Company registration number: 09711655

INNOVA RE INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Financial statements

31 December 2022

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Directors and other information

Directors Laurent James DIGNAT

Timothy WILLIAMS

Company number 09711655

Registered office 20 Narbonne Avenue

London SW4 9JS

Business address 20 Narbonne Avenue

London SW4 9JS

Auditor Lubbock Fine LLP

3rd Floor Paternoster House 65 St Paul's Churchyard

London EC4M 8AB

Strategic report Year ended 31 December 2022

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity is that of investment advisor to "Well Informed Investors" including Institutional Investors. The principal sources of revenues for the company are structuring and investment advisory fees charged to its clients as well as distribution fees in relation to specific investment funds. Current existing clients comprise of one French Investment Bank and one Luxembourg based family office.

S172

The company is not considered large under the Companies Act definition and therefore has not prepared a s172 statement in this strategic report.

Results

The loss for the period was £45k (2021: loss of £44k).

The key performance indicators monitored by the board of directors are income and expenses against budget, liquidity and solvency. Income and expenditure for the year are within expectations given the underlying performance of the investment portfolios, sufficient funds have been retained to meet all of its obligations as they fall due.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company receives investment advisory fee income as a percentage of the investment portfolio under management. The key risk is that the company does not generate sufficient advisory fees to meet its expenses. For this to happen, it would require a major drop in the current notional amount of the investment portfolio currently under management. It is currently anticipated that in the short term IRIS business development shall be achieved without major change to the current cost structure.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 26/04/2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Laurent James DIGNAT

Director

Directors report Year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Laurent James DIGNAT Timothy WILLIAMS

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Future developments

The company will continue to focus on broadening its client base as well as increasing the notional value of investment portfolios of existing clients.

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors 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 company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgments 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

A resolution to reappoint Lubbock Fine LLP as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Directors report (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

This report was approved by the board of directors on 26/04/2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Laurent James DIGNAT

Director

Independent auditor's report to the members of INNOVA RE INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED Year ended 31 December 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of INNOVA RE INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its 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 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. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 to the members of INNOVA RE INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and the 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.

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 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

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Independent auditor's report to the members of INNOVA RE INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and noncompliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- Enquiries of management, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to:
- Identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance
- detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
- the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance of laws and regulations; and
- Discussions among the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and FRS 102.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included Money Laundering Regulations and FCA Regulations.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the particular areas that were susceptible to misstatement due to fraud were in respect of revenue recognition and management override.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements:
- · enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- reviewing revenue recognition on a sample basis, including verification to contractual arrangements and reference to investment indices;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of the company's operations.
- ensuring that the company does not hold client money and/or custody assets, as it does not have the relevant permissions to hold such assets;
- reviewing legal and professional fees expenditure during and after the year ended 31 December 2022 for any indications of breaches of FCA regulations.

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 is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of INNOVA RE INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

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 auditors 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.

David Chandra

David Chandra (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Lubbock Fine LLP Statutory Auditor 3rd Floor Paternoster House 65 St Paul's Churchyard London EC4M 8AB

Date: 26 April 2023

Statement of comprehensive income Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover Staff costs Other operating expenses	4 7	390,214 - (441,423)	701,210 (581,603) (163,854)
Operating loss	5	(51,209)	(44,247)
Other interest receivable and similar income Loss before taxation	9	325 (50,884)	(44,247)
Tax on loss Loss for the financial year and total	10	5,423	
comprehensive income		(45,461)	(44,247)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations. There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021: £nil).

Statement of financial position 31 December 2022

		202	2	202	1
8	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	11	8,600		8,600	
			8,600		8,600
Current assets					
Debtors	12	541,855		106,247	
Cash at bank and in hand		227,303		394,994	
		769,158		501,241	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	13	(734,375)		(420,997)	
Net current assets			34,783		80,244
Total assets less current liabilities			43,383		88,844
Net assets			43,383		88,844
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss account	17		(6,617)		38,844
Shareholders funds			43,383		88,844

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26/04/2023 and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Laurent James DIGNAT

Director

Company registration number: 09711655

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	50,000	83,091	133,091
Loss for the year		(44,247)	(44,247)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(44,247)	(44,247)
At 31 December 2021	50,000	38,844	88,844
Loss for the year		(45,461)	(45,461)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(45,461)	(45,461)
At 31 December 2022	50,000	(6,617)	43,383

Statement of cash flows Year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities Loss for the financial year	(45,461)	(44,247)
Adjustments for: Other interest receivable and similar income Tax on loss Accrued expenses/(income)	(325) (5,423) 349,840	- - 484,349
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors Cash generated from operations	(453,776) (18,294) (173,439)	9,149 (87,092) 362,159
Interest received Tax paid Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	325 5,423 (167,691)	(9,359) 352,800
Cash flows from investing activities Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	(8,600)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(167,691) 394,994	(8,600) 344,200 50,794
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	227,303	394,994

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is 20 Narbonne Avenue, London, SW4 9JS. The principal place of business is the same as the registered office.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through the use of its existing cash reserves. The directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis which assumes the company will be able to meet its debts as they fall due for the next 12 months. If the Company is unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of the assets to their recoverable amounts, provide for further liabilities that might arise and reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

Turnover

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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;
 and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Consolidation

The Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group acounts under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 as it would be subject to the small companies regime but for being a FCA regulated company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

4. Turnover

5.

