SPEARMINT RHINO VENTURES (UK) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Ms K Vercher

Mr J R Specht

Secretary

Spearmint Rhino Secretarial Services Ltd

Company number

03914051

Registered office

161 Tottenham Court Road

London

United Kingdom W1T 7NN

Auditor

Azets Audit Services Gladstone House 77-79 High Street

Egham Surrey

United Kingdom TW20 9HY

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group is the operation of nightclubs.

Results and dividends

No ordinary dividends were paid in 2020 (2019 - Nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Ms K Vercher Mr J R Specht

Future developments

Due to government mandates regarding COVID-19, the clubs were closed from March 18, 2020 through July 19, 2021

Birmingham (Spearmint Rhino Companies (Birmingham) Limited) and Leicester (Bacchus Leisure) were opened on July 19, 2021 and have been recording sales during the limited days open. The goal is to grow the sales over the next 6 months to above pre-COVID sales.

TCR (Spearmint Rhino Companies (Europe) Limited) is currently under Landlord Tenant Improvements and will open upon completion, estimated date of January 2022.

Bournemouth (Sassy Productions Limited) is currently under negotiation for sale and currently estimated to close within the next 60 days.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services (formerly Wilkins Kennedy Audit Services) be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr J R Specht

Director

Date 24 Aug 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SPEARMINT RHINO VENTURES (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Spearmint Rhino Ventures (UK) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- · have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SPEARMINT RHINO VENTURES (UK) LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit
 have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Service of the servic

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SPEARMINT RHINO VENTURES (UK) LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- · Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the entity through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of
 journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of
 significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for
 indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Azets Audit-Services

Paul Creasey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

27 August 2021

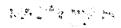
Gladstone House 77-79 High Street Egham Surrey United Kingdom TW20 9HY

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	674,914	4,171,267
Cost of sales		(1,359,294)	(2,737,167)
Gross (loss)/profit		(684,380)	1,434,100
Administrative expenses		(821,140)	(2,883,255)
Other operating income		710,531	45,968
Loss on sale of property	2	(791,760)	-
Operating loss		(1,586,749)	(1,403,187)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	39	29
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(99,703)	(211,360)
Loss before taxation		(1,686,413)	(1,614,518)
Tax on loss		49,519	(13,282)
Loss for the financial year	18	(1,636,894)	(1,627,800)
		•	

Loss for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.



GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		20	20	20	19
	Notes	£	£	3	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7		-		-
Tangible assets	8		2,013,768		3,731,216
Investment properties	9		-		656,000
			2,013,768		4,387,216
Current assets					
Stocks		47,598		61,195	
Debtors	13	1,114,253		587,276	
Cash at bank and in hand		62,508		322,548	
		1,224,359		971,019	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(9,531,314)		(10,008,986)	
Net current liabilities			(8,306,955)		(9,037,967)
					
Total assets less current liabilities			(6,293,187)		(4,650,751)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(46,667)		-
Provisions for liabilities			(123,227)		(175,436
Net liabilities			(6,463,081)		(4,826,187
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve	17		1,372,074		1,761,767
Capital redemption reserve	•		600,000		600,000
Profit and loss reserves	18		(8,436,155)		(7,188,954)
Total equity			(6,463,081)		(4,826,187

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24. August 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J R Specht Director

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

		20	20	20	19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	9		-		656,000
Investments	11		352,648		352,648
•			352,648		1,008,648
Current assets					
Debtors	13	1,710,537		799,273	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,221		4,413	
		1,711,758		803,686	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(7,648,412)		(7,701,848)	
Net current liabilities			(5,936,654)		(6,898,162)
Total assets less current liabilities			(5,584,006)		(5,889,514)
Provisions for liabilities			-		(52,008)
Net liabilities			(5,584,006)		(5,941,522)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve	17		-		361,631
Capital redemption reserve			600,000		600,000
Profit and loss reserves	18		(6,185,006)		(6,904,153)
Total equity			(5,584,006)		(5,941,522)

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £357,516 (2019 - £785,216 loss).

