Rithek Private Ltd

Company No. 08075871

Information for Filing with The Registrar

31 May 2017

The Director presents her report and the accounts for the year ended 31 May 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was computer and consultancy services.

Director

The Director who served at any time during the year was as follows:

S. Christy Hemanraj

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to c subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 200

Signed on behalf of the board

S. Christy Hemanraj
Director
11 January 2018

at 31 May 2017

Company No. 08075871	**Notes**	**2017**
		£
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	2	8,400
Tangible assets	3	7,264
		15,664
Current assets		
Stocks	4	5,507
Debtors	5	5,235
Cash at bank and in hand		29,070
		39,812
Creditors: Amount falling due within	6	(6,365)
Net current assets		33,447
Total assets less current liabilities		49,111
Creditors: Amounts falling due after	7	(50,000)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(889)
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Profit and loss account	8	(989)
Total equity		(889)

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applica
companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.
For the year ended 31 May 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under sectio
Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with se
the Companies Act 2006.
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements o
Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accou
As permitted by section 444 (5A)of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not de
Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 11 January 2018

And signed on its behalf by:

S. Christy Hemanraj
Director

1 **Accounting policies**

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financ Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities of the standard) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departu standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modifiec revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies s

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are

• the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ow goods;

• the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree us associated

with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

• the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

• it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow t Company;

and

• the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measurec

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivere title is passed.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impai

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred t

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit diffe as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense tl taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enac substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of a liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the c taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable tempo differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing c the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which thos temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets i the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer proba sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recov

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected t period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in w current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or direc respectively.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accur depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangib assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered ar loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost c less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and machinery	20% Reducing balance
Furniture, fittings and	20% Reducing balance

Freehold investment property

Investment properties are revalued annually and any surplus or deficit is dealt with profit and loss account.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

Investments

Unlisted investments are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transactic Subsequent to initial recognition, any changes in fair value are recognised in profit

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to com
sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most
to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are
profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling pric
estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an exp
period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down c
net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the p
which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-dowr
recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense i
in which the reversal occurs.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated a
cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtf

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilitie
bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are me
subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Company, are
the rate of exchange on the date the transaction occurred. Monetary items denomi
currencies are translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. al
are taken to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items that are measured at
in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Leased assets

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the ris
rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.
Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to
Company are classified as operating leases.
Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company
value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum
payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet
finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expens
reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the
balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or lo
they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised
accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting poli
Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned asse

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis o
term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such
are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a
rental expense on a straight-line basis.

Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined co plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a se Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments oblig contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid ar accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the independently administered funds.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a le constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year th Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account r and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in sheet.

2 **Intangible fixed assets**

	Goodwi
Cost	
At 1 June 2016	16,00
At 31 May 2017	16,00
Amortisation and	
At 1 June 2016	6,20
Charge for the year	1,40
At 31 May 2017	7,60
Net book values	
At 31 May 2017	8,40
At 31 May 2016	9,80

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures fittings an equipmer
	£	
Cost or revaluation		
At 1 June 2016	15,165	7,00
At 31 May 2017	15,165	7,00
Depreciation		
At 1 June 2016	8,953	4,13
Charge for the year	1,242	57
At 31 May 2017	10,195	4,70
Net book values		
At 31 May 2017	4,970	2,29
At 31 May 2016	6,212	2,86

4 Stocks

	2017
	£
Finished goods	5,507
	5,507

5 Debtors

	2017
	£
Trade debtors	2,535
Other debtors	2,700
	5,235

6 Creditors:
amounts falling due within one year

	2017
	£
Corporation tax	-
Other taxes and social security	2,525
Other creditors	2,640
Accruals and deferred income	1,200
	6,365

7 Creditors:
amounts falling due after more than one

	2017
	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	50,000
	50,000

8 Reserves
Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and

9 Related party disclosures

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Transactions with related parties

Name of related party	Christy Hemanraj	
Description of relationship between the parties	Director and 100% shareholder of the company.	
Description of transaction and general amounts involved	During the period, gross salary amount of £11,000 paid to Christy Hemanraj by the company.	
Amount due from/(to) the related party		50,00(

Controlling parties

Immediate controlling party S Christy Hemanraj

Ultimate controlling party S Christy Hemanraj

10 Additional information

Its registered number is:
08075871
Its registered office is:
14 Elm Road
Chessington
Surrey
K19 1AW