

Company Registration No. 10095119 (England and Wales)

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr A M Esmail
Company number	10095119
Registered office	Charlwood House The Runway South Ruislip Middlesex HA4 6SE
Auditor	KLSA LLP Kalamu House 11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

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CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company in the year under review were that restaurateurs.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr A M Esmail

Auditor

The auditor, KLSA LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

On behalf of the board

Mr A M Esmail

Director

21 December 2021

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Calabrese Holy Birds Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) **TO THE MEMBERS OF CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector; and
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

We also considered potential fraud drivers: including financial or other pressures, opportunity, override of controls and personal or corporate motivations. We considered the programmes and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing journals, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and validating the appropriateness of internal controls and significant accounting estimations based on our fraud risk criteria;

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

We assessed the impact of COVID-19 on the inherent risk of fraud, including potential opportunities for fraud with remote working and government grants.

We obtained understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those related to the financial reporting framework, tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which the company operates.

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations. Our procedures involved: making enquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and reviewing other correspondence.

We communicated identified fraud risks and non-compliance with laws and regulations with those charged with governance, throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Harsheel Dodhia (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KLSA LLP

21 December 2021

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Kalamu House
11 Coldbath Square
London
EC1R 5HL

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	100,001	400,000
Administrative expenses		(105,418)	(401,612)
Loss before taxation		(5,417)	(1,612)
Tax on loss	5	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(5,417)	(1,612)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Loss for the year	(5,417)	(1,612)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(5,417)</u>	<u>(1,612)</u>

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		9,017		10,019
Current assets					
Debtors	7	798,134		902,549	
Cash at bank and in hand		100		100	
		<u>798,234</u>		<u>902,649</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(922,083)</u>		<u>(1,022,083)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(123,849)</u>		<u>(119,434)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(114,832)</u>		<u>(109,415)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(114,932)</u>		<u>(109,515)</u>
Total equity			<u>(114,832)</u>		<u>(109,415)</u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 December 2021

Mr A M Esmail
Director

Company Registration No. 10095119

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2019	100	(107,903)	(107,803)
Year ended 31 March 2020:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,612)	(1,612)
Balance at 31 March 2020	100	(109,515)	(109,415)
Year ended 31 March 2021:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(5,417)	(5,417)
Balance at 31 March 2021	100	(114,932)	(114,832)

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Calabrese Holy Birds Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Charwood House, The Runway, South Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 6SE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors also assess that the group has sufficient resources and assets to meet its liabilities. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents rent receivable net of VAT and is accounted for in the profit and loss account on a receivable basis.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	10% reducing balance.
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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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 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.

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Rent	100,001	400,000

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4 Operating loss

	2021 £	2020 £
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	-	500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,002	1,112
Operating lease charges	100,000	400,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The audit fees for the year are borne by the parent company.

5 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss before taxation	(5,417)	(1,612)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(1,029)	(306)
Group relief	1,115	432
Permanent capital allowances	(276)	(337)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	190	211
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation charge for the year	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021	12,368
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2020	2,349
Depreciation charged in the year	1,002
	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2021	3,351
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2021	9,017
	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2020	10,019
	<u> </u>

CALABRESE HOLY BIRDS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

7 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	798,133	600,000
Other debtors	-	202,549
Prepayments and accrued income	-	100,000
	<u>798,134</u>	<u>902,549</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	919,833	919,833
Accruals and deferred income	2,250	102,250
	<u>922,083</u>	<u>1,022,083</u>

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

9 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

10 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 (s33 "Related Party Disclosure"), whereby it has not disclosed transactions with any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

11 Ultimate controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, the immediate parent company is CDRG Ltd and the ultimate parent company is SME Group Plc, both companies are registered in England and Wales.

The largest group for which Calabrese Holy Birds Ltd is a member for which group financial statements are prepared is SME Group Plc, whose copies can be obtained from Charwood House, The Runway, South Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 6SE.

The ultimate controlling party is Mrs S Esmail.

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.