

Company registration number 11511093 (England and Wales)

MONTE HOSPITALITY (BLACKBURN) LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MONTE HOSPITALITY (BLACKBURN) LTD

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MONTE HOSPITALITY (BLACKBURN) LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	661,612	1,326,121
Current assets			
Stocks		11,775	9,676
Debtors	4	543,635	557,452
Cash at bank and in hand		1,535,882	892,000
		2,091,292	1,459,128
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(2,722,639)	(2,895,536)
Net current liabilities		(631,347)	(1,436,408)
Net assets/(liabilities)		30,265	(110,287)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss reserves		30,165	(110,387)
Total equity		30,265	(110,287)

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

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 22 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Issa
Director

Mr Z V Issa
Director

Company Registration No. 11511093

MONTE HOSPITALITY (BLACKBURN) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Monte Hospitality (Blackburn) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Waterside Head Office, Haslingden Road, Guide, Blackburn, BB1 2FA.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. At the balance sheet date the had net current liabilities of £631,347, however included within creditors is £1,802,847 owing to a fellow group company. The fellow group company has confirmed it will provide ongoing group support and the company is expected to be able to meet all liabilities as they fall due. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

Turnover in respect of food and drink sales is recognised on the date the transaction takes place, being the sale of food and drink. Turnover in respect of room rental is recognised based on the period that the rent relates to. Any bookings received in advance are recognised in deferred income.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	3 years straight line
Computer equipment	3 years 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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

MONTE HOSPITALITY (BLACKBURN) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price.

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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.8 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. 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 and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price. 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. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price.

MONTE HOSPITALITY (BLACKBURN) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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 when the company has 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 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.

MONTE HOSPITALITY (BLACKBURN) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****2 Employees**

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	44	35

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	1,978,380	18,241	1,996,621
Additions	694	-	694
At 31 December 2022	1,979,074	18,241	1,997,315
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	663,913	6,587	670,500
Depreciation charged in the year	659,123	6,080	665,203
At 31 December 2022	1,323,036	12,667	1,335,703
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	656,038	5,574	661,612
At 31 December 2021	1,314,467	11,654	1,326,121

4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	110,564	115,968
Amounts owed by group undertakings	200,000	-
Other debtors	60,366	365,688
	370,930	481,656

MONTE HOSPITALITY (BLACKBURN) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Debtors (Continued)

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset	172,705	75,796
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total debtors	<u>543,635</u>	<u>557,452</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	100,988	75,732
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,303,085	2,663,654
Corporation tax	25,994	-
Other taxation and social security	147,367	8,173
Other creditors	145,205	147,977
	<u>2,722,639</u>	<u>2,895,536</u>

6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Paul Williams
Statutory Auditor:	MHA Moore and Smalley

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Agreements are in place with the hotel franchise and hotel operator based on percentages of turnover and profits. As such, no amounts have been quantified in the accounts as amounts due. All amounts due to the balance sheet date have either been invoiced or accrued.

8 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted under Section 1AC.35 from disclosing transactions with the parent company as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary.

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.