# SPEARMINT RHINO VENTURES (UK) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Ms K Vercher

Mr J R Specht

Secretary

Spearmint Rhino Secretarial Services Ltd

Company number

03914051

Registered office

161 Tottenham Court Road

London

United Kingdom W1T 7NN

**Auditor** 

Azets Audit Services Gladstone House 77-79 High Street

Egham

Surrey

United Kingdom TW20 9HY

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the group is the operation of nightclubs.

#### Results and dividends

No ordinary dividends were paid in 2022 (2021 - £Nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Ms K Vercher Mr J R Specht

#### **Auditor**

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

#### Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022



Date: .....

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF SPEARMINT RHINO VENTURES (UK) LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Spearmint Rhino Ventures (UK) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of the group's 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 group and parent 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 group's and parent 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 contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SPEARMINT RHINO VENTURES (UK) LIMITED

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### 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 parent 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 parent 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.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF SPEARMINT RHINO VENTURES (UK) LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- · Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material
  effect on the financial statements or the operations of the entity through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of
  journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant
  transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of
  potential bias.

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 of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

#### 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 auditor's 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.

Azets Audit Sources

Paul Creasey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor 3 August 2023

Gladstone House 77-79 High Street Egham Surrey United Kingdom TW20 9HY

# GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	-		
	<b>N</b> 1 - 4	2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		1,926,782	977,463
Cost of sales		(1,025,013)	(1,057,396)
Gross profit/(loss)		901,769	(79,933)
Administrative expenses		(1,115,686)	(941,619)
Other operating income		119	629,698
Profit on sale of tangible assets	3	-	292,341
Operating loss		(213,798)	(99,513)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	312	15
Interest payable and similar expenses		(1,518)	(218)
Amounts written off intercompany loans			(11)
Loss before taxation		(215,004)	(99,727)
Tax on loss		(3,161)	(39,591)
Loss for the financial year	16	(218,165)	(139,318)
<b>4</b>			

Loss for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

# GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		20	2022		21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		-		-
Tangible assets	7		1,949,039		1,971,757
Current assets					
Stocks		19,882		11,870	
Debtors	10	1,243,964		538,477	
Cash at bank and in hand		570,548		702,727	
		1,834,394		1,253,074	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,141,198)		(9,627,815)	
Net current liabilities			(306,804)		(8,374,741)
Total assets less current liabilities	•		1,642,235		(6,402,984)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(38,985)		(36,667)
Provisions for liabilities			(163,535)		(162,748)
Net assets/(liabilities)			1,439,715		(6,602,399)
Capital and reserves					4.000
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			1,263,198		1,304,491
Capital redemption reserve Capital contributions	15		600,000 8,260,279		600,000
Profit and loss reserves	16		(8,684,762)		(8,507,890)
Total equity			1,439,715		(6,602,399)
•					

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

Mr J R Specht Director

# COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	20 £	)22 £	20 £	21 £
	Hotes	L	L	L	L
Fixed assets					
Investments	9		470		470
Current assets					
Debtors	10	182,240		15,832	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,133		9,030	
		193,373		24,862	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	e	·		•	
year	11	(520,851)		(8,308,569)	
Net current liabilities			(327,478)		(8,283,707)
Net liabilities			(327,008)		(8,283,237)
			====		====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Capital redemption reserve			600,000		600,000
Capital contributions	15		8,260,279		-
Profit and loss reserves	16		(9,188,287)		(8,884,237)
Total equity			(327,008)		(8,283,237)

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £304,050 (2021 - £2,699,231 loss).

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

Mr J R Specht

Company Registration No. 03914051

### GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

<i>,</i>	Share capital	Share Revaluation capital reserve				Capital ontribution	Profit and loss reserves	S	
	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,000	1,372,074	600,000	-	(8,436,155)	(6,463,081			
Year ended 31 December 2021: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Transfers		(67,583)			(139,318) 67,583	(139,318			
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,000	1,304,491	600,000	-	(8,507,890)	(6,602,399)			
Year ended 31 December 2022: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year Transfers Capital contributions	- -	(41,293)	-	- - 8,260,279	(218,165) 41,293	(218,165 - 8,260,279			
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,000	1,263,198	600,000	8,260,279	(8,684,762)	1,439,715			

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Capital redemption c reserve	Capital ontribution	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,000	600,000	-	(6,185,006)	(5,584,006)
Year ended 31 December 2021: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	_	_	_	(2,699,231)	(2,699,231)
ioi tile year					
Balance at 31 December 2021	1,000	600,000		(8,884,237)	(8,283,237)
Year ended 31 December 2022: Loss and total comprehensive income					
for the year	-	-	-	(304,050)	(304,050)
Capital contributions	-		8,260,279 ————		8,260,279 ———
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,000	600,000	8,260,279	(9,188,287) ======	(327,008)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Spearmint Rhino Ventures (UK) Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 161 Tottenham Court Road, London, United Kingdom, W1T 7NN.

The group consists of Spearmint Rhino Ventures (UK) Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

#### 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 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Spearmint Rhino Ventures (UK) Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

#### 1.3 Going concern

After taking into account the economic conditions, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Spearmint Rhino Companies Worldwide and the sole shareholder, John Gray, continue to be supportive of the company and its business. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

On an operational level, the company also relies upon the Entertainment license it holds remaining in place. The directors are confident that the license will not be revoked in the foreseeable future and on this basis consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the group in respect of nightclub services and related goods supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on the date of supply.

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

#### 1.6 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:

Leasehold land and buildings

over the remaining life of the lease

Fixtures and fittings

20% straight line

Motor vehicles

20% straight line or over life of the lease

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.7 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

#### 1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

#### 1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

#### 1.10 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.

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

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Financial instruments

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 1.12 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 group'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 if, and only if, there is 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.

