

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC080450

Loch Ness Monster Exhibition Centre Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 October 2018

Loch Ness Monster Exhibition Centre Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 October 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	9,500	11,400
Tangible assets	6	3,675,201	3,722,639
		<u>3,684,701</u>	<u>3,734,039</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		1,973	167
Debtors	7	65,283	51,946
Cash at bank and in hand		107,051	186,475
		<u>174,307</u>	<u>238,588</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	315,653	378,637
		<u>141,346</u>	<u>140,049</u>
Net current liabilities			
Total assets less current liabilities		3,543,355	3,593,990
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	1,331,649	1,464,417
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		243,187	250,783
		<u>1,968,519</u>	<u>1,878,790</u>
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Revaluation reserve	10	822,703	869,803
Profit and loss account	10	1,145,716	1,008,887
		<u>1,968,519</u>	<u>1,878,790</u>
Shareholders funds			
		<u>1,968,519</u>	<u>1,878,790</u>

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 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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 October 2018 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 year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Loch Ness Monster Exhibition Centre Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 October 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 May 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R W Bremner

Company Secretary

Company registration number: SC080450

Loch Ness Monster Exhibition Centre Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 October 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Forbes House, 36 Huntly Street, Inverness, IV3 5PR.

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 for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income 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.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - 10% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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:

Property	-	1% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	Ranging from 5% to 20% of NBV
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Boat and equipment	-	Ranging from 10 %to 15% of NBV

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

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 are 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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 entity 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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 13 (2017: 15).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	19,000
Amortisation	
At 1 November 2017	7,600
Charge for the year	1,900
At 31 October 2018	9,500
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2018	9,500
At 31 October 2017	11,400

6. Tangible assets

	Property	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Boat and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 November 2017	3,657,134	856,847	17,751	79,127	4,610,859
Additions	7,682	—	—	—	7,682
At 31 October 2018	3,664,816	856,847	17,751	79,127	4,618,541
Depreciation					
At 1 November 2017	94,362	768,954	10,837	14,067	888,220
Charge for the year	24,738	22,013	1,467	6,902	55,120
At 31 October 2018	119,100	790,967	12,304	20,969	943,340
Carrying amount					
At 31 October 2018	3,545,716	65,880	5,447	58,158	3,675,201
At 31 October 2017	3,562,772	87,893	6,914	65,060	3,722,639

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss. If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available without undue cost or effort for an item of investment property, it shall be transferred to tangible assets and treated as such until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Investment properties were valued on the basis of market value in October 2018 at £1,052,761 (2017 - £1,052,761) by R W Bremner , a director of the company.

7. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	45,405	27,182
Other debtors	19,878	24,764
	65,283	51,946

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	120,000	170,000
Trade creditors	20,473	30,603
Corporation tax	55,623	80,423
Social security and other taxes	66,868	71,954
Other creditors	52,689	25,657
	<u>315,653</u>	<u>378,637</u>

The bank borrowing is secured by a standard security over the following properties:- - The Drumnadrochit Hotel, Exhibition Centre and shops- The dwellinghouse known as Torrach, Drumnadrochit - The White House and Lodges, Drumnadrochit - Brackla Harbour, Loch Ness A bond and floating charge is held over the whole assets of the company. Hire purchase borrowing is secured by a charge held over the vessel called Lady Beth.

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

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,308,000	1,428,000
Other creditors	23,649	36,417
	<u>1,331,649</u>	<u>1,464,417</u>

The bank borrowing is secured by a standard security over the following properties:- - The Drumnadrochit Hotel, Exhibition Centre and shops- The dwellinghouse known as Torrach, Drumnadrochit - The White House and Lodges, Drumnadrochit - Brackla Harbour, Loch Ness A bond and floating charge is held over the whole assets of the company. Hire purchase borrowing is secured by a charge held over the vessel called Lady Beth. Included within creditors falling due within more than one year is an amount of £828,000 (2017 - £948,000) in respect of liabilities which fall due for payment after more than 5 years.

10. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses. The Profit and Loss reserve balance at the year end of 31 October 2018 £1,145,716 (2017 - £1,008,887) is made up of distributable reserves of £915,430 and non-distributable reserves of £230,286. Non-distributable reserves relate to gains made on the revaluation of the company's Investments Properties. The Revaluation Reserve balance at the year end of 31 October 2018 £822,703 (2017 - £869,803) relates to the revaluation of the company's freehold properties.

11. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,580	238
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,218	686
	<u>2,798</u>	<u>924</u>

12. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

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

	2018			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
E A Bremner	8	28,923	(28,950)	(19)
R W Bremner	(94)	97,747	(97,870)	(217)
D Bremner	(219)	54,403	(54,450)	(266)
	<u>----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>----</u>
	(305)	181,073	(181,270)	(502)
	<u>----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>----</u>
	2017			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
E A Bremner	(17)	26,525	(26,500)	8
R W Bremner	(186)	51,842	(51,750)	(94)
D Bremner	(417)	41,373	(41,175)	(219)
	<u>----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>----</u>
	(620)	119,740	(119,425)	(305)
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13. Related party transactions

Included within debtors is an amount of £450 (2017 - £437) due from a company in which a director is also a director and shareholder. At 31 October 2018 the company was due three (2017 - two) directors £502 (2017 - £313) and no (2017 - one) director was due the company £nil (2017 - £8). These loans are interest free and have no definite terms of repayment.

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.