Roshni & Poonam Ltd

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2018

Roshni & Poonam Ltd

Registered number: 09277938

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2018

	Notes		2018		2017
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		163,202		163,202
Current assets					
Debtors	3	-		135	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,798		46,761	
		26,798		46,896	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	4	(88,348)		(120,705)	
Net current liabilities			(61,550)		(73,809)
Net assets		- -	101,652	_	89,393
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			101,552		89,293
Shareholders' funds		- -	101,652	_	89,393

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.

Mr Haresh Damodar Kanabar

Director

Approved by the board on 15 December 2018

Roshni & Poonam Ltd Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

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.

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:

Investments

Depreciation is not provided on investment property. Such property is held for its investment potential and not for consumption within business. This is a departure from Companies Act 2006 which requires all properties to be depreciated. The director considers that to depreciate would not enable the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Investment property is stated at market value at the balance sheet date.

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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

			Land and buildings £
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2017		163,202
	At 31 March 2018		163,202
	Depreciation		
	At 31 March 2018		
	Net book value		
	At 31 March 2018		163,202
	At 31 March 2017		163,202
3	Debtors	2018	2017
		£	£
	Other debtors		135
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
		£	£
	Trade creditors	4,348	4,348
	Taxation and social security costs	2,875	7,328
	Other creditors	81,125	109,029
		88,348	120,705

5 Other information

Roshni & Poonam Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

1 Barley Close

Glenfield Leicester Leicestershire LE3 8SB

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.