

Company Registration No. 07939659 (England and Wales)

KEPHRA INVESTMENTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

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KEPHRA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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KEPHRA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Current assets					
Investments		3,641		3,641	
Cash at bank and in hand		29		195	
		<u>3,670</u>		<u>3,836</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(50,983)</u>		<u>(49,155)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(47,313)</u>		<u>(45,319)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	2		100		100
Profit and loss account			<u>(47,413)</u>		<u>(45,419)</u>
Shareholders' funds			<u>(47,313)</u>		<u>(45,319)</u>

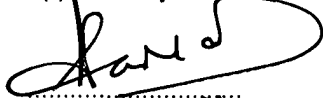
For the financial year ended 28 February 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 2015



Mr S Jamal
Director

Company Registration No. 07939659

KEPHRA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

1.3 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.4 Investments

Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.5 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposals of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.6 Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

KEPHRA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2015

2	Share capital	2015	2014
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
		<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>