Company registration number: 71

ANANT LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR'S AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December 2017

ANANT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 December 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	3		1,136
			1,136
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		339	
Cash at bank and in hand		30,115	
		30,454	
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year		(13,022)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			17,432
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			18,568
NET ASSETS			18,568
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital			100
Profit and loss account			18,468
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS			18,568

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 rel small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records preparation of the accounts.

All the members have consented to the preparation of abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 in acc with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the special provisions applic companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the sma companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. Approved by the board of directors on 21 September 2018 and sig behalf.

.....

Mr H Vaidya

21 September 2018

The annexed notes form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting policies

Statutory information

Anant Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page. The presentation currency of the financial statements is the £ sterling.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A 'Small entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from the standard.

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the accounting policies set out below. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK.

Fixed Assets

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Fixtures and fittings- 20% straight line Plant and equipment - 25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset from which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment cease to apply.

Financial Instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is only recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Except as detailed below, basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, loans receivable and investments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest

method. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Investments in non-convertible preference and non-puttable ordinary shares are measured at fair value, with the changes recognised in profit and loss account. Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and thereafter at fair value with the changes recognised in the profit and loss account. Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, other loans and preference shares that are classified as debt are initially recognised at the transaction price, net of transaction costs, unless the transaction constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company. Basic Financial Instruments are recognised at amortised cost, except for investments in non-convertible preference and non-puttable ordinary shares which are measured at fair value, with changes recognised in profit and loss account. Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted. Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2. Employees

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors during the year was 1 (2016 : 1).

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Total
Cost	
At start of period	1,182
Additions	799
At end of period	1,981
Depreciation	
At start of period	666
Provided during the period	179
At end of period	845
Net Book Value	
At start of period	516
At end of period	1,136

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.