Aandatta Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2020

Aandatta Limited

Registered number: 01421724

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2020

N	otes		2020		2019
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		268,825		276,847
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,727,296		1,857,192	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,057,218		7,530,627	
		6,784,514		9,387,819	
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	6	(5,660,047)		(8,445,448)	
Net current assets			1,124,467		942,371
Net assets		- -	1,393,292	- -	1,219,218
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			15,000		15,000
Revaluation reserve	7		230,815		230,815
Profit and loss account			1,147,477		973,403
Shareholders' funds		_	1,393,292	_	1,219,218
		_		_	_

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 P Devani & Mr K Kotecha

Director

Approved by the board on 15 November 2020

Aandatta Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30 April 2020

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:

Freehold buildings over 50 years

Plant and machinery 20% on reducing balance Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment 20% on reducing balance

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 Audit information

The audit report is unqualified.

Senior statutory auditor: Dipak Kakad
Firm: Chempney Myers
Date of audit report: 16 November 2020

3	Employees	2020	2019
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	10	10

4 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildings	machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost	•	~	~
	At 1 May 2019	347,670	37,351	385,021
	Additions	, -	3,432	3,432
	At 30 April 2020	347,670	40,783	388,453
	Depreciation			
	At 1 May 2019	85,390	22,784	108,174
	Charge for the year	6,954	4,500	11,454
	At 30 April 2020	92,344	27,284	119,628
	Net book value	_	_	
	At 30 April 2020	255,326	13,499	268,825
	At 30 April 2019	262,280	14,567	276,847
5	Debtors		2020	2019
			£	£
	Trade debtors		707,408	738,879
	Prepayments		1,007,846	1,106,103
	Other debtors		12,042	12,210
			1,727,296	1,857,192
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
			£	£
	Monies held on behalf of clients		5,209,032	7,905,552
	Trade creditors		354,081	437,710
	Taxation and social security costs		79,353	65,099
	Other creditors		17,581	37,087
			5,660,047	8,445,448
7	Revaluation reserve		2020	2019
			£	£
	At 1 May 2019		230,815	230,815
	At 30 April 2020		230,815	230,815

8 Controlling party

There is no controlling party

9 Other information

Aandatta Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Grove House

Third Floor, 55 Lowlands Road

Harrow

HA13AW

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