Registered number: 07062982

AAROGYA LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

AAROGYA LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07062982

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Note		2023 £		2022 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		**1**		*1*
Tangible assets	5		**44,160**		*55,538*
			44,161		*55,539*
Current assets					
Stocks	6	**110,000**		*138,788*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**99,572**		*107,560*	
Cash at bank and in hand		**388,100**		*419,527*	
		597,672		*665,875*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(238,386)**		*(308,486)*	
Net current assets			**359,286**		*357,389*
Total assets less current liabilities			**403,447**		*412,928*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	**(8,908)**		*(12,786)*	
			(8,908)		*(12,786)*
Net assets			**394,539**		*400,142*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**394,439**		*400,042*
			394,539		*400,142*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and 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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 February 2024.

Mr V Patel
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Aarogya Limited is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 6th floor, 2 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU.

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP and the financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Pension

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold property improvements	-		lower of useful life and lease period
Motor vehicles	-	25%	on reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25%	on reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	25%	on reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.12 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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 Statement of comprehensive income.

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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet 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.

2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 16 *(2022 - 15)*.

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 March 2022	**780,000**
At 28 February 2023	**780,000**
Amortisation	
At 1 March 2022	**779,999**
At 28 February 2023	**779,999**
Net book value	
At 28 February 2023	**1**
At 28 February 2022	*1*

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 March 2022	**13,642**	**71,377**	**97,883**	**13,188**	**196,090**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,353**	**1,353**
At 28 February 2023	**13,642**	**71,377**	**97,883**	**14,541**	**197,443**
Depreciation					
At 1 March 2022	**4,263**	**41,340**	**83,805**	**11,144**	**140,552**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**853**	**7,509**	**3,520**	**849**	**12,731**
At 28 February 2023	**5,116**	**48,849**	**87,325**	**11,993**	**153,283**
Net book value					
At 28 February 2023	**8,526**	**22,528**	**10,558**	**2,548**	**44,160**
At 28 February 2022	*9,379*	*30,037*	*14,078*	*2,044*	*55,538*

6. Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Goods for sale	**110,000**	*138,788*
	110,000	*138,788*

7. Debtors

	2023 £	*2022 £*
Trade debtors	**57,052**	*60,371*
Other debtors	**23,141**	*28,708*
Prepayments and accrued income	**19,379**	*18,481*
	99,572	*107,560*

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	*2022 £*
Trade creditors	**210,019**	*215,602*
Corporation tax	**14,667**	*49,764*
Other taxation and social security	**-**	*4,285*
Other creditors	**9,241**	*33,665*
Accruals and deferred income	**4,459**	*5,170*
	238,386	*308,486*

9. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At 1 March 2022	**12,786**
Charged to profit or loss	**3,878**
At 28 February 2023	**8,908**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	*2022 £*
Accelerated capital allowances	**8,908**	*12,786*
	8,908	*12,786*

10. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension plan. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £3,054 (2022:£1,716). Contributions totalling £575 (2022:£451) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

11. Related party transactions

Included in other creditors is £286 (2022 : £10,192 included in other debtors) due from Minesh, the director of the company.

A dividend was paid to R Patel of £6,500.

A dividend was paid to N Patel of £1,950.

A dividend was paid to K Patel of £7,700.

A dividend was paid to S Patel of £9,750.

A dividend was paid to M Patel of £32,500).

12. Controlling party

Pearl Chemist Limited owns 100 % of share capital of Aarogya Limited and is the controlling party.