Company No: 11755457 (England and Wales)

A&HHH ASSOCIATES LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 January 2021
Pages for filing with the registrar

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A&HHH ASSOCIATES LIMITED BALANCE SHEET As at 31 January 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets		360,143	360,143
		360,143	360,143
Current assets			
Debtors	5	0	0
Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,549	2,126
		1,549	2,126
Creditors			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	(70,939)	(60,438)
Net current liabilities		(69,390)	(58,312)
Total assets less current liabilities		290,753	301,831
Creditors			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(307,115)	(305,762)
Net liabilities		(16,362)	(3,931)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		(16,364)	(3,933)
Total shareholders' deficit		(16,362)	(3,931)

For the financial year ending 31 January 2021 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of A&HHH Associates Limited (registered number: 11755457) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 25 October 2021. They were signed on its behalf by:

Ahmed Ali Farooq Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year.

General information and basis of accounting

A&HHH Associates Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 7 Bishops Avenue, Bromley, BR1 3ET, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of A&HHH Associates Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

At the time of approval of the accounts, the UK is facing unprecedented challenges arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. Every decision that the director is currently making is based upon ensuring that the business comes through this and the director is confident that the business is currently well placed to continue successfully negotiating these unprecedented challenges.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by way of rental income in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

- the amount of revenue can be reliably measured:
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
- and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Taxation

Current tax

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

Borrowing costs

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and debtors, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other creditors, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Thereafter financial instruments are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (less impairment where appropriate) unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial in which case they are stated at cost (less impairment where appropriate). The exception to this are those financial instruments where it is a requirement to continue recording them at fair value through profit and loss.

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised. The following are the critical judgements that the director has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3. Employees

3. Employees	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	1	1
4. Investment property		
		Investment property
Valuation		£
As at 01 February 2020		0
As at 31 January 2021		
E Dallana		
5. Debtors 6. Cash and cash equivalents		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	1,549	2,126
7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts (secured £ 18,547)	18,548	18,547
Other creditors	50,641	40,641
Accruals	1,750	1,250
	70,939	60,438
8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans (secured)	307,115	305,762
	· .	·

Creditors include bank loans and overdrafts which are secured of £307,115.

9. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's director

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts payable to related party	50,641	40,641

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.