Company registration number: 02533129

Boreham Wood Football Club Limited

Unaudited financial statements

30 June 2017



Contents

	Page
Statement of financial position	2 - 3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 11

Statement of financial position 30 June 2017

		2017		. 20	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	772,452		349,270	
Investments	7	90,000		90,000	
			862,452		439,270
Current assets					
Stocks		1,250		1,250	
Debtors	8	484,556		41,126	
Cash at bank and in hand		122,566		26,099	
		608,372		68,475	
Creditors: amounts falling due	,	(400.040)		(222 522)	
within one year	9	(192,819)		(229,526)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			415,553		(161,051)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,278,005		278,219
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	10		(87,227)		(100,267)
Provisions for liabilities			(70,174)		3,186
Net assets			1,120,604		181,138
Capital and reserves			•		
Called up share capital			58,698		58,698
Share premium account			5,000		5,000
Profit and loss account			1,056,906		117,440
Shareholders funds			1,120,604		181,138

For the year ending 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The shareholders 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 their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued) 30 June 2017

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

` D Hunter

Director

Company registration number: 02533129

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 30 June 2017

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	, Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2015	58,698	5,000	111,645	175,343
(Loss)/profit for the year			5,795	5,795
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,795	5,795
At 30 June 2016 and 1 July 2016	58,698	5,000	117,440	181,138
(Loss)/profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:			(60,534)	(60,534)
Donations received	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	939,466	939,466
At 30 June 2017	58,698	5,000	1,056,906	1,120,604

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 June 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Northside House, Mount Pleasant, Barnet, Herts, EN4 9EE.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A. 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 July 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 13.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2017

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2017

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2017

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the director, amounted to: 2046

2047

		2017	2016
	Administrative staff	43	36
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	197,684	156,439
	·		
5.	Profit before taxation		
	Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2017	2016
		£	£.
	Depreciation of tangible assets	210,498	20,999
	, <u>-</u>		

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2017

6.	Tangible assets						
		Long leasehold property	Short leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	Coot	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost At 1 July 2016 Additions	1,364,336	251,479 -	98,563 593,686	72,824 39,994	13,500 -	1,800,702 633,680
	At 30 June 2017	1,364,336	251,479	692,249	112,818	13,500	2,434,382
	Depreciation At 1 July 2016 Charge for the year	1,244,460 37,901	38,560 10,059	94,573 149,419	67,933 11,221	5,906 1,898	1,451,432 210,498
	At 30 June 2017	1,282,361	48,619	243,992	79,154	7,804	1,661,930
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2017	81,975	202,860	448,257	33,664	5,696	772,452
	At 30 June 2016	119,876	212,919	3,990	4,891	7,594	349,270
7.	Investments		· .			Other investments other than loans	Total
	·					£	£
	Cost At 1 July 2016 and 3	30 June 2017	•			90,000	90,000
	Impairment At 1 July 2016 and 3	30 June 2017				_	-
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2017					90,000	90,000
	At 30 June 2016					90,000	90,000
				•			•
8.	Debtors					2017	2016
	Trade debtors Other debtors					£ 54,004 430,552	£ 12,705 28,421
						484,556	41,126

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2017

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2017	2016
£	£
113,136	85,663
-	1,297
79,683	142,566
192,819	229,526
	2040
	113,136 - 79,683

10.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	87,227	100,267

11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2017	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
D Hunter		£ (659)	£ 5,857	£ 5,198
Diffuncei		(009)	====	=====
	2016			
		Balance	Advances	Balance
•		brought forward	/(credits) to the director	o/standing
		£	£	£
D Hunter		(659)		(659)

12. **Controlling party**

The company is under the control of D Hunter Esq.

13. **Transition to FRS 102**

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 July 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 June 2017

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.