

Medina Glow Ltd

Company No. 07512537

Abbreviated Accounts

29 February 2016

at 29 February 2016

Company 07512537	Notes	2016 £
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	2	1
Tangible assets	2	873,114
		<u>873,115</u>
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		10,814
		<u>10,814</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(808,081)
Net current liabilities		<u>(797,267)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		75,848
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(194,136)
Net liabilities		<u>(118,288)</u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	3	100
Profit and loss account		(118,388)
Shareholder's funds		<u>(118,288)</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

For the year ended 29 February 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 474 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 474 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts. Approved by the board on 28 November 2016

And signed on its behalf by:

S. MAHMOOD

Director

28 November 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015) [the

Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the sale of goods and services to customers.

Freehold investment property

In accordance with the FRSSE, investment properties are revalued annually and a deficit is transferred to revaluation reserve. No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

This treatment conflicts with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 that all properties should be depreciated. The directors consider that, because these properties are not held for consumption, but for their investment potential it is necessary to adopt the requirements of the FRSSE in order to give a true and fair view.

Intangible fixed assets and

Intangible fixed assets (including purchased goodwill, patents and trademarks and development costs) are amortised at rates calculated to write off the assets on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives. Impairment of intangible assets is recognised where circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be fully recoverable.

Stocks

Stocks and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in tax computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the company accounts.

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay (or a right to pay less) tax at a future date, at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based upon current tax rates and laws.

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the asset.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the closing exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in sterling using the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a 'finance lease'. Assets under finance leases, or hire purchase contracts, are recorded in the balance sheet as tangible assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the term of the finance lease or hire purchase contract, whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such finance lease or hire purchase contracts, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments. All other leases are accounted for as 'operating leases' and the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease.

Pension costs

Contributions in respect of the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account for the year in which they are payable to the scheme. Differences between contributions payable and contributions actually paid in the year are shown as accruals or prepayments at the year end.

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible fixed £	Tangible fixed £
Cost or revaluation		
At 1 March 2015	1	873,114
At 29 February 2016	<u>1</u>	<u>873,114</u>
Net book values		
At 29 February 2016	<u>1</u>	<u>873,114</u>
At 28 February 2015	<u>1</u>	<u>873,114</u>

3 Share Capital

	Nominal £	2016 Number	2015 Number
Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
Ordinary Shares	1.00	100	100
			<u>100</u>

