

**ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD
UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD
UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS
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ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD
COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

Director Shiekh Abdulla Qassim Faisal Thani Al Thani

Company Number 11598764 (England and Wales)

Registered Office 27 EAST OVERCLIFF DRIVE
BOURNEMOUTH
DORSET
BH1 3AF
ENGLAND

ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	11,667	21,667
Tangible assets	5	3,167,678	3,268,087
		<u>3,179,345</u>	<u>3,289,754</u>
Current assets			
Inventories		11,273	7,390
Debtors	6	31,260	37,527
Cash at bank and in hand		735,002	498,925
		<u>777,535</u>	<u>543,842</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(5,057,225)	(4,559,413)
Net current liabilities		<u>(4,279,690)</u>	<u>(4,015,571)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		(1,100,345)	(725,817)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	-	(2,600)
Net liabilities		<u>(1,100,345)</u>	<u>(728,417)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		(1,100,445)	(728,517)
Shareholders' funds		<u>(1,100,345)</u>	<u>(728,417)</u>

For the year ending 31 October 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - Small Entities. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 31 July 2023 and were signed on its behalf by

Shiekh Abdulla Qassim Faisal Thani Al Thani
Director

Company Registration No. 11598764

ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Statutory information

ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales, registration number 11598764. The registered office is 27 EAST OVERCLIFF DRIVE, BOURNEMOUTH, DORSET, BH1 3AF, ENGLAND.

2 Compliance with accounting standards

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.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have remained unchanged from the previous year, and also have been consistently applied within the same accounts.

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

Presentation currency

The accounts are presented in £ sterling.

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.

The outbreak of Covid-19 has significantly impacted the market and future outlook with the introduction of social distancing, subsequent lock-down and travel restrictions. In line with UK Government's advice, the hotels temporarily stopped operations in March 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic but resumed normal trading in July 2020 but again closed in Nov 2020 and opened for business again in May 2021 after relaxation from the government in social-distancing restrictions. This risk is managed by closely monitoring the market and seeking further cost reduction, while ensuring the safety of our employees and complying with Government's guidance. Proactive payroll and revenue management contributed towards sustainable operations after restrictions relaxed and trading was allowed.

The company has net liabilities of £728,417.00 at the financial reporting date and loss of £260,389.00.00 for the year ended 31 October 2021. The company has the financial support of the ultimate controlling party and his other business interests. The director is confident that the company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future and to grow its business.

ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD
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Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when goods have been delivered to customers such that risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to them. 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.

Revenue:

Revenue represents income from restaurant operations, excludes value added tax and is recognised on the date of the provision of the related service. Revenue is derived solely from UK operations.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on bases listed below.

Impairment of Non-Current Assets:

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Land & buildings	2% on cost
Plant & machinery	20% on straight line
Fixtures & fittings	10% on straight line

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill:

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is five years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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Valuation and Information Policy

Inventories have been valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises purchase price. In respect of work in progress and finished goods, cost includes a relevant proportion of overheads according to the stage of manufacturing/completion.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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 statement of financial position 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 trade and other receivables and cash & 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.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
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Taxation

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

Current tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same

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 non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates

and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements:

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised upon the date of the provision of goods & services from restaurant operations, the principal revenue activity being the supply of food & beverages.

The director considers that this is when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the provision of the goods & service will flow to the entity since only upon guest physically present in the restaurant, does the restaurant have an obligation to the guest to provide a food & service.

Tangible assets:

The director determines whether there are indicators of impairment on the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability, changes in market prices and expected future financial performance of the asset.

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Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Property, plant and equipment:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 November 2021	50,000
At 31 October 2022	50,000
Amortisation	
At 1 November 2021	28,333
Charge for the year	10,000
At 31 October 2022	38,333
Net book value	
At 31 October 2022	11,667
At 31 October 2021	21,667

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land & buildings £	Plant & machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 November 2021	2,884,341	20,323	653,192	3,557,856
Additions	-	4,484	-	4,484
At 31 October 2022	2,884,341	24,807	653,192	3,562,340
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2021	98,068	7,215	184,486	289,769
Charge for the year	34,613	4,961	65,319	104,893
At 31 October 2022	132,681	12,176	249,805	394,662
Net book value				
At 31 October 2022	2,751,660	12,631	403,387	3,167,678
At 31 October 2021	2,786,273	13,108	468,706	3,268,087

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	27,097	34,698
Accrued income and prepayments	4,163	1,418
Other debtors	-	1,411
	31,260	37,527

ABQ NEO RESTAURANT LTD
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
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7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
	£	£
VAT	69,256	45,504
Trade creditors	76,957	81,547
Taxes and social security	11,731	15,046
Other creditors	3,587,019	3,588,679
Loans from directors	185,823	185,823
Accruals	1,126,439	642,814
	<u>5,057,225</u>	<u>4,559,413</u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2022	2021
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	2,600
9 Share capital	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

10 Transactions with related parties

ABQ Neo Restaurant Limited

We confirm that as at close of business on 31st October 2022, a balance amounting to 3,587,016 was owed by ABQ Neo Restaurant Limited to ABQ Hospitality & Property Management company, Qatar. An effective interest rate of 5.75% is charged on the borrowings and this is presented within other payables. During the year interest of £206,253 (2021:206,253.00) was paid to ABQ Hospitality & Property Management Company, Qatar . The loan is payable on demand and remains unpaid at the period end.

ABQ Hospitality & Property Management Company, Qatar is related by virtue of Sheikh Abdulla Qassim FT Al Thani having significant influence over that entity.

Sheikh Abdulla Qassim FT Al Thani

(Director)

ABQ Neo Restaurant Limited

11 Average number of employees

During the year the average number of employees was 30 (2021: 27).

