## **Abbreviated accounts**

for the year ended 31 December 2015

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30/09/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE

**#181** 

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# Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 December 2015

		2015		2014	
	Notes	£	£	3	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		-		<i>652,595</i>
Current assets					
Debtors		15,860		15,860	
		15,860		15,860	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(22,251)		(232,658)	
Net current liabilities			(6,391)		(216,798)
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors: amounts falling due			(6,391)		435,797
after more than one year	3		(456,796)		(456,796)
Deficiency of assets			(463,187)		(20,999)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4	•	100		100
Profit and loss account			(463,287)		(21,099)
Shareholders' funds			(463,187)		(20,999)

The directors' statements required by Sections 475(2) and (3) are shown on the following page which forms part of this Balance Sheet.

### Abbreviated balance sheet (continued)

### <u>Directors' statements required by Sections 475(2) and (3)</u> for the year ended 31 December 2015

For the year ended 31 December 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

V. Pandya Director

Date: 29 September 2016

Registration number 05652463

# Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

#### 1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities.

## 1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings

Not depreciated

#### 1.4. Investment properties

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) no depreciation is provided in respect of freehold properties held as investments. This is a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 which requires all properties to be depreciated. Such properties are held for investment and not for consumption and the directors consider that to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of the many elements reflected in the annual valuation of properties and accordingly the amount of depreciation which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified. The directors consider that this policy results in the accounts giving a true and fair view.

# Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

#### 1.5. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;

Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable:

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### 1.6. Going concern

In preparing the financial statements the directors have taken into account all the information that could reasonably be expected to be available together with their continued support and that of the bank.

The company is dependent on the availability of the facilities and the current economic conditions are having significant impact upon the world of credit market and raising finance remains challenging. This fact indicates the existence of material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue trading as a going concern should these facilities be made unavailable and may therefore be unable to realise assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Despite the uncertainty, the banks have signified their intention to make finance available to the company.

On this basis the financial statements have been prepared by using the going concern basis of accounting because there are no material uncertainties related to events and conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

# Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

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2.	Fixed assets			Tangible fixed assets £
	Cost At 1 January 2015 Disposals			652,595 (652,595)
	At 31 December 2015			•
	Net book values	,		
	At 31 December 2014			652,595
3.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2015 £	2014 £
	Creditors include the following:			
	Secured creditors		-	192,069
	The bank loan is secured on the assets of the company.			
4.	Share capital		2015 £	2014 £
	Authorised 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each		100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each		100	100
	Equity Shares 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each		100	100

## 5. Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking is Anita Impex Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.