6.

Turnover arises from:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Investment advisory fee	316,597	352,758
Distribution fee	73,617	348,452
	390,214	701,210
The turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An an geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:	alysis of turno	over by the
	2022	2021
	£	£
United Kingdom	68,759	249,179
Europe	321,455	452,031
	390,214	701,210
Operating loss		
Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):		
,	2022	2021
	£	£
Foreign exchange differences	(16,805)	21,190
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	12,250	16,000
Auditors remuneration		
Addition Continue attorn	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable to Lubbock Fine LLP	~	~
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	12,250	16,000

The auditors remuneration is for audit services only.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

7. Staff costs

	The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to:	, including the	e directors,
	, amountou to	2022	2021
	Investment Advisor		2
	Investment Advisor		
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year were:		
	The aggregate payron costs incurred during the year were.	2022	2021
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	~	462,958
	Social security costs	_	94,645
		_	24,000
	Other pension costs		
		-	581,603
8.	Directors remuneration		
	The directors aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:		
	The directors aggregate remuneration in respect or qualifying services was.	2022	2021
		£ 2022	£021
	Description	L	330,294
	Remuneration	-	
	Company contributions to pension schemes in respect of qualifying services		24,000
			354,294
	Remuneration of the highest paid directors in respect of qualifying services:	0000	0004
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Aggregate remuneration	-	330,294
	Company contributions to pension plans in respect of qualifying services		24,000
		-	354,294
	Directors are considered key management personnel for the company.		
9.	Other interest receivable and similar income		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank deposits	296	-
	Other interest receivable and similar income	29	-
		325	
		====	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

10. Tax on loss

Major components of tax income/expense

	2022	2021
	3	£
Current tax:		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(5,423)	-
Tax on loss	(5,423)	-

From 1 April 2023, there is an increase from 19% to 25% in the main rate of corporation tax and the introduction of a 19% small profits rate of corporation tax for companies whose profits do not exceed GBP 50,000.

Reconciliation of tax income/expense

The tax assessed on the loss for the year is higher than (2021: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%).

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(50,884)	(44,247)
Loss multiplied by rate of tax	(9,668)	(8,407)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(5,423)	-
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	84	-
Unrelieved tax losses	9,584	8,407
Tax on loss	(5,423)	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

11. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings	Total
	£	£
Cost At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	8,600	8,600
Impairment At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022		-
Carrying amount At 31 December 2022	8,600	8,600
At 31 December 2021	8,600	8,600

In the prior year, the Company purchased 1,000 ordinary shares at nominal value of €10 in Innova Re Investment Solutions France ("IRIS France"). This made IRIS France a wholly owned subsidiary. The principal activity of IRIS France is the provision of investment advisory services, and its place of operation is France. As the investment in IRIS France is immaterial, consolidated accounts have not been produced.

12. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	452,419	-
Prepayments and accrued income	86,637	103,975
Other debtors	2,799	2,272
	541,855	106,247

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	18	36
Accruals and deferred income	734,357	402,685
Social security and other taxes	-	18,276
	734,375	420,997

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

14. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to defined contribution plans was £- (2021: £24,000).

15. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instru	2022	2021		
			£	£
Financial assets measured at fair value through pro-	fit or loss			
Shares in group companies			8,600	8,600
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured	d at amortise	ed cost		
Amounts due from group undertakings	at amortisc	.u 003t	452,419	_
Accrued income			82,624	100,793
Other debtors			2,799	2,272
Cash at bank and in hand			227,303	394,995
			765,145	498,060
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Trade creditors			18	36
Other creditors			-	53,390
Accruals			387,856	15,280
			387,874 =======	68,706
Called up share capital				
Issued and called up				
·	2022	?	2021	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Issued and partly paid				
, ,,	2022		2021	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each - £ - paid	50,000		50,000	

17. Reserves

16.

Profit and Loss Account

The profit and loss accounts comprises all retained profits and losses to date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2022

18. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 January 2022	Cash flows	At 31 December 2022	
Cash and cash equivalents	£	£	£	
	394,994	(167,691)	227,303	

19. Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Purchases from T Williams	6,302	12,000	-	-
Balances with T Williams	-	-	(1,000)	(2,000)
	12-12		=====	

Timothy Williams, director of IRIS, provided legal advice to IRIS during the year.

20. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party, by virtue of their 100% shareholding, is Laurent Dignat.