

SEA SNOWDONIA LTD

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

SEA SNOWDONIA LTD
REGISTERED NUMBER:08666414

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	6,829	7,544
		<u>6,829</u>	<u>7,544</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	7	7
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	-	329
Cash at bank and in hand	8	32,093	21,442
		<u>32,100</u>	<u>21,778</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(16,676)	(6,997)
Net current assets		<u>15,424</u>	<u>14,781</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>22,253</u>	<u>22,325</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(11,747)	(13,790)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	12	(1,298)	(1,433)
		<u>(1,298)</u>	<u>(1,433)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>9,208</u></u>	<u><u>7,102</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	6	6
Profit and loss account		9,202	7,096
		<u><u>9,208</u></u>	<u><u>7,102</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 18 April 2024.

David Dimmer

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1. General information

Sea Snowdonia Ltd, 08666414, is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office and principal place of business at Kings Youth Hostel, Islawrdref, Dolgellau, Gwynedd, LL40 1TB.

The principal activity of the Company for this year continues to be that of a youth hostel.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line and reducing balance methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	-	5%	Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	25%	Reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. In the opinion of the directors there are no estimates nor assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 6 (2022 - 6).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 September 2022	13,382	2,465	15,847
At 31 August 2023	13,382	2,465	15,847
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2022	6,022	2,281	8,303
Charge for the year on owned assets	669	46	715
At 31 August 2023	6,691	2,327	9,018
Net book value			
At 31 August 2023	6,691	138	6,829
At 31 August 2022	7,360	184	7,544

6. Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	7	7
	7	7

7. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Other debtors	-	329
	-	329

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023**

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	32,093	21,442
	<u>32,093</u>	<u>21,442</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	2,043	2,043
Payments received on account	10,025	-
Corporation tax	729	-
Other taxation and social security	163	-
Other creditors	2,798	4,072
Accruals and deferred income	918	882
	<u>16,676</u>	<u>6,997</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	2,043	2,043
	<u>2,043</u>	<u>2,043</u>

Details of security provided:

The amount of £2,043 (2022: £2,043) included in creditors due after one year is subject to a UK Government guarantee. The facility is provided through the Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLS), managed by the British Business Bank on behalf of and with the financial backing of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The BBLS guarantee is provided to the lender.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023**

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	11,747	13,790
	<u>11,747</u>	<u>13,790</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	11,747	13,790
	<u>11,747</u>	<u>13,790</u>

Details of security provided:

The amount of £11,747 (2022: £13,790) included in creditors due after one year is subject to a UK Government guarantee. The facility is provided through the Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLs), managed by the British Business Bank on behalf of and with the financial backing of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The BBLs guarantee is provided to the lender.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	2,043	2,043
	2,043	2,043
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	2,043	2,043
	2,043	2,043
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	6,129	6,129
	6,129	6,129
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	3,575	5,618
	3,575	5,618
	13,790	15,833

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12. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	(1,433)
Charged to profit or loss	135
At end of year	<u>(1,298)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	1,298	1,433
	<u>1,298</u>	<u>1,433</u>

13. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6 Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

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.