Registered number: 03682173

A TO Z CATERING SUPPLIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021



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

3rd Floor Maya House

134 - 138 Borough High Street

London SE1 1LB

Bankers

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

Introduction

The director presents his strategic report accompanying the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2021.

Business review

The company's principal activity consists of the wholesale distribution and cash and carry of foodstuffs and packaging to catering establishment's i.e. restaurants, cafes, schools, retail outlets and private customers.

The company's main strategy is to provide a complete service to its both usual business and to private customers it has gained though the pandemic when it launched a direct to customer service as the general public sought alternatives to the big supermarkets during the peak of the pandemic.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has always funded its operation from its own generated cash resources. Trade debtors are managed by credit and cash flow risk policies concerning the credit offered to customers as well as regular monitoring of amounts outstanding. Trade creditor is managed by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet payment terms.

Foreign currency risk

Although most purchases are made in sterling, the company does make purchases in Euro's which can fluctuate. The company manages the risk by agreeing forward contracts and agreeing to pay on sterling where possible.

Future prospects

The director expects the company to accustom itself to its customer needs and invest in new product range where permitted. This exercise will be financed through the use of retained profits.

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 and signed on its behalf.

H Ayrancioglu Esq

Date: \$20/04/22

Director

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2021.

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 £606,283 (2020 - £212,769).

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,
 and
- 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 2021

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 and signed on its behalf.

A Ayrancioglu Esq

Secretary

Date: \$20/04/22

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 2021, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, 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 2021 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

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.

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' 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.

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 set out 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.

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 law 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 discussion with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the catering supply industry;
- The specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, are as follows:
 - o Companies Act 2006;
 - o FRS102;
 - o Food Satefy and Hygiene regulation;
 - o Goods Vehicle Operator's Licence Guidelines;
 - o Data Protection Act 2018;
 - o Health and Safety at Work Act;
 - o Employment legislation; and
 - Tax legislation.
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management, reviewing board minutes and inspecting legal correspondence and invoices;
- Laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team at the planning meeting, and during the
 audit as any further laws and regulation were identified. The audit team remained alert to instances of
 non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

- Making enquires of management as to where they consider there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud;
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations:
- Reviewing the financial statements and testing the disclosures against supporting documentation;
- Inspecting and testing journal entries to identify unusual or unexpected transactions:
- Assessing whether judgement and assumptions made in determining significant accounting estimates, including accruals, bad debt provision and depreciation were indicative of management bias; and
- Investigating the rationale behind significant transactions, or transactions that are unusual or outside the company's usual course of business.

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

The areas that we identified as being susceptible to misstatement through fraud were:

- Management bias in regard to accounting estimates and judgements made;
- Management override of controls; and
- Posting of unusual journals or transactions

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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.

(Dungan Stannett (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

3rd Floor

Mava House

134 - 138 Borough High Street

London

SE1 1LB

Date: 29th April 522

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Turnover	4	20,848,818	19,939,324
Cost of sales		(16,703,993)	(16,217,331)
Gross profit		4,144,825	3,721,993
Administrative expenses		(3,457,183)	(3,458,845)
Other operating income	5	72,177	10,299
Operating profit	6	759,819	273,447
Interest receivable and similar income	10	-	1,826
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(5,459)	(10,151)
Profit before tax		754,360	265,122
Tax on profit	12	(148,077)	(52,353)
Profit for the financial year		606,283	212,769

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

A TO Z CATERING SUPPLIES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03682173

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets	*				
Tangible assets	14		380,145		458,422
Investments	15		15,000		15,000
			395,145	•	473,422
Current assets					
Stocks	16	1,313,872		1,032,562	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	1,798,446		1,868,984	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	1,017,869		518,615	
		4,130,187		3,420,161	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(2,522,612)		(2,083,525)	÷
Net current assets			1,607,575		1,336,636
Total assets less current liabilities			2,002,720	•	1,810,058
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	20		-		(47,516)
Deferred tax	22		(57,086)		(68,391)
Net assets			1,945,634		1,694,151
Capital and reserves			_		-
Called up share capital	23		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			1,935,634		1,684,151
			1,945,634	•	1,694,151

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

H Ayrancioglu Esq

Director

Date: p 20/04/ 71

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 December 2020	10,000	1,684,151	1,694,151
Profit for the year	-	606,283	606,283
Dividends	-	(354,800)	(354,800)
At 30 November 2021	10,000	1,935,634	1,945,634

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 December 2019	10,000	1,723,782	1,733,782
Profit for the year	-	212,769	212,769
Dividends	-	(252,400)	(252,400)
At 30 November 2020	10,000	1,684,151	1,694,151

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of A to Z Brothers Limited as at 30 November 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.

2.3 Going concern

During the year and subsequently the company has continued to deal with the coronavirus pandemic and the associated measures put in place to deal with it. Whilst there have been some short term adverse impacts on the company, the company has been able to continue to trade and the director is confident that business plans are sufficiently robust to ensure the future of the company. Based on the above accounts have been prepared on the poing concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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 profit or loss 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.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.12 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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 profit or loss.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 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.

