Registered Number 07699122

HOUSE OF AVA LTD.

Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2014

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		£	£
Called up share capital not paid		-	-
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets		-	-
Tangible assets		-	-
Investments		-	-
Current assets			
Stocks		6,717	6,288
Debtors		8	1,013
Investments		-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		1,289	442
		8,014	7,743
Prepayments and accrued income		-	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		0	0
Net current assets (liabilities)		8,014	7,743
Total assets less current liabilities		8,014	7,743
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(44,392)	(30,042)
Total net assets (liabilities)		(36,378)	(22,299)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(36,478)	(22,399)
Shareholders' funds		(36,378)	(22,299)

- For the year ending 31 December 2014 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 30 September 2015

And signed on their behalf by:

Monali Patel, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 December 2014

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced in the period exclusive of Value Added Tax ("VAT") and discounts.

Other accounting policies

Stock

Stock is recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making appropriate provision for slow moving and obsolete items.

Cost is calculated on a first in first out basis.

Deferred taxation

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

- Deferred tax assets are only recognised if the director considers that it is more likely than not that the Company will make taxable profits in the future;
- Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

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.