Unaudited filleted abridged financial statements

31 July 2017

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Abridged statement of financial position 31 July 2017

	2017		2016		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	•				
Tangible assets	4	500,892		200,269	
			500,892	-	200,269
Current assets	,				
Stocks		175,745		122,216	
Debtors		209,191		107,673	
Cash at bank and in hand	•	368,874		537,241	
		753,810		767,130	
Creditors: amounts falling due			•		
within one year		(169,145)		(131,581)	
Net current assets			584,665		635,549
Total assets less current liabilities			1,085,557		835,818
Creditors: amounts falling due			,		
after more than one year			(16,188)		(43,223)
Provisions for liabilities		,	(76,033)		(37,732)
					<u> </u>
Net assets			993,336		754,863
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Capital and reserves					00.000
Called up share capital			30,000		30,000
Profit and loss account			963,336		724,863
Shareholders funds			993,336		754,863
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For the year ending 31 July 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect
 to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Abridged statement of financial position (continued) 31 July 2017

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the abridged income statement has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 March 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J S Battu Director

Jagjir & Bush

Company registration number: 4224174

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 July 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England. The address of the registered office is 9a Leicester Road, Blaby, Leicester.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 August 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 7.

Turnove

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2017

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery - 15% reducing balance Fittings fixtures and equipment - 15% reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are recognised at amortised cost, except for investments in non-convertible preference and non-puttable ordinary shares which are measured at fair value, with changes recognised in profit or loss. Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and thereafter at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2017

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Tangible assets

•			£
Cost At 1 August 2016 Additions			467,532 334,952
At 31 July 2017			802,484
Depreciation At 1 August 2016 Charge for the year			267,264 34,328
At 31 July 2017			301,592
Carrying amount At 31 July 2017			500,892
At 31 July 2016			200,268
	•		

5. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2017		•	
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
		£	£	£
Mr J S Battu		(43,223)	27,035	(16,188)
	2016			
		Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the director	Balance o/standing
•		£	£	£
Mr J S Battu		(58,947)	15,724	(43,223)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2017

6. Related party transactions

During the year the company paid dividends to the following director:

J Battu £71,000 (2016 : £57,000)

7. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 August 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.