

Company registration number: **SC527708**

**Avighnam Ltd**

**Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements for the  
year ended**

**28 February 2023**

# Avighnam Ltd

## Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the unaudited statutory financial statements of Avighnam Ltd

Year ended 28 February 2023

As described on the statement of financial position, the Board of Directors of Avighnam Ltd are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2023, which comprise the income statement, statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and related notes.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with your instructions I have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to me.

NKA Chartered Certified Accountants

4 Lynedoch Place

Glasgow

G3 6AB

United Kingdom

Date: 29 November 2023

# Avighnam Ltd

## Statement of Financial Position

### 28 February 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	5	30,000	40,000
Tangible assets	6	41,982	47,009
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		71,982	87,009
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		45,037	45,624
Debtors	7	1,569	1,552
Cash at bank and in hand		44,541	40,495
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		91,147	87,671
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(53,493)	(50,363)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		37,654	37,308
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		109,636	124,317
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(51,315)	(72,104)
Provisions for liabilities		(7,625)	(8,931)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		50,696	43,282
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		50,695	43,281
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders funds		50,696	43,282
		<hr/>	<hr/>

For the year ending 28 February 2023, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members 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.

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

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 November 2023, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Jignesh Kumar Chauhan

Director

Company registration number: SC527708

# Avighnam Ltd

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 28 February 2023

### 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is 4 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow, G3 6AB, United Kingdom.

### 2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to 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 assets.

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

#### TURNOVER

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### CURRENT TAX

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.

#### GOODWILL

Purchased goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired.

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, and is subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic life of the asset. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years.

## INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount. However, Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves. If a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess is recognised in profit or loss.

## TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses or at a revalued amount.

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

Office equipment	15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% straight line

## 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.

## GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that would apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted at the statement of financial position date.

## 4 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 4 (2022: 6).

## 5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

£

COST

At 1 March 2022 and 28 February 2023	100,000
AMORTISATION	
At 1 March 2022	60,000
Charge	10,000
At 28 February 2023	<u>70,000</u>

#### CARRYING AMOUNT

At 28 February 2023	30,000
At 28 February 2022	40,000

#### 6 TANGIBLE ASSETS

Plant and  
machinery etc.

£

#### COST

At 1 March 2022	66,699
Additions	3,186
At 28 February 2023	<u>69,885</u>

#### DEPRECIATION

At 1 March 2022	19,690
Charge	8,213
At 28 February 2023	<u>27,903</u>

#### CARRYING AMOUNT

At 28 February 2023	41,982
At 28 February 2022	47,009

#### 7 DEBTORS



	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade debtors	-	85
Other debtors	1,569	1,467
	<hr/> 1,569	<hr/> 1,552
	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### 8 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	28,509	26,098
Trade creditors	15,439	12,156
Taxation and social security	5,163	9,329
Other creditors	4,382	2,780
	<hr/> 53,493	<hr/> 50,363
	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### 9 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	51,315	72,104

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