

Registered number: 01300649

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

UNAUDITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	D A Saeed Anam H B El-Kasar
Company secretary	Gray's Inn Secretaries Limited
Registered number	01300649
Registered office	Prince Albert House 2 Kingsmill Terrace London NW8 6BN

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1
Income statement	2
Statement of financial position	3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 7

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

The company did not trade during the year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

D A Saeed Anam
H B El-Kasar

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



D A Saeed Anam
Director

Date: 27/09/2019

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

The Company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial year. During these periods, the Company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore made neither profit or loss.

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01300649

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2	11,438	11,438
		<u>11,438</u>	<u>11,438</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(69,592)	(69,592)
Net current liabilities		<u>(58,154)</u>	<u>(58,154)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(58,154)</u>	<u>(58,154)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(58,154)</u>	<u>(58,154)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account	5	(58,254)	(58,254)
Shareholders' deficit		<u>(58,154)</u>	<u>(58,154)</u>


For the year ended 31 December 2018 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006.

Members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


D A Saeed Anam
 Director

Date: 27/09/2019

The notes on pages 5 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	100	(58,254)	(58,154)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	100	(58,254)	(58,154)

The notes on pages 5 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2017	100	(58,254)	(58,154)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	100	(58,254)	(58,154)

The notes on pages 5 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The directors of the company have received confirmation from the ultimate shareholders that they will continue to support the company and therefore that the going concern basis of preparation is considered appropriate.

1.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- ~~the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;~~
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Yemen Gulf Trading Company as at 31 December 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Prince Albert House, 2 Kingsmill Terrace, London, NW8 6BN.

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.4 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

YEMEN GULF CONSULTANCY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

2. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,800	5,800
Prepayments and accrued income	5,638	5,638
	<u>11,438</u>	<u>11,438</u>

3. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Other taxation and social security	93	93
Other creditors	68,904	68,904
Accruals and deferred income	595	595
	<u>69,592</u>	<u>69,592</u>

4. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

5. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses.

6. Related party transactions

The company is dormant. No transactions took place during the year. As at the 31 December 2017 amounts owed by group undertakings were £5,800 (2017: £5,800).

7. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The ultimate parent undertaking is Yemen Gulf Trading Company, a company registered in Dubai.