

QANDIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2018

Accountingworx Ltd

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Qandies Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

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Qandies Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 July 2018

Registered number: 09121418

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	4	1		1	
		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	
		1		1	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
NET ASSETS			<u><u>1</u></u>		<u><u>1</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	5		1		1
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u><u>1</u></u>		<u><u>1</u></u>

For the year ending 31 July 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Director Wenjun Lou

18 February 2019

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these financial statements.

Qandies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Going Concern Disclosure

The directors have not identified any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

1.3. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.4. Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

1.5. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
Office and administration	2	2
	2	2

Qandies Limited
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For The Year Ended 31 July 2018

4. Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Due within one year		
Called up share capital not paid	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The share capital issued was paid after the year end date.

5. Share Capital

	2018	2017
Call Up Share Capital not Paid	1	1
Amount of Allotted, Call Up Share Capital	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

6. Post Balance Sheet Events

After the year end, the company issued 24,999 fully paid-up ordinary shares to its holding company, RZ Limited. This increased the share capital sum to £25,000.

7. Ultimate Parent Undertaking and Controlling Party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is RZ Limited. RZ Limited was incorporated in Hong Kong. Copies of the group accounts may be obtained from the secretary, 2/F, Western Commercial Building, 31 Des Vouex Road West, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong. The ultimate controlling party is RZ Limited who controls 100% of the shares of Qandies Limited.

8. General Information

Qandies Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 09121418. The registered office is Suite:617, Crown House North Circular Road, London, NW10 7PN.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.