Company Registration No. 08624803 (England and Wales)	
AVENTINE CAPITAL LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

### AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	36,997		68,825	
Cash at bank and in hand		76,485		41,060	
		113,482		109,885	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(63,831)		(58,286)	
Net current assets			49,651		51,599
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			49,650		51,598
Total equity			49,651		51,599

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 January 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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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 October 2019

Mr. H J Wulfsohn

Director

Company Registration No. 08624803

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Aventine Capital Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Flat E, 7 Holland Villas, London, W14 8BP, United Kingdom.

#### 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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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 from business consultancy provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

#### 1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

### 1.4 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

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

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. A mounts 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.

#### 1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

#### 1.6 Taxation

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

#### 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 deduct ble 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.

### 1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

### 1.8 Retirement benefits

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

## 1.9 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.

### 1.10 Comparative period

The accounts are prepared for year ended 31st January 2019 comparative with last accounts for 18 months with period ended 31st January 2018.

## 2 Employees

There were no employees during the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

3	Debtors		
-		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	4,997	16,594
	Corporation tax recoverable	434	-
	Other debtors	29,828	50,677
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,738	1,554
		36,997	68,825
		<del>_</del>	
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019	2018
		2019 £	2018 £
		r.	Ľ
	Corporation tax	-	7,486
	Other creditors	60,631	47,725
	Accruals and deferred income	3,200	3,075
		63,831	58,286
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5	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
		<del></del>	
		1	1

## 6 Related party transactions

During the year, the company provided a loan of £29,828 (2018: £50,677) to CPMBA, a company incorporated in Seychelles in which Mr H Wulfsohn is also a director. This loan remains outstanding at the balance sheet date.

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.