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

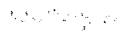
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Mr J R Specht Director

Company Registration No. 03914051

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share F capital	Revaluation reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2019	1,000	1,816,349	600,000	(5,615,736)	(3,198,387)
Year ended 31 December 2019: Loss and total comprehensive					
income for the year	-	-	-		(1,627,800)
Transfers	-	(54,582)	-	54,582	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	1,000	1,761,767	600,000	(7,188,954)	(4,826,187)
Year ended 31 December 2020: Loss and total comprehensive					
income for the year	-	-	-	(1,636,894)	(1,636,894)
Transfers		(389,693)	-	389,693	
Balance at 31 December 2020	1,000	1,372,074	600,000	(8,436,155)	(6,463,081)



COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

			Profit and loss	5	
	££	£	£	£	
lance at 1 January 2019	000 388,151	600,000	(6,145,458)	(5,156,307)	
ar ended 31 December 2019:			(705.045)	(705.045)	
nsfers	- (26,520)	-	26,520	(785,215) -	
lance at 31 December 2019	000 361,631	600,000	(6,904,153)	(5,941,522)	
ar ended 31 December 2020: offit and total comprehensive					
ome for the year nsfers	(361,631)	-	357,516 361,631	357,516 -	
lance at 31 December 2020	000 -	600,000	(6,185,006)	(5,584,006)	
ar ended 31 December 2019: as and total comprehensive ome for the year insfers lance at 31 December 2019 ar ended 31 December 2020: aft and total comprehensive ome for the year insfers	388,151 - (26,520) - (361,631) - (361,631)	600,000	(785,215) 26,520 (6,904,153) 357,516 361,631	(785,	

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		20	20	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from	22				
operations			(2,469,275)		412,590
Interest paid			(99,703)		(211,360
Income taxes (paid)/refunded			(1,528)		1
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating	g				
activities			(2,570,506)		201,231
Investing activities					
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed					
assets		1,635,452		-	
Proceeds on disposal of investment					
property		625,000		-	
Interest received		39		29	
Net cash generated from investing					
activities			2,260,491		29
Financing activities					
Proceeds of new bank loans		50,000		-	
Repayment of bank loans		(25)		(156,144)	
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
financing activities			49,975		(156,144
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cas	sh				
equivalents			(260,040)		45,116
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		322,548		277,432
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye			62,508		322,548

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Spearmint Rhino Ventures (UK) Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 161 Tottenham Court Road, London, United Kingdom, W1T 7NN.

The group consists of Spearmint Rhino Ventures (UK) Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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 \pounds .

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 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Spearmint Rhino Ventures (UK) Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2020. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the group is in a net liability position. In common with many businesses in the entertainment and hospitality industry, the group has been ravaged by the effects of Covid-19 with operations closed between March 2020 and late July 2021. The group responded by taking advantage of all the government support schemes available in the UK and managing its overhead expenditure accordingly. Not withstanding the desire to welcome customers safely back into open venues, Spearmint Rhino Companies Worldwide have expressed their intention to provide sufficient financial support to enable the group to meet its debts as they fall due. The board has considered whether this commitment is tainted by the effects of the worldwide pandemic and concluded it may reasonably continue to place reliance on this support.

On an operational level, the group also relies upon the Entertainment license it holds remaining in place. The directors are confident that the licenses will not be revoked in the foreseeable future and on this basis consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the group in respect of nightclub services and related goods supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on the date of supply.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

1.6 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:

Freehold land and buildings

2% straight line

Leasehold land and buildings

over the remaining life of the lease

Fixtures and fittings

20% straight line

Motor vehicles

20% straight line

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

1.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.12 Financial instruments

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.

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.

1.13 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 group'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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.15 Leases

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 leased asset are consumed.

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.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.17 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 31 DECEMBER 2020

2	Exceptional item			2020	2019
	Expenditure			£	£
	Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets			791,760 ———	
3	Turnover and other revenue				
	Turnover is attributable to the principal activity of	f the group and is	s wholly derived	d in the United I	Kingdom.
4	Employees				
	The average monthly number of persons (include the year was:	ling directors) er	nployed by the	group and con	npany during
		Group 2020 Number	2019 Number	Company 2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	73 	83 	2	2
5	Interest receivable and similar income				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Other interest receivable and similar income			39	29
6	Interest payable and similar expenses			2020	2040
	Interest payable to group undertakings			2020 £ 99,073	2019 £ 206,757
7	Intangible fixed assets			•	
	Group				Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020				1,936,201
	Amortisation and impairment At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020				1,936,201
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2020				_
	At 31 December 2019				-

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

7 Intangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019.

8 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2020	5,099,004	3,763,476	8,862,480
Disposals	(1,686,336)	(607,419)	(2,293,755)
At 31 December 2020	3,412,668	3,156,057	6,568,725
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2020	1,411,727	3,719,537	5,131,264
Depreciation charged in the year	63,777	43,051	106,828
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(75,885)	(607,250)	(683,135)
At 31 December 2020	1,399,619	3,155,338	4,554,957
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	2,013,049	719	2,013,768
At 31 December 2019	3,687,277	43,939	3,731,216
		=	=
Company			Plant and machinery etc
Cost			~
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020			275,043
Depreciation and impairment At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020			275,043
Carrying amount At 31 December 2020			-

