

A & A CAPITAL LIMITED

**Company Registration Number:
05468683 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 30 June 2020

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 July 2019

End date: 30 June 2020

A & A CAPITAL LIMITED

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Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2020

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets:	3	0	34,920
Tangible assets:	4	141,721	216,505
Total fixed assets:		<u>141,721</u>	<u>251,425</u>
Current assets			
Stocks:		17,295	19,732
Debtors:		218,403	217,520
Cash at bank and in hand:		661,431	49,809
Total current assets:		<u>897,129</u>	<u>287,061</u>
Net current assets (liabilities):		<u>897,129</u>	<u>287,061</u>
Total assets less current liabilities:		1,038,850	538,486
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year:	5	(2,118,771)	(1,916,076)
Total net assets (liabilities):		<u>(1,079,921)</u>	<u>(1,377,590)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		100	100
Share premium account:		499,970	499,970
Profit and loss account:		(1,579,991)	(1,877,660)
Shareholders funds:		<u>(1,079,921)</u>	<u>(1,377,590)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

A & A CAPITAL LIMITED

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 June 2021
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: A A JANMOHAMED
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 June 2020

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost of all tangible fixed assets by equal annual instalments over their expected useful lives. The rates generally applicable are: Leasehold premises - period of lease Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 10 years and period of lease Motor vehicles - 5 years

Other accounting policies

Intangible assets Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of this useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed five years. Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life. At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the irrecoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss. Stock Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Debtors Short term debtors are measured at the 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. Creditors Short term trade creditors are measured at 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. Taxation Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current and deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted. Current tax is recognised at the amount payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax 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 difference between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Financial instruments The company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 non-puttable ordinary shares. Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable or 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 payables or receivables, 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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost. Pension costs and other post retirement benefits The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's scheme are charged to profit and loss in the period to which they relate. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimating uncertainty In the process of applying its accounting policies, the company is required to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions based on the information available. These judgements, estimates and assumptions affect the amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses recognised during the reporting periods presented. On an ongoing basis the company evaluates its estimates using historical experience, consultation with experts and other methods considered reasonable in the particular circumstances. Actual results may differ significantly from the estimates, the effect of which is recognised in the period in which the facts that give to the revision become known.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2020

2. Employees

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Average number of employees during the period	106	131

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2020

3. Intangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 July 2019	356,023
At 30 June 2020	<u>356,023</u>
Amortisation	
At 01 July 2019	321,103
Charge for year	34,920
At 30 June 2020	<u>356,023</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2020	<u>0</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>34,920</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2020

4. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 July 2019	1,047,476
Disposals	(34,616)
At 30 June 2020	<u>1,012,860</u>
Depreciation	
At 01 July 2019	830,971
Charge for year	74,784
On disposals	(34,616)
At 30 June 2020	<u>871,139</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2020	<u>141,721</u>
At 30 June 2019	<u>216,505</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 June 2020

5. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year note

Bank loans and overdraft £50,000 £12,741 Trade creditors £1,148,949 £748,399 Corporation tax £100 £- Other taxes and social security costs £393,767 £85,970 Amount owed to related undertakings £375,000 £906,779 Other creditors £11,276 £22,322 Accruals and deferred income £139,679 £139,865

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 June 2020

6. Related party transactions

Year end balances with entities in which the director, Mr. A A Janmohamed, is also a director are detailed below: Amounts due to the company: Demipower Limited £11,358 £- Demipower (1991) Limited £706 £706 Demipower (2017) Limited £488 £488 Amounts due by the company: Alsager Limited £375,000 £- Demipower Limited £- £871,779 Tiamat Limited £- £35,000 Interest of £491 (2019: £875) was paid during the year in respect of the balance payable to Tiamat Limited. All other balances are interest free. The balances are unsecured and represent inter company funding between the related parties.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 June 2020

7. Post balance sheet events

In January 2021 the company disposed of the stores it was then operating as fast food outlets.

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