Financial instruments

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.

CLUBBIE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.12 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.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

CLUBBIE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Total	1	1

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 July 2024	198,258
Additions	95,495
At 30 June 2025	293,753
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2024	115,325
Amortisation charged for the year	61,736
At 30 June 2025	177,061
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2025	116,692
At 30 June 2024	82,933

CLUBBIE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2024	1,696
Additions	3,901
	<u>5,597</u>
At 30 June 2025	
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2024	523
Depreciation charged in the year	1,493
	<u>2,016</u>
At 30 June 2025	
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2025	3,581
	<u>1,173</u>
At 30 June 2024	

6 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	5,482	449
	<u>5,482</u>	<u>449</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other creditors	171,695	170,954
	<u>171,695</u>	<u>170,954</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	1,731	1,170	1,731	1,170
	<u>1,731</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,731</u>	<u>1,170</u>

9 Directors' transactions

At the balance sheet date, the company owed the directors £170,656 (2024: £170,226). This is an interest free loan and has no fixed date for repayment.

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.