Registered number: 03682173

A TO Z CATERING SUPPLIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

H Ayrancioglu Esq

Company secretary

A Ayrancioglu Esq

Registered number

03682173

Registered office

Brother House 15A Cranford Way Hornsey London N8 9DG

Independent auditors

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Charles Lake House Claire Causeway

Crossways Business Park

Dartford Kent DA2 6QA

Bankers

Barclays Bank Plc PO Box 35721

London E14 4WA

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

Introduction

The director presents his strategic report accompanying the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2019.

Business review

The company has had a good year of trade. The revenue mix has continued to shift towards that of cash and carry which has enabled cost savings to be made across the board, leading to higher profitability.

The investment in the past few years to increase efficiency has also contributed towards this year's continued profit. The director is confident that this trend will continue for the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to competition and the downturn in the UK economy.

Financial key performance indicators

Disclosure is not required regarding key financial and non-financial performance indicators for an understanding of the business.

This report was approved by the board on ×30/4/20

and signed on its behalf.

H Ayrancioglu Esq

Director

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2019.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the strategic report, the director's 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to enable him 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £412,892 (2018 - £562,380).

Director

The director who served during the year was:

H Ayrancioglu Esq

Future developments

The director is hopeful of opening a number of cash and carry sites in the future. He hopes this will lead to a greater level of turnover and higher profitability for years to come.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware,
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Barnes Roffe LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on $\times 30/4/20$

and signed on its behalf.

A Ayrancioglu Esq

Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF A TO Z CATERING SUPPLIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A to Z Catering Supplies Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 November 2019, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 30 November 2019 and of its profit 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF A TO Z CATERING SUPPLIES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the 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 or the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement on page 2, 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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF A TO Z CATERING SUPPLIES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

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 auditors' 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.

Duncan Stanner (senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Charles Lake House Claire Causeway

Crossways Business Park

Dartford Kent

DA2 6QA

Date: 17th Ine 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	25,661,828	25,394,606
Cost of sales		(20,685,934)	(20,715,770)
Gross profit		4,975,894	4,678,836
Administrative expenses		(4,453,700)	(3,970,734)
Operating profit	5	522,194	708,102
Interest receivable and similar income		2,794	-
Interest payable and expenses	10	(9,570)	. (9,517)
Profit before tax		515,418	698,585
Tax on profit	11	(102,526)	(136,205)
Profit for the financial year		412,892	562,380

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2019 (2018:£NIL).

A TO Z CATERING SUPPLIES LIMITED **REGISTERED NUMBER: 03682173**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		620,755		654,974
Investments	14		15,000		15,000
			635,755		669,974
Current assets					
Stocks	15	1,279,105		1,418,564	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	1,592,391		1,527,396	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	898,065		1,277,578	
·		3,769,561		4,223,538	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(2,435,869)		(3,178,256)	
Net current assets			1,333,692		1,045,282
Total assets less current liabilities			1,969,447		1,715,256
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	19		(142,216)		(37,160)
Deferred tax	22		(93,449)		(92,806)
Net assets			1,733,782		1,585,290
Capital and reserves	,				
Called up share capital	23		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			1,723,782		1,575,290
			1,733,782	-	1,585,290

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on ×30/4/20

H Ayrancioglu Esq Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 December 2018	10,000	1,575,290	1,585,290
Profit for the year	-	412,892	412,892
Dividends	-	(264,400)	(264,400)
At 30 November 2019	10,000	1,723,782	1,733,782

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 December 2017	10,000	1,246,310	1,256,310
Profit for the year Dividends	- -	562,380 (233,400)	562,380 (233,400)
At 30 November 2018	10,000	1,575,290	1,585,290

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities	~	~
Profit for the financial year	412,892	562,380
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	182,453	175,755
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	65,256	2,907
Interest paid	9,570	9,517
Interest received	(2,794)	-
Taxation charge	102,526	136,205
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	139,459	(74,423)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(26,644)	55,062
Increase in amounts owed by associates	(38,351)	(25,447)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(718,695)	754,337
Corporation tax paid	(135,435)	(68,740)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(9,763)	1,527,553
Cash flows from investing activities	-	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(222,789)	(146,164)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	9,299	1,250
Purchase of unlisted and other investments	-	(15,000)
Interest received	2,794	-
HP interest paid	(9,570)	(9,517)
Net cash from investing activities	(220,266)	(169,431)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(33,926)	(67,421)
Repayment of/new finance leases	156,655	(44,679)
Dividends paid	(264,400)	(233,400)
Net cash used in financing activities	(141,671)	(345,500)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(371,700)	1,012,622
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,267,845	255,223
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	896,145	1,267,845
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	898,065	1,277,578
Bank overdrafts	(1,920)	(9,733)
	896,145	1,267,845

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

1. General information

A to Z Catering Supplies Limited is a company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Brother House 15a Cranford Way, Hornsey, London, N8 9DG. The principal activity of the company is that of a wholesale catering company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.3 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

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 differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.10 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is 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

2.12 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.14 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the 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.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the statement of comprehensive income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the balance sheet.

2.16 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument 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.

2.17 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

a) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

No significant judgements have had to be made by the company in preparing these financial statements.

b) Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The company holds a significant amount of product stock and is subject to perishability as well as changing consumer demands and industry trends. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the condition of the stock and remaining life, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of stock. As per note 15 the value of stock as at 30 November 2019 is £1,279,105 (2018: £1,418,564) and this includes a stock provision of £75,000 (2018: £150,000).

