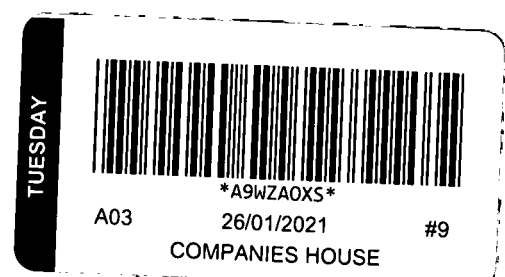


Business Systems (North Wales) Limited

Registered number: 02642727

Financial statements

For the period ended 31 December 2019



BUSINESS SYSTEMS (NORTH WALES) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02642727

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

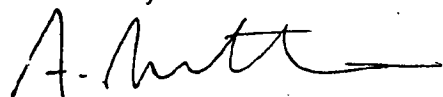
	Note	31 December 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	782,253	488,223	
Cash at bank and in hand	6,702	2,099	
	<u>788,955</u>	<u>490,322</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(356,114)	(57,471)	
Net current assets		<u>432,841</u>	<u>432,851</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>432,841</u>	<u>432,851</u>
Net assets		<u>432,841</u>	<u>432,851</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17,500	17,500	
Profit and loss account	415,341	415,351	
	<u>432,841</u>	<u>432,851</u>	

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 18 January 2021



A W Arthurton
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS (NORTH WALES) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Business Systems (North Wales) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Armitage House, Thorpe Lower Lane, Robin Hood, Wakefield, WF3 3BQ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The use of the going concern principal is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the entities ability to continue as a going concern.

2.3 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the

BUSINESS SYSTEMS (NORTH WALES) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

3. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2018 - £NIL).

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 0 (2018 - 0).

4. Debtors

	31 December 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	782,222	475,981
Other debtors	31	12,242
	<u>782,253</u>	<u>488,223</u>

BUSINESS SYSTEMS (NORTH WALES) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	6,702	2,099
	<u>6,702</u>	<u>2,099</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	356,114	-
Other taxation and social security	-	57,471
	<u>356,114</u>	<u>57,471</u>

7. Financial instruments

	31 December 2019 £	30 September 2018 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>6,702</u>	<u>2,099</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and at hand.

8. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end, coronavirus Covid-19 has resulted in a global pandemic affecting economies globally. The speed and severity of the impact has been unprecedented but many Governments, including within the UK, have introduced considerable measures to help businesses through this extremely challenging time. At the time of approval of these accounts, the full effect of the pandemic is uncertain, but the directors consider that the Company remains a going concern.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS (NORTH WALES) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Arena Group Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with registered office Armitage House, Thorpe Lower Lane, Robin Hood, Wakefield, WF3 3BQ.

Arena Group Holdings Limited is the largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Controlling party

At the year end, the company was controlled by Mr A J Fitzpatrick by virtue of his majority shareholding of Arena Group Holding Limited, the immediate parent company.

10. First time adoption of FRS102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to the triennial review of FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

11. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 22 January 2021 by Ian Wrightson (senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Mazars LLP.