The American BBQ Company (Europe) Limited Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 March 2023

The American BBQ Company (Europe) Limited

Registered number: 07556797

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2023

No	otes		2023		2022
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		39,346		52,517
_					
Current assets					
Stocks		125,250		131,893	
Debtors	4	138,660		113,961	
Cash at bank and in hand		27,746		65,662	
		291,656		311,516	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	5	(106,254)		(120,244)	
Net current assets			185,402		191,272
Total assets less current		_		-	
liabilities			224,748		243,789
Craditara, amaunta fallina dua					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(68,902)		(96,051)
Net assets		-	155,846	_	147,738
		-		-	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			101		101
Profit and loss account			155,745		147,637
Shareholders' funds		<u>-</u>	155,846	_	147,738
		_		_	

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

N J Kelvin

Director

Approved by the board on 22 November 2023

The American BBQ Company (Europe) Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Government grants

Since the year end, the United Kingdom, amongst other countires, have been struck by the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Whilst the impact to the company is unquantifiable at present, the directors have considered the financial health of the company along with the various government measures put in place to support businesses through the pandemic and with this in mind, the directors are confident that the company, at the date of signing, will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery 25% on cost

Motor Vehicles 25% Reducing balance

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any

impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the comp	2	2	
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2022	16,675	50,374	67,049
	Additions	463		463
	At 31 March 2023	17,138	50,374	67,512
	Downsiation			
	Depreciation At 1 April 2022	14,532	_	14,532
	Charge for the year	1,040	12,594	13,634
	At 31 March 2023	15,572	12,594	28,166
				,
	Net book value			
	At 31 March 2023	1,566	37,780	39,346
	At 31 March 2022	2,143	50,374	52,517
4	Debtors		2023	2022
			£	£
	Trade debtors		124,833	87,844
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and underta which the company has a participating interest	kings in	2,643	2,527
	Other debtors		11,184	23,590
		-	138,660	113,961
		•		
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2023	2022
			£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts		21,044	36,580
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase	contracts	8,697	-
	Trade creditors		35,951	26,020
	Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertak	kings in which	1,103	
	the company has a participating interest Taxation and social security costs		1,103	- 10,805
	Other creditors		25,324	46,839
		-	106,254	120,244
		-	,	,

6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2023	2022
		£	£
	Bank loans	44,312	96,051
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	24,590	-
		68,902	96,051

7 Controlling party

The company is controlled by N J Kelvin.

8 Other information

The American BBQ Company (Europe) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Staple House

5 Eleanors Cross

Dunstable

Bedfordshire

LU6 1SU

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