

Company Registration No. 03064373 (England and Wales)

**GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED**

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# **GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		61,800		64,573
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		219,569		203,125	
Debtors	4	63,346		62,499	
		<u>282,915</u>		<u>265,624</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(300,054)</u>		<u>(288,540)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(17,139)		(22,916)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>44,661</u>		<u>41,657</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(42,492)		(52,628)
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>2,169</u>		<u>(10,971)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>2,069</u>		<u>(11,071)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>2,169</u>		<u>(10,971)</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2018 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 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.

# **GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs R M Stemp  
**Director**

B J A Barnes  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 03064373**

# GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Game, Set and Match (Chichester) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Piper House, 4 Dukes Court, Bognor Road, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8FX.

#### 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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

#### 1.3 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.

# GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	straight line over period of lease
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance
Website	10% 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.

#### 1.4 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. No such indications were noted.

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

# GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **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.

### 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. There were no material sums to be provided at the year end.

# GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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### 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 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 balance sheet 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### 1.13 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 12 (2017 - 14).



# **GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

### **3 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 October 2017	48,358	104,527	152,885
Additions	-	3,767	3,767
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	48,358	108,294	156,652
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 October 2017	15,338	72,974	88,312
Depreciation charged in the year	1,180	5,360	6,540
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	16,518	78,334	94,852
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 September 2018	31,840	29,960	61,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 September 2017	33,020	31,553	64,573
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### **4 Debtors**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Corporation tax recoverable	2,603	2,603
Other debtors	60,743	59,896
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	63,346	62,499
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### **5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	70,078	66,139
Trade creditors	194,183	167,963
Corporation tax	4,885	7,458
Other taxation and social security	4,703	10,004
Other creditors	26,205	36,976
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	300,054	288,540
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# GAME, SET AND MATCH (CHICHESTER) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	42,492	51,660
Other creditors	-	968
	<u>42,492</u>	<u>52,628</u>

**7 Called up share capital**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

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.