

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR
AUM JAI HOLDINGS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

Aum Jai Holdings Limited

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Aum Jai Holdings Limited

Company Information

Director	Mr B Sangar
Registered office	9 Four Lanes Close Chineham Basingstoke RG24 8RN
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham GL51 0UX

Aum Jai Holdings Limited

(Registration number: 11897871)
 Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	(As restated) 2021 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	<u>4</u>	750,383	750,383
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	10,045	10,817
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>7,624</u>	<u>9,022</u>
		17,669	19,839
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(338,181)</u>	<u>(272,985)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(320,512)</u>	<u>(253,146)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		429,871	497,237
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(507,843)</u>	<u>(538,711)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(77,972)</u>	<u>(41,474)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>(77,973)</u>	<u>(41,475)</u>
Total equity		<u>(77,972)</u>	<u>(41,474)</u>

For the financial year ending 31 March 2022 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 24 June 2022

Mr B Sangar
 Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Aum Jai Holdings Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
9 Four Lanes Close
Chineham
Basingstoke
RG24 8RN

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's current forecasts and projections, together with the facilities available to the company, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company is reliant on bank loans totalling £549,344 and intercompany loans of £230,053. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

No key sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management in preparing these financial statements other than those detailed in these accounting policies.

Tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Aum Jai Holdings Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Aum Jai Holdings Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Average number of employees	1	1

4 Investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	750,383	750,383

Subsidiaries	£
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Cost

At 1 April 2021	750,383
At 31 March 2022	750,383

Carrying amount

At 31 March 2022	750,383
At 31 March 2021	750,383

Aum Jai Holdings Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

5 Debtors

	2022	(As restated) 2021
	£	£
Prepayments	10,045	10,817
	<u>10,045</u>	<u>10,817</u>

6 Creditors

	Note	2022	(As restated) 2021
		£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>7</u>	41,501	84,331
Amounts due to related parties	<u>8</u>	230,053	121,322
Other creditors		65,807	65,807
Accrued expenses		820	1,525
		<u>338,181</u>	<u>272,985</u>

	Note	2022	(As restated) 2021
		£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>7</u>	<u>507,843</u>	<u>538,711</u>

Bank loans are secured over the assets of the company.

Aum Jai Holdings Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

7 Loans and borrowings

	2022	(As restated) 2021
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	41,501	65,135
Other borrowings	-	19,196
	<u>41,501</u>	<u>84,331</u>

	2022	(As restated) 2021
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	<u>507,843</u>	<u>538,711</u>

Included in the loans and borrowings are the following amounts due after more than five years:

	2022	2021
	£	£
After more than five years by instalments	330,243	351,428
	<u>330,243</u>	<u>351,428</u>

8 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with key management

Key management personnel are considered to be the directors of the company.

As at the balance sheet date the company owed the directors £nil (2021 - £19,196). There are no fixed repayment terms and no interest is charged on the loan.

JR & AL Smith Ltd

(subsidiary of AUM JAI Holdings Limited)

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £230,053 (2021 - £121,322) to JR & AL Smith Ltd. There are no fixed repayment terms and no interest is charged.

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.