Registration number: 04799204

# **Quattro Restaurant Limited**

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

mca Business Ltd 4 - 6 The Wharf Centre Wharf Street Warwick Warwickshire CV34 5LB

## Contents

Company Information	<u>1</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u> to <u>3</u>
Notes to the Financial Statements	<u>4</u> to <u>12</u>
Detailed Profit and Loss Account	<u>13</u> to <u>15</u>

## **Company Information**

**Directors** Mr Isan Haxhilari

Mr Osman Haxhilari

Company secretary Mr Osman Haxhilari

**Registration number** 04799204

**Registered office** 4 - 6 The Wharf Centre

Wharf Street Warwick Warwickshire CV34 5LB

Accountants mca Business Ltd

4 - 6 The Wharf Centre

Wharf Street Warwick Warwickshire CV34 5LB

# (Registration number: 04799204) Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	17,421	26,134
Tangible assets	<u>4</u> <u>5</u>	9,554	12,070
		26,975	38,204
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>6</u>	2,425	2,750
Debtors	<u>6</u> <u>7</u>	<b>4,</b> 054	35,047
Cash at bank and in hand		181,296	162,639
		187,775	200,436
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>8</u>	(79,392)	(103,096)
Net current assets		108,383	97,340
Total assets less current liabilities		135,358	135,544
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>8</u>	(50,000)	(50,000)
Provisions for liabilities		(1,468)	(2,177)
Net assets		83,890	83,367
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		83,790	83,267
Shareholders' funds		83,890	83,367

# (Registration number: 04799204) Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2021

For the financial year ending 31 October 2021 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 8 February 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Osman Haxhilari

Company secretary and director

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

These financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. All monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest £.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class
Land and building leasehold
Plant and machinery
Furniture and fittings

Depreciation method and rate 5% Straight Line 25% Reducing Balance 25% Reducing Balance

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
Amortisation method and rate
5% Straight Line

### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on straight line basis over the lease term.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### Financial instruments

#### Classification

Financial intruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or euity intruments. An equity intrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

#### **Basic Financial Assets**

Basic financial assets which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs 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.

#### 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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

#### 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, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 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 asserts 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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

#### 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.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

#### **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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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.

#### 2 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 8 (2020 - 7).

#### 3 Profit before tax

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation expense	3,375	4,024
Amortisation expense	8,713	8,712

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

# 4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 November 2020	174,254	174,254
At 31 October 2021	174,254	174,254
Amortisation		
At 1 November 2020	148,120	148,120
Amortisation charge	8,713	8,713
At 31 October 2021	156,833	156,833
Carrying amount		
At 31 October 2021	17,421	17,421
At 31 October 2020	26,134	26,134

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

## 5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 November 2020	20,000	28,466	40,114	88,580
Additions			860	860
At 31 October 2021	20,000	28,466	40,974	89,440
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2020	17,000	26,289	33,221	76,510
Charge for the year	1,000	545	1,831	3,376
At 31 October 2021	18,000	26,834	35,052	79,886
Carrying amount				
At 31 October 2021	2,000	1,632	5,922	9,554
At 31 October 2020	3,000	2,177	6,893	12,070

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £2,000 (2020 - £3,000) in respect of long leasehold land and buildings.

# 6 Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,425	2,750
7 Debtors		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	-	7,906
Prepayments	4,054	5,066
Other debtors	<u> </u>	22,075
	4,054	35,047

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

## 8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>9</u>	-	1,626
Trade creditors	_	36,088	50,565
Taxation and social security		27,310	45,532
Other creditors		15,994	5,373
		79,392	103,096
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	50,000	50,000
9 Loans and borrowings		2024	2020
		2021 £	2020 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		_	_
Bank borrowings		50,000	50,000
		2021	2020
		£	£
Current loans and borrowings			4
Bank borrowings		<u>-</u>	1,626

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

10 Share capital				
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100
11 Dividends				
			2021	2020
			£	£
Interim dividend of £440 (2020 - £40) per ordina	ry share		44,000	4,000

## Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover (analysed below)	485,490	500,333
Cost of sales (analysed below)	(186,318)	(206,133)
Gross profit	299,172	294,200
Gross profit (%)		
Administrative expenses		
Employment costs (analysed below)	(138,949)	(133,227)
Establishment costs (analysed below)	(47,845)	(59,598)
General administrative expenses (analysed below)	(36,319)	(37,390)
Finance charges (analysed below)	(7,243)	(8,677)
Depreciation costs (analysed below)	(12,088)	(12,736)
	(242,444)	(251,628)
Operating profit	56,728	42,572
Other interest receivable and similar income (analysed below)	22	25
Interest payable and similar charges (analysed below)	(44)	(617)
	(22)	(592)
Profit before tax	56,706	41,980

## Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Time		
Turnover Sale of goods, UK	458,133	472,318
Grants and subsidies	458,133 27,357	28,015
Grants and subsidies	485,490	500,333
Cost of sales		
Opening raw materials	2,750	3,400
Purchases	168,877	
Direct costs		193,333
Closing raw materials	17,116 (2,425)	12,150 (2,750)
	186,318	206,133
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries (excluding directors)	(124,600)	(117,027)
Directors remuneration	(14,349)	(16,200)
	(138,949)	(133,227)
Establishment costs		
Rent	(21,280)	(22,800)
Rates	(2,613)	(4,686)
Light, heat and power	(9,229)	(6,738)
Insurance	(5,285)	(2,750)
Use of home as office	(360)	(360)
Repairs and maintenance	(4,243)	(12,282)
Repairs and renewals	(4,835)	(9,982)
	(47,845)	(59,598)
General administrative expenses		
Telephone and fax	(943)	(1,478)
Printing, postage and stationery	(4,408)	(1,656)
Sundry expenses	(337)	(1,408)
Cleaning	(13,155)	(15,760)
Motor expenses	(10,078)	(9,329)
Accountancy fees	(7,398)	(7,759)
	(36,319)	(37,390)

## Detailed Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 October 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Finance charges		
Bank charges	(123)	(147)
Credit card charges	(7,120)	(8,530)
	(7,243)	(8,677)
Depreciation costs		
Amortisation of goodwill	(8,713)	(8,712)
Depreciation of long leasehold property	(1,000)	(1,000)
Depreciation of plant and machinery (owned)	(1,831)	(2,298)
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings (owned)	(544)	(726)
	(12,088)	(12,736)
Operating profit	56,728	42,572
Other interest receivable and similar income		
Bank interest receivable	22	25
Interest payable and similar charges		
Bank interest payable	44	617
Net finance cost	(22)	(592)
Profit before tax	56,706	41,980

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.