Clyde Leisure Limited Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2022



Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

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Chartered Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Clyde Leisure Limited

Year ended 31 March 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Clyde Leisure Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of ICAS, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance.

This report is made solely to the director of Clyde Leisure Limited in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 2 November 2015. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Clyde Leisure Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you in this report in accordance with the requirements of ICAS as detailed at www.icas.com/accountspreparationguidance. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Clyde Leisure Limited and its director for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Clyde Leisure Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Clyde Leisure Limited. You consider that Clyde Leisure Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Clyde Leisure Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

GILLILAND & COMPANY Chartered Accountants

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216 West George Street Glasgow G2 2PQ

7 December 2022

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2022

		202	2021	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	5		41,801	50,618
Tangible assets	6		121,946	99,362
			163,747	149,980
Current assets				
Stocks	_	1,530		1,125
Debtors	7	694,130		951,708
Cash at bank and in hand		1,198,596		492,046
,		1,894,256		1,444,879
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	412,490		379,648
Net current assets			1,481,766	1,065,231
Total assets less current liabilities			1,645,513	1,215,211
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than		•		
one year	9		48,755	50,000
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			11,980	11,980
Net assets			1,584,778	1,153,231
-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2022

		2022		
,	- Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			100	100
Profit and loss account			1,584,678	1,153,131
Shareholders funds			1,584,778	1,153,231

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 December 2022, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

amet Stoke

Mrs H Stokes Director

Company registration number: SC164205

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 216 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 6PQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Principal 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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

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

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - Evenly over expected useful life of 5 & 15 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Gaming Machines - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings - 25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Computer Equipment - 20% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

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.

For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

3. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 17 (2021: 17).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	83,085
•	
Amortisation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the year	32,467 8,817
At 31 March 2022	41,284
Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	41,801
At 31 March 2021	50,618

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

6. Tangible assets

	_					
		Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2021 Additions	1,001,499 49,962	30,082 -	14,138 -	79,813 2,631	1,125,532 52,593
	At 31 March 2022	1,051,461	30,082	14,138	82,444	1,178,125
	Depreciation At 1 April 2021 Charge for the year	916,334 26,534	24,145 1,484	9,664 1,119	76,027 872	1,026,170 30,009
	At 31 March 2022	942,868	25,629	10,783	76,899	1,056,179
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	108,593	4,453	3,355	5,545	121,946
	At 31 March 2021	85,165	5,937	4,474	3,786	99,362
7.	Debtors					
	Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued Other debtors	income			2022 £ 17,814 676,316 694,130	2021 £ 3,600 16,355 931,753 951,708
8.	Creditors: amounts fallin	g due withir	one year			
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group ur Accruals and deferred inco Corporation tax Social security and other ta Director loan accounts Other creditors	ome			2022 £ 60,444 45,919 4,150 131,000 2,751 6,847 161,379 412,490	2021 £ 111,008 46,759 4,150 89,093 1,588 797 126,253 379,648
9.	Creditors: amounts fallin	a due after r	more than one	vear		
٧.	C. Cantoro, amounts famili	y due aitel i	man one	, your	2022	2021
					£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts				48,755	50,000

10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

At the year end the company owed the director £6,847 (2021: £797). This loan is interest free and has no fixed date for repayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2022

11. Related party transactions

At the year end an amount of £459,594 was due from Clyde Estates Limited (2021: £715,031). Mr WH Stokes, shareholder, is a director of that company. This amount is included within other debtors.

At the year end the company owed Mr WH Stokes, Mrs Stokes son, £52,357 (2021: £11,961). This loan is interest free and has no fixed date for repayment.

At the year end the company owed Ms B Stokes, Mrs Stokes daughter, £50,476 (2021: £9,839). This loan is interest free and has no fixed date for repayment.

At the year end an amount of £192,491 was due from Clyde Holdings, a business under the control of Mr W H Stokes, shareholder. (2021: £192,491).

At the year end an amount of £24,231 was due from Clyde Leisure Ltd SSAS & Clyde Estates Limited (2021: £24,231). This is a partnership in which the directors and shareholders have an interest.

At the year end an amount of £18,439 was due to Clyde Residential Limited. There is no fixed date for repayment.(2021: £18,439).

At the year end an amount of £27,480 was due from its parent, Clyde Leisure Group Limited. There is no fixed date for repayment. (2021: £28,320)

At the year end an amount of £41,130 was due to the Clyde Leisure Pension Scheme after rent of £9,000 was charged from the scheme. There is no fixed date for repayment. (2021: £17,130)

12. Controlling party

The entire share capital of the company is held by Clyde Leisure Group Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Mrs H Stokes, director, by virtue of her majority shareholding in Clyde Leisure Group Limited.