Furthermore, included within accruals is a dilapidation provision of £180,000 to cover repairs, maintenance and decorations of the leased properties. This is in line with the terms of the rental contract.

4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom and relates to the principal activity of the company which is the wholesale of catering supplies.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

		2019 £	2018 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	182,453	175,755
	Other operating lease rentals	927,566	833,199
	Defined contribution pension cost	78,487 ————	60,336
6.	Auditors' remuneration	2019	2018
		£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	14,200	10,500
	All other services	19,239	14,454

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Employees		
	Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Wages and salaries	2,027,594	1,731,346
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	78,487	60,336
		2,106,081	1,791,682
	The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during	the year was as fo	llows:
		2019 No.	2018 No.
	Goods	74	74
	Administration	28	28
		102	102
8.	Director's remuneration		
		2019	2018
	Disastada assalussasta	£	£
	Director's emoluments Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	10,673 29,587	10,909 13, <u>2</u> 00
		40,260	24,109
	During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 directors (20 contribution pension schemes.	018 - 1) in respec	ct of defined
9.	Interest receivable		
		2019	2018
,		£	£

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,570	9,517
11.	Taxation		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	101,883	135,435
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	643	770
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	102,526	136,205

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	515,418 	698,585
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%) Effects of:	97,929	132,731
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	4,596	4,027
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(642)	(1,323)
Deferred tax	643	770
Total tax charge for the year	102,526	136,205

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

2.	Dividends				
	•			2019 £	2018 £
	Dividends paid			264,400	233,400
3.	Tangible fixed assets				
		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 December 2018	1,067,723 ,	1,114,967	161,289	2,343,979
	Additions	5,900	215,015	1,874	222,789
	Disposals	(158,298)	(291,734)	(699)	(450,731)
	At 30 November 2019	915,325	1,038,248	162,464	2,116,037
	Depreciation		-		
	At 1 December 2018	843,300	716,229	129,476	1,689,005
	Charge for the year on owned assets	56,474	13,345	8,070	77,889
	Charge for the year on financed assets	-	104,564	-	104,564
	Disposals	(104,865)	(270,822)	(489)	(376,176)
•	At 30 November 2019	794,909	563,316	137,057	1,495,282
	Net book value				
	At 30 November 2019	120,416	474,932	25,407	620,755
	At 30 November 2018	224,423	398,738	31,813	654,974
	The net book value of assets held under finas follows:	nance leases or hi	re purchase c	contracts, include	ed above, are
				2019 £	2018 £
	Motor vehicles			444,799	232,908

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

14. Fixed asset investments

15.

		Unlisted investments £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 December 2018		15,000
At 30 November 2019		15,000
Net book value		
At 30 November 2019		15,000
At 30 November 2018		15,000
7 K 00 110 10 110 120 10		. 0,000
. Stocks		
,	2019 £	2018 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	- 1,279,105	~ 1,418,564

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

16.	Debtors		
	·	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	343,977	265,166
	Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	905,087	866,736
	Other debtors	175,886	229,439
	Prepayments and accrued income	167,441	166,055
		1,592,391	1,527,396
17.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	898,065	1,277,578
	Less: bank overdrafts	(1,920)	(9,733)
		896,145 ====================================	1,267,845
18.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank overdrafts	1,920	9,733
	Bank loans	-	33,926
	Trade creditors	1,824,077	2,373,331
	Corporation tax	101,883	135,435
	Other taxation and social security	36,475	69,862
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	132,161	80,562
	Other creditors	35,084	33,772
	Accruals and deferred income	304,269	441,635
		2,435,869	3,178,256

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one ye	19.	Creditors:	Amounts	falling due	after more	than one	vear
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	2019 £	2018 £
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	142,216	37,160

Secured loans

Overdraft facilities are secured by way of charges, in favour of Barclays Bank PLC, over the company's current and future assets, supported by personal guarantees from the director. These are also cross guaranteed by A to Z Catering LLP, A to Z Catering (2008) Limited and A to Z Catering Holdings Limited.

Finance leases are hire purchase obligations falling due within one year and after more than one year secured over the relevant assets.

20. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	-	33,926
Hire purchase and finance leases		

21.

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	132,161	80,562
Between 1-5 years	142,216	37,160
	274,377	117,722

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

22.	Deferred taxation		
		2019 £	2018 £
	At beginning of year	92,806	92,036
	Charged to profit or loss	643	770
	At end of year	93,449	92,806
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	93,449 ===================================	92,806
23.	Share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	~	~
	10,000 (2018 - 10,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	10,000	10,000

24. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £78,487 (2018: £60,336).

The amount due to the scheme at 30 November 2019 was £Nil (2018: £Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 November 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

•	2019 £	2018 £
Land and buildings		•
Not later than 1 year	474,672	488,151
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,392,405	1,531,077
Later than 5 years	2,887,759	3,223,759
	4,754,836	5,242,987
	2019 £	2018 £
Other		
Not later than 1 year	11,021	13,341
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,911	14,932
	14,932	28,273
		

26. Related party transactions

At the year end, A to Z Catering Supplies Limited is owed an amount of £nil (2018: £145,626) from A to Z Catering LLP and an amount of £905,087 (2018: £866,736) from A to Z Catering (2008) Limited.

27. Controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is A to Z Brothers Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

There is no single ultimate controlling party.