Registered number: 07033918

## **TOTAL ODDS MEDIA LTD**

### UNAUDITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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## TOTAL ODDS MEDIA LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 07033918

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

			. ·	
Note		2017 £		2016 £
4		18,419		21,669
5		2,196		3,277
	<del>-</del>	20,615		24,946
6	84,380		98,411	
8	382,065		376,189	
•	466,445	_	474,600	
9	(31,576)		(41,543)	
•	<del></del> ,	434,869		433,057
	\ <del>-</del>	455,484	_	458,003
11	(3,393)		(3,669)	
•	<del></del>	(3,393)	<del></del>	(3,669)
		452,091	_	454,334
	4 5 6 8	4 5 6 84,380 8 382,065 466,445 9 (31,576)	Note £  4	Note £  4

# TOTAL ODDS MEDIA LTD REGISTERED NUMBER: 07033918

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

			·
	<b>A</b> 1. 4.	2017	2016
	Note	£	£
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		452,089	454,332
		452,091	454,334
		432,031	+04,004

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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 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 statement of income and retained earnings 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 by:

T Jones Director

Date: 28.06.2018

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Wey Court West, Union Road, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 7PT.

#### 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 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 2.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment

- 15% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

#### 2.5 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.

#### 2.6 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.

#### 2.7 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, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

#### 2.8 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.

#### 2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

#### 2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

#### 2.12 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 the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position 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 Statement of financial position.

#### 2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.14 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

#### 3. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2016 - 3).

### 4. Intangible assets

	Develop- ment £
Cost	
At 1 October 2016	44,708
At 30 September 2017	44,708
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2016	23,039
Charge for the year	3,250
At 30 September 2017	26,289
Net book value	
At 30 September 2017	18,419
At 30 September 2016	21,669

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

5.	Tangible fixed assets		
			Office equipment £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 October 2016		7,403
	At 30 September 2017	_	7,403
	Depreciation		
	At 1 October 2016		4,126
	Charge for the year on owned assets		1,081
	At 30 September 2017	_	5,207
	Net book value		
	At 30 September 2017		2,196
	At 30 September 2016	=	3,277
6.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	79,209	75,658
	Other debtors	5,171	22,753
		84,380	98,411
7.	Remuneration Trust		
		2017 €	2016 £
	Remuneration trust expense	178,046	222,500
		178,046	222,500

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

ion tax editors and deferred income	2017 £ 82,065 82,065 2017 £ 25,082 2,668 3,826 31,576	2016 £ 376,189 376,189 2016 £ 20,426 3,960 17,157 41,543
s: Amounts falling due within one year  ion tax editors and deferred income	£ 82,065 = 2017 £ 25,082 2,668 3,826	2016 £ 20,426 3,960 17,157
s: Amounts falling due within one year  ion tax editors and deferred income	2017 £ 25,082 2,668 3,826	376,189 376,189 2016 £ 20,426 3,960 17,157
s: Amounts falling due within one year  ion tax editors and deferred income	2017 £ 25,082 2,668 3,826	2016 £ 20,426 3,960 17,157
ion tax editors and deferred income	£ 25,082 2,668 3,826	£ 20,426 3,960 17,157
ion tax editors and deferred income	£ 25,082 2,668 3,826	£ 20,426 3,960 17,157
editors and deferred income	£ 25,082 2,668 3,826	£ 20,426 3,960 17,157
editors and deferred income	2,668 3,826	3,960 17,157
and deferred income	3,826	17,157
	31,576	41,543
il instruments		
n manifement (13		
	2017	2016
ıl assets	£	£
I assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	82,065	376,189
3	82,065	376,189
assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of bank bala	inces.	
I taxation		
		2017
		£
•		(3,669)
ning of year		276
	ning of year	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

11. Deferred taxation (continued)	11.	Deferred	taxation (	(continued)
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The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(3,393)	(3,669)
	(3,393)	(3,669)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

## 12. First time adoption of FRS 102

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