Company Registration No. 05872781 (England and Wales)	
CAFFE GABRIELE LTD UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

CONTENTS

	Page	
Balance sheet	1 - 2	
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 8	

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		35,193		49,517
Current assets					
Stocks		106,635		100,697	
Debtors	5	48,326		46,471	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,741		46,089	
		159,702		193,257	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(120,450)		(183,973)	
Net current assets			39,252		9,284
Total assets less current liabilities			74,445		58,801
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(8,428)		(14,469)
Provisions for liabilities			(5,949)		(8,377)
Net assets			60,068		35,955
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		200		200
Profit and loss reserves			59,868		35,755
Total equity			60,068		35,955

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 July 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JULY 2019

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 29 April 2020

T A Petrucci Director

Company Registration No. 05872781

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Caffe Gabriele Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 26 Birtley Business Centre, Station Lane, Birtley, County Durham, DH3 1QT.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

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

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.7 Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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

1.12 Foreign exchange

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2018 - 7).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

3	Taxation		2019	2018
	Current tax		£	£
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period		10,051	1,602
	Deferred tax			
	Origination and reversal of timing differences		(2,428) =====	3,656
	Total tax charge		7,623 =====	5,258 ———
4	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost			
	At 1 August 2018	48,065	23,695	71,760
	Additions	8,542	-	8,542
	Disposals	(18,817)		(18,817)
	At 31 July 2019	37,790	23,695	61,485
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 August 2018	17,806	4,437	22,243
	Depreciation charged in the year	3,661	4,815	8,476
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(4,427)		(4,427)
	At 31 July 2019	17,040	9,252	26,292
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 July 2019	20,750	14,443	35,193
	At 31 July 2018	30,259	19,258	49,517
5	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		34,048	39,819
	Other debtors		14,278	6,652
			48,326	46,471

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	86,656	118,601
	Corporation tax	10,051	1,602
	Other taxation and social security	9,130	11,299
	Other creditors	14,613	52,471 ———
		120,450	183,973
	Included within other creditors due within one year are the following liabilities which	are secured;	
	Obligations under hire purchase agreements £6,041 (2018 - £5,795)		
7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other creditors	8,428	14,469
	Included within other creditors due after more than one year are the following liabili	ties which are secure	ed;
	015 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	Obligations under hire purchase agreements £8,428 (2018 - £14,469)		
8	Called up share capital		
8		2019	2018
8	Called up share capital	2019 £	
8	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital		
8	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	£
8	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital		£
8	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	£	£
	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	£	£
	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 200 Ordinary shares of £1 each Operating lease commitments Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future min	200	2018 £ 200 ——— ts under
	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 200 Ordinary shares of £1 each Operating lease commitments Lessee	200	200
	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 200 Ordinary shares of £1 each Operating lease commitments Lessee At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future min	£ 200 minum lease paymen	200 ——— ts under

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

10 Related party transactions

Included within other debtors is an amount of £4,188 (2018: £Nil) due from a shareholder with a participating interest.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £Nil (2018 - £18,669) due to a shareholder with a participating interest.

There are no set terms as to the repayment of these balances and no interest is accrued thereon.

11 Directors' transactions

Advances and credits granted to the director during the year are outlined in the table below:

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	AmountsAmounts repaidClosing balance advanced		
			£	£	£
Director's loan	-	(19,595)	27,030	(3,510)	3,925
		(19,595)	27,030	(3,510)	3,925

Included within other creditors is an amount of £Nil (2018 - £19,595) due to the director of the company.

There are no set terms as to the repayment of these balances and no interest is accrued thereon.

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.