#### **AMENDED ACCOUNTS**

Company Registration No. 11326360 (England and Wales)

# AMENDED ACCOUNTS IWEP LIMITED (FORMERLY VAD OPTION 1 LTD) UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

WEDNESDAY

\*ABØVVE5L\*

30/03/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE #222

## CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

#### **BALANCE SHEET**

#### AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

			2019	
·	Notes	£	£	
Fixed assets				
Investments	3		887	
Current assets				
Debtors	4	2,076,340		
Investments	5	1,474,514		
Cash at bank and in hand		8,268		
		3,559,122		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,420,595)		
Net current assets			2,138,527	
Total assets less current liabilities			2,139,414	
·			====	
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			44,646	
Profit and loss reserves			2,094,768	
Total equity			2,139,414	
			=====	

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

For the financial Period ended 30 September 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 Period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27.03/2022........... and are signed on its behalf by:

D White

Director

sad.

Company Registration No. 11326360

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Shar capit:		Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Period ended 30 September 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	2,094,768	2,094,768
Issue of share capital		44,646	-	44,646
Balance at 30 September 2019		44,646	2,094,768	2,139,414

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

iWEP Limited (Formerly VAD Option 1 Ltd) is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27 Old Gloucester Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1N 3AX.

#### 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 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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 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.

#### 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 Leases

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

#### 1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

#### 2 Employees

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

	was:	ompany during the remod
	•	2019
		Number
	Total	1
		===
3	Fixed asset investments	
		2019 £
		•
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	887
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Ohawaa in
		Shares in group
		undertakings
		£
	Cost or valuation	
	At 24 April 2018	-
	Additions	862
	Valuation changes	25
	At 30 September 2019	887
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2019	887
		<del>===</del>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4	Debtors	
		2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	293,922
	Other debtors	1,782,418
		2,076,340
		<del></del>
5	Current asset investments	2019
		2019 £
	Other investments	1,474,514
	Other myesuments	====
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
U	Creditors, amounts failing due within one year	2019
		£
	Other creditors	1,414,595
	Accruals and deferred income	6,000
		1,420,595

#### 7 Events after the reporting date

#### Loan Conversion:

Post year end Eight Capital PLC agreed with Iwep Limited to convert £100,000 of the vendor loan into 400,000,000 new ordinary shares at a price of £0.00025 per share.

#### 8 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

2019

Amounts due to related parties

£

Other related parties

497,863

Iwep Limited owes White Amba Ltd (of which Dominic White is a Director) £ 497,863.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

#### 9 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Maximum Return System Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Maximum Return Systems Group LLP which owns 100% of the share capital of Maximum Return System Limited and where Mr Dominic White is director of the company.