

**Registered Number 09924727**

**SHAHSHU LTD**

**Abbreviated Accounts**

**31 December 2016**

**Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016**

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i>
		£
<b>Current assets</b>		
Debtors	2	2,384
Cash at bank and in hand		24
		<u>2,408</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>(5,930)</u>
<b>Net current assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>(3,522)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(3,522)</u>
<b>Total net assets (liabilities)</b>		<u><u>(3,522)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Called up share capital	3	100
Profit and loss account		<u>(3,622)</u>
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u><u>(3,522)</u></u>

- For the year ending 31 December 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 5 September 2017

And signed on their behalf by:

**SHN Shah, Director**

## Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 December 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 FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

#### **Turnover policy**

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 from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. 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.

#### **Tangible assets depreciation policy**

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery over 5 years

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 5 years

#### **Intangible assets amortisation policy**

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

#### **Valuation information and policy**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

#### **Other accounting policies**

##### **Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

##### **Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs

and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method. Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method. Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

#### Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

## 2 Debtors

	<i>2016</i>
	<i>£</i>
Debtors include the following amounts due after more than one year	2,384

Trade debtors

## 3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2016</i>
	<i>£</i>
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100

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