#### 1.13 Retirement benefits

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

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

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 leased asset are consumed.

#### 1.15 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.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.16 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are raised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

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

3	Exceptional item			2022 £	2021 £
	Expenditure Profit on sale of tangible assets			-	(292,341)
4	Employees				
	The average monthly number of persons (including year was:	directors) emp	loyed by the gr	oup and compa	ny during the
	·	Group 2022 Number	2021 Number	Company 2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total	<u>27</u>	49	2	2
5	Interest receivable and similar income			2022 £	2021 £
	Other interest receivable and similar income			312	15
6	Intangible fixed assets				
	Group		•		Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022				1,936,201
	Amortisation and impairment At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022				1,936,201
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022				-
	At 31 December 2021				-

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

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

7	Tangible fixed assets			
	Group	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2022	3,412,668	2,327,114	5,739,782
	Additions	-	18,575	18,575
	Disposals		(1,481,367)	(1,481,367)
	At 31 December 2022	3,412,668	864,322	4,276,990
	Depreciation and impairment		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	At 1 January 2022	1,440,911	2,327,114	3,768,025
	Depreciation charged in the year	41,293	-	41,293
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(1,481,367)	(1,481,367)
	At 31 December 2022	1,482,204	845,747	2,327,951
	Carrying amount	-		
	At 31 December 2022	1,930,464	18,575	1,949,039
	At 31 December 2021	1,971,757	-	1,971,757
	Company	·		Plant and machinery etc
	Cost			£
	At 1 January 2022			275,043
	Disposals			(13,799)
	At 31 December 2022			261,244
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2022			275,043
	Eliminated in respect of disposals			(13,799)
	At 31 December 2022			261,244
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2022			-
	•	•		

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

#### 8 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Nature of business	Class of % Hel shares Dire held		
Bacchus Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00	
RKW Limited	Non-trading entity	Ordinary	100.00	
Sassy Productions Limited	Non-trading entity	Ordinary	100.00	
Sonfield Developments Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00	
Spearmint Rhino Companies (Birmingham) Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00	
Spearmint Rhino Companies (Europe) Limited	Operation of a nightclub	Ordinary	100.00	
SR Leicestershire Ltd	Holding company	Ordinary	100.00	

The registered office for all of the subsidiaries is 161 Tottenham Court Road, London, England, W1T 7NN.

#### 9 Fixed asset investments

9	rixed asset investments				
	•	Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		<b>£</b>	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries			470	470
			<del></del>		
10	Debtors			_	
	•	Group 2022	2021	Company 2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors	27,546	37,208	-	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	160,557	-
	Other debtors	1,081,057	363,535	13,189	6,373
		1,108,603	400,743	173,746	6,373
	Deferred tax asset	15,361	17,734	8,494	9,459
		1,123,964	418,477	182,240	15,832
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
	Other debtors	120,000	120,000	-	·
	Total debtors	1,243,964	538,477	182,240	15,832
		=======================================	=====		

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

11	Creditors: amounts falling due within	one yea	r			
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			£	£	£	£
	Bank loans	12	10,000	9,593	-	-
	Obligations under finance leases	13	5,742	-	-	-
	Trade creditors		1,822,964	1,186,857	39,009	41,498
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	-	312,614	-
	Other taxation and social security		85,706	120,349	3,285	2,972
	Other creditors		196,266	8,293,016	163,888	8,264,099
	Accruals and deferred income		20,520	18,000	2,055	-
			2,141,198	9,627,815	520,851	8,308,569
12	Loans and overdrafts					
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			£	£	£	£
	Bank loans		36,667	46,260	-	-
	Payable within one year		10,000	9,593	-	-
	Payable after one year		26,667 ———	36,667 ————	-	
13	Finance lease obligations		_			
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
	F. A		£	£	£	£
	Future minimum lease payments due un finance leases:	naer				
	Within one year		5,742	-	-	-
	In two to five years		12,318			
			18,060	-	-	-
				=====		

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company or group for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

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

			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	12	26,667	36,667	-	-
	Obligations under finance leases	13	12,318	-	-	-
			38,985	36,667		
16	Profit and loss reserves					
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			£	£	£	£
	At the beginning of the year		(8,507,890)	(8,436,155)	(8,884,237)	(6,185,006)
	Loss for the year		(218,165)	(139,318)	(304,050)	(2,699,231)
	Transfer from revaluation reserve		41,293	67,583	<u>-</u>	
	At the end of the year		(8,684,762) =======	(8,507,890) =======	(9,188,287) =======	(8,884,237) =====
			Group	·- 3;	Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
			£	£	£	£
	Capital contributions		_	_	_	_
	At the beginning of the year		-	-	-	-
	Capital contributions from John Gray		8,114,099	-	8,114,099	-
	At the end of the year		8,114,099		8,114,099	
	, it is to come or is o jour		-, ,			

During the year, the shareholder agreed to convert loans previously owed to him by the company into equity. These are recorded at the year end as a capital contribution of £8,114,099 and the intention is the contribution will be replaced by additional share capital in the near future.

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

#### 17 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	Group	Company		
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	471,200	471,200	-	-
Between two and five years	1,884,800	1,884,800	-	-
In over five years	4,398,400	4,869,600	-	-
	6,754,400	7,225,600	-	-

#### 18 Related party transactions

The group has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

The group headed by Spearmint Rhino Companies Worldwide Inc is regarded as a related party by virtue of common ownership. Amounts owed to the group amounted to £36,686 (2021: £Nil) and interest payable in the year amounted to £Nil (2021: £Nil).

The ultimate controlling party is John Gray. Other creditors includes amounts owed to John Gray of £150,000 (2021: £8,264,099). No interest has been charged on this loan.