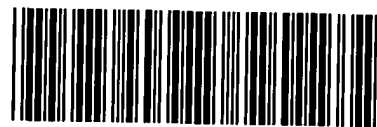

CATERWINGS LIMITED

UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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CATERWINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	I Fenton (appointed 24 October 2022) A Frenzel (resigned 20 June 2022) G Mittal (appointed 22 April 2022, resigned 24 October 2022)
Registered number	09755215
Registered office	52 Tabernacle Street London EC2A 4NJ
Accountants	Ecovis Wingrave Yeats UK Limited Chartered Accountants 3rd Floor, Waverley House 7-12 Noel street London W1F 8GQ

CATERWINGS LIMITED

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CATERWINGS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09755215

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		903	3,806
		<u>903</u>	<u>3,806</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	181,210	221,086
Bank and cash balances		52,952	52,238
		<u>234,162</u>	<u>273,324</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(674,042)	(534,085)
Net current liabilities		<u>(439,880)</u>	<u>(260,761)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(438,977)</u>	<u>(256,955)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(438,977)</u>	<u>(256,955)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Share premium account	10	944,082	944,082
Other reserves	10	5,935,730	5,935,730
Profit and loss account	10	(7,318,889)	(7,136,867)
		<u>(438,977)</u>	<u>(256,955)</u>

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

18/12/23

CATERWINGS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 09755215

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022



Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

CATERWINGS LIMITED

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

1. General information

Caterwings Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 09755215. The registered office is 52 Tabernacle Street, London, England, EC2A 4NJ.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

As of the financial year-end in 2022, Caterwings Limited continued to operate with an active customer base. The company reported a loss for the year amounting to £182,022 (2021 - £47,816) and net liabilities of £438,977 (2021- £256,955). This is the Company's seventh year of trading and the Company is still considered to be in its growth stage and is continuing to seek and land new revenue opportunities.

While the previous year (2021) faced challenges related to the Coronavirus pandemic, with business closures affecting demand for catering services, Caterwings Limited saw a significant recovery in revenue as restrictions were lifted in 2021 and continued into 2022. The company continued to invest in technology development during this period, launching significant features to differentiate itself in the market. With the addition of a tech-focused sister company to the group, this only furthered the position of the wider group within the market.

Significant progress was made towards achieving positive cash flow compared to previous years, reflecting a positive trajectory. Management remains optimistic about the company's ability to generate positive cash flows from operations, although uncertainties persist.

In summary, the financial statements for the year 2022 demonstrate Caterwings Limited's resilience and recovery from the challenges of the previous year. Significant improvements in 2023 will be reflected in future financial reports, and the company is poised for further growth as it continues to seek new revenue opportunities.

CATERWINGS LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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:

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.

The Company acts as a principal on behalf of its customers, and as such revenue is recognised gross of the amounts collected from customers. Revenue is recognised on delivery date as this is when it is deemed that the responsibility of the service provided to the customers has been completed.

2.4 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 method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	-	33% straight line
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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.

CATERWINGS LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 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.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

CATERWINGS LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

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

Tangible fixed assets - depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing assets lives, factors such as technological innovation and product life cycles are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Deferred tax asset

Management is required to assess whether it is appropriate to recognise a deferred tax asset relating to taxable losses available to the Company. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of losses and other deductions can be deducted.

To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available forecasts. Therefore, this involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the Company in which a deferred tax asset has been recognised.

Bad debt provision

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience of payment.

Going concern

The assessment of going concern is a key management judgement for the current period. Please refer to note 2.2 for further details.

CATERWINGS LIMITED

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

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 8 (2021 - 5).

5. Taxation

The Company has tax losses carried forward at 31 December 2022 of approximately £5,256,022 (2021 - £5,074,000). A deferred tax asset is not recognised since the directors do not consider that it is sufficiently certain that suitable taxable profits will arise in the foreseeable future against which these losses can be offset.

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2022	19,204
At 31 December 2022	19,204
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	15,398
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,903
At 31 December 2022	18,301
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	903
At 31 December 2021	3,806

CATERWINGS LIMITED

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

7. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	156,879	205,124
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,869	500
Other debtors	15,462	15,462
	<u>181,210</u>	<u>221,086</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free, and repayable on demand.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	200,892	180,463
Amounts owed to group undertakings	423,997	240,371
Other taxation and social security	43,264	75,629
Other creditors	214	172
Accruals and deferred income	5,675	37,450
	<u>674,042</u>	<u>534,085</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free, and repayable on demand.

9. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2021 - 100) Ordinary shares shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

CATERWINGS LIMITED

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

10. Reserves

Share premium account

The Share premium account represents the difference between the par value of the shares issued and the issue price.

Profit and loss account

The Profit and loss account represents the accumulated profits by the Company to date.

Capital contribution account

Sums allocated to the Capital contribution account are permanently invested and cannot be used to pay dividends to shareholders.

11. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £4,417 (2021 - £3,483). Contributions totalling £Nil (2021 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

12. Related party transactions

The Company has taken the exemption under FRS102, Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.1A, whereby the Company is not required to disclose transactions with other wholly owned subsidiaries.