

Company registration number SC546851

IV10 LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

IV10 LTD

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

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IV10 LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	480	960
Tangible assets	4	470,695	490,175
		<u>471,175</u>	<u>491,135</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		10,000	10,000
Debtors	5	-	4,085
Cash at bank and in hand		7,505	10
		<u>17,505</u>	<u>14,095</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(706,865)</u>	<u>(715,933)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(689,360)</u>	<u>(701,838)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(218,185)</u>	<u>(210,703)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>(31,667)</u>	<u>(40,833)</u>
Net liabilities		<u><u>(249,852)</u></u>	<u><u>(251,536)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital		3	3
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(249,855)</u>	<u>(251,539)</u>
Total equity		<u><u>(249,852)</u></u>	<u><u>(251,536)</u></u>

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

The directors acknowledge their 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 year 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.

IV10 LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 May 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs E L Davies
Director

Company Registration No. SC546851

IV10 LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

IV10 Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Brae Cottage, Hill of Fortrose, Fortrose, Ross-shire, IV10 8SN.

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 balance sheet date, the company is in a net current liability position of £689,360 (2021 - £701,838) and a net liability of £249,852 (2021 - £251,536). The directors have undertaken to make funds available to assist the company to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The financial implications arising from the Coronavirus (Covid - 19) outbreak which has affected the UK and the wider world are still uncertain. The director is reviewing the situation on a regular basis with a view to determining the best course of action for the company.

On this basis, the directors are of the opinion that the company will remain a going concern for at least 12 months following the approval of the accounts.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for running a restaurant and bar and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. Turnover is recognised at the point of sale.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Website development	5 years
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 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% on cost
Plant and equipment	15% on reducing balance
Computers	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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	20	18

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Website development £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	2,400
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	1,440
Amortisation charged for the year	480
At 31 March 2022	1,920
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	480
At 31 March 2021	960

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and equipment £	Computers £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	430,916	133,254	5,576	569,746
Additions	-	1,728	1,627	3,355
Disposals	-	-	(1,862)	(1,862)
At 31 March 2022	430,916	134,982	5,341	571,239
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2021	25,322	50,028	4,221	79,571
Depreciation charged in the year	8,618	12,743	1,058	22,419
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(1,446)	(1,446)
At 31 March 2022	33,940	62,771	3,833	100,544
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2022	396,976	72,211	1,508	470,695
At 31 March 2021	405,594	83,226	1,355	490,175

5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	-	4,085

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	16,228	11,082
Trade creditors	11,001	536
Taxation and social security	9,777	32,164
Other creditors	669,859	672,151
	706,865	715,933

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	31,667	40,833

IV10 LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022****8 Loans and overdrafts**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	41,667	50,000
Bank overdrafts	6,228	1,915
	<u>47,895</u>	<u>51,915</u>
	<u><u>47,895</u></u>	<u><u>51,915</u></u>
Payable within one year	16,228	11,082
Payable after one year	31,667	40,833
	<u><u>31,667</u></u>	<u><u>40,833</u></u>

The company received a Bounce Back Loan of £50,000. This loan attracts interest at 2.5%, is secured by way of a Government guarantee and is repayable over 6 years, with the first year payment free.

9 Related party transactions**Transactions with related parties**

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

At the balance sheet date the company owed the directors, Emma and Keith Davies, an amount of £59,119 (2021 - £61,263).

At the balance sheet date, the company owed the director, Douglas Ewen Davies, an amount of £607,091 (2021 - £607,091).

These loans are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment.

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.