Company Registration No. 12791613 (England and Wales)
FORTA EVENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3		609,555
Current assets			
Debtors	4	192,105	
Cash at bank and in hand		108,653	
	_	300,758	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(396,237)	
Net current liabilities			(95,479)
Total assets less current liabilities			514,076
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(147,681)
Net assets			366,395
			====
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7		100
Profit and loss reserves	8		366,295
Total equity			366,395

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

For the financial period ended 31 December 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 period 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

R Evans J Hammond Director Director

Company Registration No. 12791613

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Forta Events Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 City Road, London, EC1Y 2AB. . The business address is The Old Forge, Unit 14, Kent House Lane, Beckham, BR3 1QZ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the business and have reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company has a healthy balance sheet and resources (internal as well as potentially taking up government packages aimed at small businesses) to meet its liabilities. However, the director's acknowledge that if the pandemic caused by COVID-19 continues then additional measures would need to be taken to ensure the continued going concern of the company.

1.3 Reporting period

This is the first period of accounts and covers approximately 5 months to 31 December 2020.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts is recognised by reference to the event date.

1.5 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:

Leasehold land and buildings

Plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings

Computers

Over the life of the lease
25% Straight Line
25% Straight Line
25% Straight Line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

1.6 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.

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

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, and loans from a related company 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grant represents the fair value of the income received or receivable from the furlough scheme introduced by the UK government due to the pandemic caused by COVID-19.

Income from the furlough scheme is recognised in the period the furlough income relates to and recorded as 'other income'.

1.14 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.

2 Employees

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

Total 2020
Number

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3	Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildingsna	Plant and achinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 4 August 2020	-	-	-
	Additions	58,672 ———	567,552 	626,224
	At 31 December 2020	58,672	567,552	626,224
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 4 August 2020	-	-	-
	Depreciation charged in the period	2	16,667	16,669
	At 31 December 2020	2	16,667	16,669
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2020	58,670	550,885	609,555
4	Debtors			
				2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£
	Trade debtors			139,753
	Other debtors			52,352
				192,105

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

Included within other debtors is £41,482 due from a director of the company. Interest is charged at the HM Revenue & Customs official rate. The loan is unsecured and repayable on demand.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £
Trade creditors	80,056
Taxation and social security	22,845
Other creditors	293,336
	396,237

Included within other creditors falling within one year is an unsecured loan balance of £161,557 on which interest is payable at 8% per annum, paid on a monthly basis. The loan is repayable on 31 December 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2020

147,681

£

Other creditors

Included within other creditors falling within after more than one year is an unsecured loan balance of £136,171 on which interest is payable at 8% per annum, paid on a monthly basis. The loan is repayable on 31 December 2022.

7 Called up share capital

	2020	2020
Ordinary share capital	Number	£
Issued and fully paid		
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100

There is a single class of Ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

On 4 August 2020, the company issued 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at par as subscriber shares.

8 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Retained earnings represents accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior periods less dividends paid.

9 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

2020

£

170,000

10 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

2020

Amounts due to related parties

Other related parties

297,727

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10 Related party transactions

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

2020

Amounts due from related parties

£

Key management personnel

41,482

11 Directors' transactions

Description	•	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	InteresAmou charged	unts repaidClosing balance	
		£	£	£	£	£
Loan Account	2.50		140,549	351	(99,418)	41,482
			140,549	351	(99,418)	41,482

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