2.18 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 profit or loss 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.

2.19 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 ordinary shares.

2.20 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.

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 16 the value of stock as at 30 November 2021 is £1,313,872 (2020: £1,032,562) and this includes a stock provision of £412,907 (2020: £254,731).

Furthermore, included within accruals is a dilapidation provision of £180,000 (2020: £180,000) to cover repairs, maintenance and decorations of the leased properties. This is in line with the terms of the rental contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

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••	•	.	 ~ •	•

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

5. Other operating income

	£	2020 £
Government grants receivable- Coronavirus job retention scheme	72,177	10,299
	72,177	10,299

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

2021 £	2020 £
118,756	154,144
880,691	852,718
71,286 	74,672
	£ 118,756 880,691

7. Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	15,300	16,450

Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:

All other services	3,280	7,934
	3,280	7,934

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

<u> </u>			- <u>-</u>
8.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Wages and salaries Cost of defined contribution scheme	1,568,553 71,286	1,596,247 74,672
		1,639,839	1,670,919
	The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the	year was as fo	llows:
		2021 No.	2020 No.
	Goods	65	64
	Administration	. 17	17
		82	81
9.	Director's remuneration		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Director's emoluments	10,510	10,644
	Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	22,386	25,997
		32,896	36,641
	During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 directors (2020 contribution pension schemes.	- 1) in respec	ct of defined
10.	Interest receivable		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Other interest receivable		1,826
		-	1,826

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Finance leases and hire purchase contracts Other interest payable	5,015 444	10,151 -
		5,459	10,151
12.	Taxation		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods	158,623 759	76,655 756
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(11,305)	(25,058)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	148,077	52,353
	•		
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	rd rate of corpo	ration tax in
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standa	rd rate of corpo	ration tax in 2020 £
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standa	2021	2020
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standa the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:	2021 £	2020 £
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2021 £ 754,360 ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £ 265,122 50,373
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2021 £ 754,360	2020 £ 265,122 50,373
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2021 £ 754,360 ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £ 265,122 50,373
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standar the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	2021 £ 754,360 ————————————————————————————————————	2020 £ 265,122 50,373 1,489 24,793

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

13. Dividends

	2021 £	2020 £
Dividends paid	354,800	252,400
	354,800	252,400

14. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 December 2020	915,325	928,248	162,630	2,006,203
Additions	-	41,895	-	41,895
Disposals	-	(14,491)	-	(14,491)
At 30 November 2021	915,325	955,652	162,630	2,033,607
Depreciation				
At 1 December 2020	825,013	579,448	143,320	1,547,781
Charge for the year on owned assets	22,578	40,704	4,827	68,109
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	50,647	~	50,647
Disposals	-	(13,075)	-	(13,075)
At 30 November 2021	847,591	657,724	148,147	1,653,462
Net book value				
At 30 November 2021	67,734	297,928	14,483	380,145
At 30 November 2020	90,312	348,800	19,310	458,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

14. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Motor vehicles	151,942 	202,589

15. Fixed asset investments

	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 December 2020	15,000
At 30 November 2021	15,000

16. Stocks

	2021 £	2020 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,313,872	1,032,562

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

17. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	140,076	88,698
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	1,500,383	1,550,350
Other debtors	39,090	64,784
Prepayments and accrued income	118,897	165,152
	1,798,446	1,868,984

Unlisted investments

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

18.	Cash and cash equivalents	•	
		2021 £	2020 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,017,869	518,615
	Less: bank overdrafts	(8,140)	(18,645)
		1,009,729	499,970
19.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank overdrafts	8,140	18,645
	Trade creditors	1,968,294	1,415,801
	Corporation tax	158,430	148,435
	Other taxation and social security	19,082	113,471
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	47,517	97,536
	Other creditors	32,644	23,795
	Accruals and deferred income	288,505	265,842
		2,522,612	2,083,525
20.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	47,516
		-	47,516

Secured loans

Overdraft facilities are secured by the 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 guaranteed by A to Z Brothers Limited, A to Z Catering Holdings Limited, A to Z Catering LLP, A to Z Catering (2008) Limited and A to Z Properties Holdings Limited.

The net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

21.	Hire purchase and finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Within one year Between 1-5 years	47,517 -	97,536 47,516
		47,517	145,052
22.	Deferred taxation		
		2021 £	2020 £
	At beginning of year	68,391	93,449
	Charged to profit or loss	(11,305)	(25,058)
	At end of year	57,086	68,391
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	57,086 ————————————————————————————————————	68,391
23.	Share capital		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 10,000 (2020 - 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 £71,286 (2020: £74,672).

The amount due to the scheme at 30 November 2021 was £Nil (2020: £Nil).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2021

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 November 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	432,243	384,101
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,783,968	1,344,000
Later than 5 years	2,764,798	2,550,838
	4,981,009	4,278,939
	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	12,958	6,605
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	47,887	11,539
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26. Related party transactions

At the year end, A to Z Catering Supplies Limited was owed £900,383 (2020: £1,050,350) by A to Z Catering (2008) Limited, a company under ultimate common control.

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.