

**JEYABALA LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

Hanberry & Co

Chartered Certified Accountants

20 Peterborough Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 2BQ

Jeyabala Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 August 2018

Contents

	Page
Balance Sheet	1—2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3—5

Jeyabala Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 August 2018

Registered number: 10332746

		31 August 2018		Period to 31 August 2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	2		676,285		675,443
			676,285		675,443
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	3	4,475		2,422	
Cash at bank and in hand		20,517		10,210	
		24,992		12,632	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	4	(12,940)		(12,507)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			12,052		125
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			688,337		675,568
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	5	(645,396)		(662,396)	
NET ASSETS			42,941		13,172
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	6	5		5	
Profit and Loss Account		42,936		13,167	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			42,941		13,172

Jeyabala Limited
Balance Sheet (continued)
As at 31 August 2018

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

Director's responsibilities

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The director acknowledges her 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

Mrs Uthayasoori Balasegaram

22/05/2019

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

Jeyabala Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 August 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. 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 have been 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.

1.3. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold	No depreciation
Fixtures & Fittings	Straight line over 5 years

1.4. 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 years 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 assets 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 relate 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.

Jeyabala Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 August 2018

2. Tangible Assets

	Land & Property		
	Freehold	Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 September 2017	674,556	1,109	675,665
Additions	-	1,330	1,330
As at 31 August 2018	674,556	2,439	676,995
Depreciation			
As at 1 September 2017	-	222	222
Provided during the period	-	488	488
As at 31 August 2018	-	710	710
Net Book Value			
As at 31 August 2018	674,556	1,729	676,285
As at 1 September 2017	674,556	887	675,443

3. Debtors

	31 August 2018	Period to 31 August 2017
	£	£
Due within one year		
Prepayments and accrued income	-	572
Other debtors	4,475	1,850
	4,475	2,422

4. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	31 August 2018	Period to 31 August 2017
	£	£
Corporation tax	6,786	3,063
Other creditors	4,475	1,850
Accruals and deferred income	1,500	7,458
Director's loan account	179	136
	12,940	12,507

Jeyabala Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 August 2018

5. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	31 August 2018	Period to 31 August 2017
	£	£
Other creditors	645,396	662,396
	<u>645,396</u>	<u>662,396</u>

6. Share Capital

		31 August 2018	Period to 31 August 2017
Allotted, Called up and fully paid		5	5
		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

	Value	Number	31 August 2018	Period to 31 August 2017
	£		£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares	1.000	5	5	5
		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

7. General Information

Jeyabala Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10332746. The registered office is 20 Peterborough Road, Harrow, HA1 2BQ.

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.