Company No: SC245820 (Scotland)

CRUISE LOCH NESS LTD. UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

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CRUISE LOCH NESS LTD. BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,852,564	1,885,777
		1,852,564	1,885,777
Current assets			
Stocks		4,150	2,300
Debtors	5	429,793	389,346
Cash at bank and in hand		228,691	398,342
		662,634	789,988
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	(408,369)	(316,566)
Net current assets		254,265	473,422
Total assets less current liabilities		2,106,829	2,359,199
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(497,835)	(805,533)
Provision for liabilities		(255,335)	(190,364)
Net assets		1,353,659	1,363,302
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	8	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		1,352,659	1,362,302
Total shareholders' funds		1,353,659	1,363,302

CRUISE LOCH NESS LTD. BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

For the financial 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.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Cruise Loch Ness Ltd. (registered number: SC245820) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 13 December 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

Ronald Mackenzie Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Cruise Loch Ness Ltd. (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is Clava House, Cradlehall Business Park, Inverness, IV2 5GH, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of vat and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised on the accruals basis.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits, including the cost of any unused holiday entitlement, are recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Defined contribution schemes

During the year, the company made pension contributions to the defined contribution schemes of the directors and certain employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

Taxation

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 company'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.

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 when the company has 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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill not amortised

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements 18 years straight line
Plant and machinery 15 % reducing balance
Vehicles 25 % reducing balance
Tools and equipment 10 years straight line

Office equipment 15 - 33 % reducing balance

The tools and equipment category is made up of the boats, these are depreciated at 4% reducing balance and 2-10% 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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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.

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 are recognised in accordance with the performance model. 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.

2. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	11	15

3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 April 2021	5,000	5,000
Disposals	(5,000)	(5,000)
At 31 March 2022	0	0
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 April 2021	5,000	5,000
Disposals	(5,000)	(5,000)
At 31 March 2022	0	0
Net book value		
At 31 March 2022	O	0
At 31 March 2021	0	0

4. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Tools and equipment	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 01 April 2021	133,458	162,649	25,554	1,965,422	77,066	2,364,149
Additions	1,800	58,965	0	9,230	22,344	92,339
Disposals	(2,346)	(14,878)	0	0	(1,191)	(18,415)
At 31 March 2022	132,912	206,736	25,554	1,974,652	98,219	2,438,073
Accumulated depreciation						
At 01 April 2021	16,256	69,761	21,791	326,969	43,595	478,372
Charge for the financial year	7,313	17,163	941	80,440	12,720	118,577
Disposals	(291)	(10,220)	0	0	(929)	(11,440)
At 31 March 2022	23,278	76,704	22,732	407,409	55,386	585,509
Net book value						
At 31 March 2022	109,634	130,032	2,822	1,567,243	42,833	1,852,564
At 31 March 2021	117,202	92,888	3,763	1,638,453	33,471	1,885,777

5. Debtors		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	5,552	0
Corporation tax	50,019	50,019
Other debtors	374,222	339,327
	429,793	389,346
6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2022	2021
	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans		
Bank loans Trade creditors	£	£
	£ 104,954	£ 103,154
Trade creditors	£ 104,954 24,866	£ 103,154 16,751

The bank loans totalling £104,954 (2021 - £103,154) are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

408,369

316,566

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	497,835	805,533

The bank loans totalling £497,835 (2021 - £805,533) are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

Amounts repayable after more than 5 years are included in creditors falling due over one year:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans (secured / repayable by instalments)	148,994	223,019
8. Called-up share capital		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	1,000	1,000

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with owners holding a participating interest in the entity

	2022	2021
	£	£
Related party transactions	0	0
R Mackenzie	330,871	285,331
D Mackenzie	2,317	(36,924)

The above loans were unsecured, interest free and have no fixed terms of repayment. Both of the above balances are amounts that the directors owe to the company.

R Mackenzie - Amounts Advanced - £174,877

R Mackenzie - Amounts Repaid - £129,337

D Mackenzie - Amounts Advanced - £77,617

D Mackenzie - Amounts Repaid - £38,376

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