	Company Registration No. 11351758 (England and Wales)
	Company Registration No. 11331736 (England and Wales)
MCB Hole	dings Worldwide Limited
	ed financial statements rear ended 30 June 2020
Pages for	r filing with the Registrar

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## Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2020

			2020		2019
	Notes	£	£	£	as restated £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		397,500		596,250
Current assets					
Debtors	4	823,232		851,344	
Cash at bank and in hand		530,621		614,589	
		1,353,853		1,465,933	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(343,872)		(1,278,288)	
Net current assets			1,009,981		<b>1</b> 87,645
Total assets less current liabilities			1,407,481		783,895
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			1,407,480		783,894 ———
Total equity			1,407,481		783,895

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 June 2020 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 member has 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.

MCB Holdings Worldwide Limited	
Statement of financial position (continued As at 30 June 2020	1)
The financial statements were approved b signed on its behalf by:	y the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 June 2021 and a
Herwig De Bruyne Director	
Company Registration No. 11351758	

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

MCB Holdings Worldwide Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4BE.

#### 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.

During the year the company determined that its functional currency had changes from euros to sterling. This change reflects a commercial shift in the underlying transactions that are relevant to the entity. The company considers the services it provides to be increasingly denominated in sterling and therefore its functional currency is that of sterling. The effect of this change in functional currency is applied prospectively by the entity from 1 July 2019, the date of transition.

The company has chosen to change the presentational currency of its financial statements to match its functional currency. This change of presentational currency has been applied retrospectively from the date of transition, resulting in a restatement of the 2019 comparative figures. The profit and loss account items have been retranslated at the average exchange rate for the financial period, the assets and liabilities at the closing prevailing rates on 30 June 2019. All foreign exchange differences arising on retranslation of the financial statements up until the date of transition have been recognised in reserves through the income statement.

Monetary amounts in the 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.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by reference to the terms set out in the image rights contract.

#### 1.3 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation 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:

Image rights licence

Over 4 years on a straight line

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed 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.

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.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

#### 1.6 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, are initially measured at transaction price. 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.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2020

#### 2 Employees

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

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	2	2
3	Intangible fixed assets		
			Image rights licence £
	Cost		~
	At 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020		795,000
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 July 2019		198,750
	Amortisation charged for the year		198,750
	At 30 June 2020		397,500
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2020		397,500
	At 30 June 2019		596,250
4	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	225,000	851,343
	Other debtors	598,232	1
		823,232	851,34 <b>4</b>

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2020

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	8,100	107,162
	Corporation tax	206,887	225,828
	Other taxation and social security	36,150	146,298
	Other creditors	92,735	799,000
		343,872	1,278,288
6	Called up share capital		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

### 7 Related party transactions

As at 30 June 2020 other creditors includes an outstanding balance of £nil (2019: £795,000) owed to MCB Holdings Guernsey, of which Kevin de Bruyne is the ultimate controlling party.

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.