

Registered Number 03492420

CABUL LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	4	4
Tangible assets	3	72,655	73,508
		<u>72,659</u>	<u>73,512</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		409,635	436,088
Cash at bank and in hand		4,022	4,233
		<u>413,657</u>	<u>440,321</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(120,116)	(124,541)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>293,541</u>	<u>315,780</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>366,200</u>	<u>389,292</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(272,140)	(303,800)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>94,060</u>	<u>85,492</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		93,960	85,392
Shareholders' funds		<u>94,060</u>	<u>85,492</u>

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 29 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr S Chotai, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

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:

Fixtures and Fittings - 20% on reducing balance basis

Motor Vehicle - 25% on reducing balance basis

Intangible assets amortisation policy

Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its useful economic life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years. Useful economic lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and revised if necessary, subject to the constraint that the revised life shall not exceed 20 years from the date of acquisition. The carrying amount at the date of revision is depreciated over the revised estimate of remaining useful economic life.

Amortisation

Amortisation 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:

Goodwill - 10% on straight line basis

Valuation information and policy

Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year. This is in accordance with the FRSSE which, unlike Schedule 4 to the Companies Act 1985, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the

company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

With respect to the property development, the cost includes all direct costs and all appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Other accounting policies

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	40,125
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>40,125</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2015	40,121
Charge for the year	-
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>40,121</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2016	<u><u>4</u></u>
At 31 March 2015	<u><u>4</u></u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	137,711

Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>137,711</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	64,203
Charge for the year	853
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>65,056</u>
Net book values	
At 31 March 2016	<u>72,655</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>73,508</u>

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