

Company registration number 04088204 (England and Wales)

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

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AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	5		46,847		60,392
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	6	475,263		434,934	
Cash and cash equivalents		44,931		100,612	
		<u>520,194</u>		<u>535,546</u>	
Current liabilities	7	<u>(546,716)</u>		<u>(468,297)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(26,522)		67,249
Total assets less current liabilities			20,325		127,641
Non-current liabilities	8		(233,333)		(263,065)
Provisions for liabilities			(7,093)		(9,373)
Net liabilities			<u>(220,101)</u>		<u>(144,797)</u>
Equity					
Called up share capital	9		140		140
Share premium account			23,791		23,791
Retained earnings			<u>(244,032)</u>		<u>(168,728)</u>
Total equity			<u>(220,101)</u>		<u>(144,797)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 April 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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.

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 January 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

C M L Smith
Director

Company Registration No. 04088204

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

At Your Service Event Staffing Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is First Floor, 5 Fleet Place, London, EC4M 7RD.

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

During the previous financial year the WHO declared a global COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions were put in place in the UK to contain the spread of this disease. The pandemic has had a significant impact on results for both the current and preceding year, and resulted in an insolvent balance sheet position at the year end date. Whilst the company has had to make some operational changes as a result of the pandemic, and made full use of the COVID-19 grants and rates reliefs awarded by government, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will return to pre-pandemic levels of trading and 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 Revenue

Revenue 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.

1.4 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.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values on a straight line basis over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software Development Costs	33.33%
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1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Computer equipment	25%
Motor vehicles	20%

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 the statement of income.

1.6 Impairment of non-current 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables 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.

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 income statement 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.

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 income statement, 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.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relate to the UK government's support measures for organisations during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	171	91

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Software Development Costs £
Cost	
At 1 May 2021 and 30 April 2022	249,520
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 May 2021 and 30 April 2022	249,520
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2022	-
At 30 April 2021	-

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2021	88,332
Additions	4,470
At 30 April 2022	92,802
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2021	27,940
Depreciation charged in the year	18,015
At 30 April 2022	45,955
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2022	46,847
At 30 April 2021	60,392

6 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	399,247	273,743
Corporation tax recoverable	-	85,883
Amounts owed by group undertakings	29,167	-
Other receivables	46,849	75,308
	475,263	434,934

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

7 Current liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	73,684	183,333
Trade payables	65,400	82,611
Taxation and social security	118,708	120,041
Other payables	288,924	82,312
	<u>546,716</u>	<u>468,297</u>

A loan secured with all monies due or to become due from the company is included within 'other payables', by way of a fixed or floating charge.

8 Non-current liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	233,333	216,667
Other payables	-	46,398
	<u>233,333</u>	<u>263,065</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A shares of 1p each	8,500	8,500	85	85
Ordinary B shares of 1p each	1,500	1,500	15	15
Ordinary C shares of 1p each	3,300	3,300	33	33
Ordinary shares of 1p each	600	600	7	7
	<u>13,900</u>	<u>13,900</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>140</u>

Ordinary shares, Ordinary A shares and Ordinary B shares have equal voting rights. Ordinary C shares carry no right to vote.

The directors may in their absolute discretion resolve to declare dividends or interim dividends on one or more classes of shares and may determine to declare different amounts on each class of share. No dividend shall be declared or paid on Ordinary C shares.

Upon a sale or winding up of the company, sale proceeds will be paid to Ordinary shareholders, Ordinary A shareholders and Ordinary B shareholders pro rata to their shareholdings up to the 2019 value of the company as stated in the Articles of Association. If sale proceeds exceed the 2019 value then the balance of the sale proceeds after the payment of the 2019 value shall be divided between Ordinary shareholders, Ordinary A shareholders, Ordinary B shareholders and Ordinary C shareholders pro rata to their shareholdings.

AT YOUR SERVICE EVENT STAFFING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

10 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
59,976	16,188
<u>59,976</u>	<u>16,188</u>

11 Directors' transactions

As at 30 April 2022 £nil (2021: £8,461) was due from CML Smith.

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.