UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		202	20	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		2,071		-
Tangible assets	4		4,192		3,023
			6,263		3,023
Current assets					
Debtors	5	20,705		28,538	
Cash at bank and in hand		165,481		109,164	
		186,186		137,702	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(19,639)		(24,356)	
Net current assets			166,547		113,346
Total assets less current liabilities			172,810		116,369
Provisions for liabilities	7		(1,190)		(514)
Net assets			171,620		115,855
A					
Capital and reserves			100		400
Called up share capital Profit and loss reserves					100
-TOIL AITU 1055 TESEIVES			171,520 ———		115,755
Total equity			171,620		115,855

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

S Ahmad Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ahmad Vision Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is RSM, 1 St James' Gate, Newcastle Upon Tyne, England, NE1 4AD.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The director is confident that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the director is aware of uncertainties in relation to the current coronavirus pandemic which may cause doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The director is confident that the company has sufficient resources available to continue trading through this period and for at least the next twelve months.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Website

33% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Equipment

25% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2019 - 1).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Website £
Cost	£
Additions	2,405
At 31 March 2020	2,405
Amortisation and impairment	
Amortisation charged for the year	334
At 31 March 2020	334
At 31 Walch 2020	
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	2,071
	==
At 31 March 2019	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

4	Tangible fixed assets		Equipment
			£
	Cost	•	
	At 1 April 2019		4,050
	Additions		2,653
	At 31 March 2020		6,703
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2019		1,027
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,484
	At 31 March 2020		2,511
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		4,192
	At 24 March 2040		2.022
	At 31 March 2019	•	3,023
5	Debtors	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 E	2015 £
	Amounts family and main one year.	•	-
	Trade debtors	6,490	20,308
	Other debtors	14,215	8,230
		20,705	28,538
			
	Cus diseases are sure. Selling due wishing are		
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Corporation tax	13,429	20,614
	Other taxation and social security	2,910	2 740
	Other creditors	3,300	3,742
		19,639	24,356
			
7	Provisions for liabilities		
•		2020	2019
		£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	1,190	514
	Deleting the Hamilities	====	====
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Dividends totalling £2,000 (2019: £2,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's director.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties	2020 £	2019 £
Director	4,938	733