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

9	Investment property		·
		Group	Company
		2020	2020
		£	£
	Fair value		
	At 1 January 2020	656,000	656,000
	Disposals	(656,000)	(656,000)
	At 31 December 2020	-	-

10 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Bacchus Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00
RKW Limited	Property company	Ordinary	100.00
Sassy Productions Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00
Sonfield Developments Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00
Spearmint Rhino Companies (Birmingham) Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00
Spearmint Rhino Companies (Europe) Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00
SR Leicestershire Ltd	Holding company	Ordinary	100.00

The registered office for all of the subsidiaries is 161 Tottenham Court Road, London, England, W1T 7NN.

11 Fixed asset investments

		Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
	Investments in subsidiaries	-		352,648	352,648 ———
12	Financial instruments	Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
	Carrying amount of financial assets Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	656,000 	<u>-</u>	656,000 ———

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

13	Debtors					
		Group 2020	2019	Company 2020	2019	
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£	
	Trade debtors	•	32,783	-	-	
	Amounts owed by group	-	-	959,115	693,311	
	Other debtors	966,449	404,000	743,382	105,962	
		966,449	436,783	1,702,497	799,273	
	Deferred tax asset	17,804	20,493	8,040	-	
		984,253	457,276	1,710,537	799,273	
	Amounts falling due after more than one yea	r:				
	Other debtors	130,000	130,000		-	
	Total debtors	1,114,253	587,276 ———	1,710,537	799,273	
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one ye	ar				
		Group		Company		
		2020	2019	2020	2019	
		£	£	£	£	
	Bank loans	3,333	25	-	-	
	Trade creditors	966,237	595,993	51,239	39,047	
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	2,583,954	2,180,159	
	Corporation tax payable	-	1,527	-	(87)	
	Other taxation and social security	40,057	142,077	2,407	14,100	
	Other creditors	8,521,687 	9,269,364	5,010,812	5,468,629	
		9,531,314	10,008,986	7,648,412	7,701,848	
15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
15		Group		Company		
15		2020	2019	2020	2019	
15		2020				
15	Notes	2020 £	£	£	£	
15	Notes Bank loans and overdrafts			£		
15		£		£		

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

16	Loans and overdrafts				
		Group		Company	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		£	£	£	£
	Bank loans	50,000	<u> </u>	-	-
	Payable within one year	3,333	25	-	-
	Payable after one year	46,667		-	<u>-</u>
17	Revaluation reserve	C		Camman	
		Group 2020	2019	Company 2020	2019
		£	£	£	2019 £
	At beginning of year	1,761,767	1,816,349	361,631	388,151
	Transfer to retained earnings	(389,693)	(54,582)	(361,631)	(26,520)
	At end of year	1,372,074	1,761,767	-	361,631
18	Profit and loss reserves				
		Group		Company	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		£	£	£	£
	At the beginning of the year	(7,188,954)	(5,615,736)	(6,904,153)	(6,145,458)
	Profit/(loss) for the year	(1,636,894)	(1,627,800)	357,516	(785,215)
	Transfer from revaluation reserve	389,693	54,582 	361,63 <u>1</u>	26,520
	At the end of the year	(8,436,155)	(7,188,954)	(6,185,006)	(6,904,153)
					====

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

19 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group	Company		
*	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	518,000	626,000	-	-
Between two and five years	2,072,000	2,504,000	-	-
In over five years	5,457,801	6,218,801	-	-
	8,047,801	9,348,801	-	

20 Related party transactions

The group 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.

The group headed by Spearmint Rhino Companies Worldwide Inc is regarded as a related party by virtue of common ownership. Amounts owed to the group amounted to £7,815,712 (2019: £7,828,320) and interest payable in the year amounted to £99,072 (2019: £196,757).

21 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is J Gray.

22 Cash (absorbed by)/generated from group operations

	2020	2019
	£	£
Loss for the year after tax	(1,636,894)	(1,627,800)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(49,519)	13,282
Finance costs	99,703	211,360
Investment income	(39)	(29)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(24,832)	-
Loss on disposal of investment property	31,000	=
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	106,828	120,211
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in stocks	13,597	3,221
Increase in debtors	(529,666)	(11,873)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(479,453)	1,704,218
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(2,469,275)	412,590
	=====	====

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

23	Analysis of changes in net funds - group	1 January 2020	Cash flows 31 December 2020	
		£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	322,548	(260,040)	62,508
	Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(25)	(49,975)	(50,000)
		322,523	(310,015)	12,508