

Registered number  
08879208

COFFEE WORLD (UK) LTD

Report and Accounts

31 March 2022

**COFFEE WORLD (UK) LTD****Registered number:** 08879208**Balance Sheet****as at 31 March 2022**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	3	422,456	156,507
Investments	4	410,000	-
		<u>832,456</u>	<u>156,507</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		85,000	46,000
Debtors	5	135,869	104,204
Investments held as current assets	9	25,000	50,000
Cash at bank and in hand		476,922	671,287
		<u>722,791</u>	<u>871,491</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(271,464)	(295,614)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>451,327</u>	<u>575,877</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,283,783</u>	<u>732,384</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7	(62)	(62)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,283,721</u>	<u>732,322</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		110	110
Profit and loss account		1,283,611	732,212
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>1,283,721</u>	<u>732,322</u>

The directors are 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 directors acknowledge their 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.

Mr A N Aboukhshem

Director

Approved by the board on 24 December 2022

**COFFEE WORLD (UK) LTD**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 March 2022**

**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.

***Intangible fixed assets***

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

***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:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

***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.

Average number of persons employed by the company	12	7
---	----	---

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2021	115,000	108,831	45,816	269,647
Additions	160,680	134,965	30,500	326,145
Disposals	-	-	(7,615)	(7,615)
At 31 March 2022	275,680	243,796	68,701	588,177
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 April 2021	2,300	81,441	29,399	113,140
Charge for the year	5,468	40,589	10,926	56,983
On disposals	-	-	(4,402)	(4,402)
At 31 March 2022	7,768	122,030	35,923	165,721
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 March 2022	267,912	121,766	32,778	422,456
At 31 March 2021	112,700	27,390	16,417	156,507

### 4 Investments

An investment of £410,000 was made from Coffee World (UK) Ltd. to Muira Ltd. in the financial year ended 2022.

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
Additions	410,000
At 31 March 2022	410,000

### 5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	125,610	102,548
Prepayment	1,259	1,656
Director's Loan Account	9,000	-
	135,869	104,204

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	218,275	193,308
Corporation tax	37,549	79,327
Other taxes and social security costs	15,640	22,979

271,464 295,614

**7 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year**

**2022**

**2021**

**£**

**£**

Other creditors Directors loan account

62

62

**8 Other information**

COFFEE WORLD (UK) LTD is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

135 Cambridge Road

Milton

Cambridge

CB24 6AT

**9 Investments held as current assets**

During the period, the company received £25,000 repayment of a short-term loan made in 2021 leaving a balance of £25,000 remaining in the financial year 2022.

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.