

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: NI069412

**Inplay IPTV Limited**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**31 March 2022**

# **Inplay IPTV Limited**

## **Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

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# **Inplay IPTV Limited**

## **Chartered Accountants Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Inplay IPTV Limited**

### **Year ended 31 March 2022**

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As described on the statement of financial position, the director of the company is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

MANEELY Mc CANN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Chartered Accountants

Aisling House 50 Stranmillis Embankment Belfast BT9 5FL

28 October 2022

# Inplay IPTV Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	982	—
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	510,370	581,021
Cash at bank and in hand		54,849	108,264
		565,219	689,285
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	396,432	568,156
		168,787	121,129
<b>Net current assets</b>		169,769	121,129
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		169,769	121,129
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8	32,364	50,000
<b>Provisions</b>		187	—
<b>Net assets</b>		137,218	71,129
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		137,118	71,029
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		137,218	71,129

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 his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

# **Inplay IPTV Limited**

## **Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

**31 March 2022**

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These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 October 2022 ,  
and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr M Cobain

Director

Company registration number: NI069412

# **Inplay IPTV Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

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### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Northern Ireland. The address of the registered office is Titanic Suites Belfast Ltd, 2.02 - 2.03 55-59 Adelaide Street, Belfast, Co. Antrim, BT2 8FE, Northern Ireland.

### **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. 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 and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. 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 date can be measured reliably; and the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### **Corporation 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.

## **Foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

## **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:

Plant and machinery	-	20% straight line
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## **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.

## **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. 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**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

## **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2021: 1 ).



## 5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2021	—
Additions	1,133
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<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>1,133</b>
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<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2021	—
Charge for the year	151
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<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>151</b>
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<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>982</b>
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At 31 March 2021	—
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## 6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	15,136	100,361
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	165,463	150,586
Other debtors	329,771	330,074
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	<b>510,370</b>	<b>581,021</b>
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## 7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,719	—
Trade creditors	19,387	114,882
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	312,103	289,633
Corporation tax	46,108	24,612
Social security and other taxes	428	149
Other creditors	8,687	138,880
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	<b>396,432</b>	<b>568,156</b>
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## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	32,364	50,000
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## 9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2022				
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr M Cobain	—	15,000	( 7,491)	7,509
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2021				
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr M Cobain	( 33,012)	40,511	( 7,499)	—
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## 10. Related party transactions

The company had the following related party transactions: At the balance sheet date, the amount owed by AKM Construction Limited was £NIL (2021: £127,574). At the balance sheet date, the amount owed by Gigha Bangor Limited was £NIL (2021: £7,500). At the balance sheet date, the amount owed by Gigha Glenview Limited was £NIL (2021: £15,512). At the balance sheet date, the amount owed by Cobain Invest Co Ltd was £165,463 (2021: £Nil). At the balance sheet date, the amount owed to Cobain Group Limited was £NIL (2021: £217,796). At the balance sheet date, the amount owed to iGame Media Limited was £312,103 (2021: £71,837).

## 11. Controlling party

The company is controlled by the director.

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.