

Company Registration No. 08624803 (England and Wales)

AVENTINE CAPITAL LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

AVENTINE CAPITAL LIMITED

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AVENTINE CAPITAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		61,165		81,909
Current assets					
Debtors	4	-		12,530	
Cash at bank and in hand		56,878		22,340	
		<u>56,878</u>		<u>34,870</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(32,291)</u>		<u>(51,657)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			24,587		(16,787)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>85,752</u>		<u>65,122</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>85,751</u>		<u>65,121</u>
Total equity			<u>85,752</u>		<u>65,122</u>

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 2023 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 10 October 2023

Mr. H J Wulfsohn
Director

Company Registration No. 08624803

AVENTINE CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

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, United Kingdom, W14 8BP.

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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 gross of VAT.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.6 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.

AVENTINE CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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, 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. 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

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

1.8 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 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments pension schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

There were no employees during the current or prior year.

AVENTINE CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

3 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Investments - Shares	40,423	36
Investments - Loans	20,742	81,873
	<u>61,165</u>	<u>81,909</u>

The investments relate to an investment in CPMBA a company incorporated in the Seychelles and is stated at cost.

During the year a new investment was made.

The directors consider the investment is recoverable and no impairment is carried out to the cost of the investment.

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments Shares £	Investments - Loans £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 February 2022	36	81,873	81,909
Additions	40,387	-	40,387
Disposals	-	(61,131)	(61,131)
	<u>40,423</u>	<u>20,742</u>	<u>61,165</u>
At 31 January 2023	40,423	20,742	61,165
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2023	40,423	20,742	61,165
	<u>40,423</u>	<u>20,742</u>	<u>61,165</u>
At 31 January 2022	36	81,873	81,909
	<u>36</u>	<u>81,873</u>	<u>81,909</u>

4 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	-	12,530
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,530</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	1,212	-
Corporation tax	4,265	2,361
Other creditors	22,974	45,756
Accruals and deferred income	3,840	3,540
	<u>32,291</u>	<u>51,657</u>

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.