

Company registration number 06002014 (England and Wales)

BITE EVENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	173,640	163,774
Current assets			
Debtors	5	21,962	21,694
Cash at bank and in hand		13,678	23,005
		35,640	44,699
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(32,636)	(28,947)
Net current assets		3,004	15,752
Total assets less current liabilities		176,644	179,526
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(34,000)	(46,000)
Provisions for liabilities		(8,313)	(9,213)
Net assets		134,331	124,313
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	200	200
Share premium account		24,966	24,966
Revaluation reserve		126,040	114,051
Profit and loss reserves		(16,875)	(14,904)
Total equity		134,331	124,313

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 and with FRS 102 Section 1A.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 October 2023

Mr G Ingram
Director

Company Registration No. 06002014

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bite Events Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Foundry, Lottage Road, Aldbourne, Wiltshire, SN8 2EB.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of tableware.

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 principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The company's sales are now increasing following a slow restart after the Covid pandemic. The Director believes that this, together with his continuing support, should enable the company to continue to meet its day to day working capital requirements and hence the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover from the hire of tableware and event management is recognised at the time the service is rendered to the customer.

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

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 it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 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:

Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Tableware	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20% reducing balance

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.

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.7 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 balance sheet 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 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.

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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.

1.8 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 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 profit and loss account 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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 profit and loss account, 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.

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	4	4

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Tableware	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 February 2022	42,110	178,053	12,695	232,858
Additions	2,697	5,586	-	8,283
Disposals	(5,240)	-	-	(5,240)
Revaluation	-	7,523	-	7,523
	<u>39,567</u>	<u>191,162</u>	<u>12,695</u>	<u>243,424</u>
At 31 January 2023				
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 February 2022	33,009	26,708	9,367	69,084
Depreciation charged in the year	1,503	28,674	666	30,843
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(3,435)	-	-	(3,435)
Revaluation	-	(26,708)	-	(26,708)
	<u>31,077</u>	<u>28,674</u>	<u>10,033</u>	<u>69,784</u>
At 31 January 2023				
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2023	8,490	162,488	2,662	173,640
	<u>9,101</u>	<u>151,345</u>	<u>3,328</u>	<u>163,774</u>
At 31 January 2022				
	<u>9,101</u>	<u>151,345</u>	<u>3,328</u>	<u>163,774</u>

At the year end the Director revalued tableware at its replacement cost using the standard prices provided to customers for breakages.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cost	198,944	193,358
Accumulated depreciation	(162,496)	(156,064)
	<u>36,448</u>	<u>37,294</u>
Carrying value		
	<u>36,448</u>	<u>37,294</u>

BITE EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

5 Debtors	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	21,962	21,694
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	12,000	12,833
Trade creditors	-	1,577
Taxation and social security	609	8,882
Other creditors	20,027	5,655
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>32,636</u>	<u>28,947</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	34,000	46,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8 Called up share capital	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200	200	200
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
Loan	2.00	16,318	21,780	544	(22,323)	16,319
		<u>16,318</u>	<u>21,780</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>(22,323)</u>	<u>16,319</u>

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