

REGISTERED NUMBER: 08164819 (England and Wales)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019
FOR
BARNET FOOTBALL CLUB ACADEMY LIMITED

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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BARNET FOOTBALL CLUB ACADEMY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

DIRECTOR: A A Kleanthous

SECRETARY: M Patel

REGISTERED OFFICE: 1 Kings Avenue
London
N21 3NA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 08164819 (England and Wales)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS: AGK Partners
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
1 Kings Avenue
London
N21 3NA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

30 JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	4		-		25
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	613		111,062	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>111,717</u>		<u>99,931</u>	
		112,330		210,993	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>1,291,609</u>		<u>1,392,815</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(1,179,279)</u>		<u>(1,181,822)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(1,179,279)</u>		<u>(1,181,797)</u>
RESERVES					
Retained earnings			<u>(1,179,279)</u>		<u>(1,181,797)</u>
MEMBERS' FUNDS			<u>(1,179,279)</u>		<u>(1,181,797)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 27 March 2020 and were signed by:

A A Kleanthous - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Barnet Football Club Academy Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The director regards the foreseeable future as no less than twelve months following the publication of its annual financial statements. The director has considered the company's balance sheet position as at the year end, its working capital forecasts, the current COVID19 crisis and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance and the current state of its operating market, and are satisfied that the company's financial position is improving and will enable the company to remain in operational existence. In addition, the director and shareholder has agreed to provide continuing financial support as and when required to enable the company to continue in operational existence. Consequently, the director considers it to be appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Significant judgements and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

There are no key judgements that management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

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.

Revenue of the company is recognised as follows:-

- in respect of services and activities as an academy
- in respect of grants; over the period of the grant on a systematic basis
- in respect of sponsorship; over the period of the sponsorship

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

- Fixtures and fittings - 25% on cost
- Office equipment - 25% on cost

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 profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to related parties.

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.

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, 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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 32 (2018 - 28) .

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 July 2018			
and 30 June 2019	<u>1,207</u>	<u>3,001</u>	<u>4,208</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2018	1,182	3,001	4,183
Charge for year	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>1,207</u>	<u>3,001</u>	<u>4,208</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2019	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2018	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25</u>

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	320	99,920
Other debtors	<u>293</u>	<u>11,142</u>
	<u>613</u>	<u>111,062</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	11,025	13,565
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,198,197	1,187,597
Taxation and social security	3,892	-
Other creditors	<u>78,495</u>	<u>191,653</u>
	<u>1,291,609</u>	<u>1,392,815</u>

7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Michael Marcus (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of AGK Partners

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Amounts owed to related undertakings are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

9. CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party is A A Kleanthous.

The immediate parent company is Barnet Football Club Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent company is Double A group Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

10. **LIMITED BY GUARANTEE**

The Company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £10 towards the assets of the Company in the event of liquidation.

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.