Registered number
11238637

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD

Report and Financial Statements

31 March 2026

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Report and accounts
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AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Company Information

Director
J V Sanghavi

Auditors
Taylors
Rosedean House
4 Argyle Road
Barnet
EN5 4DX

Registered office
43 Cody Close
Harrow
Middlesex
HA3 9ES

Registered number
11238637

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Registered number: 11238637
Director's Report

The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activities
The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of recruitment services.

Directors
The following person served as director during the year:

J V Sanghavi

Director's responsibilities
The director is responsible for preparing the report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (Financial Reporting Standard 102 and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors
The director confirms that:
- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Strategic report
The director has taken advantage of the exemption in section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 from preparing a strategic report.

This report was approved by the board on ________ and signed on its behalf.

Jaydev Sanghavi.

J V Sanghavi
Director

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Independent auditor's report
to the member of AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

In planning and designing our audit tests we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement within the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. Our assessment of these risks includes consideration of the nature of the industry and sector, the control environment and the business performance along with the results of our enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of risks and irregularities. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in; focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act, UK tax legislation and other laws and regulations identified as risk areas identified from our discussions with management.

We communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

After consideration of the above risks we then carried out audit procedures including the following:

performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;

reading minutes of management meetings;

reviewing correspondence with H M Revenue & Customs;

enquiring of management and reviewing any correspondence with legal advisors concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;

reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;

in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that the laws and regulations are from financial transactions the less likely it is that we would be aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rajesh Gulabivala
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Taylors
Statutory Auditor

Rosedean House
4 Argyle Road
Barnet
EN5 4DX

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Income Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover	2	520	4,080
Cost of sales		-	(407)
Gross profit		520	3,673
Administrative expenses		(5,396)	(6,510)
Other operating income		1	-
Operating loss	3	(4,875)	(2,837)
Interest receivable		-	9
Interest payable	5	(7,916)	(7,916)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(12,791)	(10,744)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(12,791)	(10,744)

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
Loss for the financial year		(12,791)	(10,744)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(12,791)	(10,744)

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 March 2026

	Notes		2026 £		2025 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		187		283
Current assets					
Debtors	8	9,132		11,775	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,134		8,490	
		11,266		20,265	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(98,302)		(94,606)	
Net current liabilities			(87,036)		(74,341)
Net liabilities			(86,849)		(74,058)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account	11		(96,849)		(84,058)
Total equity			(86,849)		(74,058)

Jaydev Sanghavi

J V Sanghavi
Director
Approved by the board on ________

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2024	10,000	(73,314)	(63,314)
Loss for the financial year	-	(10,744)	(10,744)
At 31 March 2025	10,000	(84,058)	(74,058)
At 1 April 2025	10,000	(84,058)	(74,058)
Loss for the financial year	-	(12,791)	(12,791)
At 31 March 2026	10,000	(96,849)	(86,849)

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026	2025
		£	£
Operating activities			
Loss for the financial year		(12,791)	(10,744)
Adjustments for:			
Interest receivable		-	(9)
Interest payable		7,916	7,916
Depreciation		96	141
Decrease/(increase) in debtors		2,643	(2,695)
Increase in creditors		3,696	10,777
		1,560	5,386
Interest received		-	9
Interest paid		(7,916)	(7,916)
Cash used in operating activities		(6,356)	(2,521)
Net cash used			
Cash used in operating activities		(6,356)	(2,521)
Net cash used		(6,356)	(2,521)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		8,490	11,011
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		2,134	8,490
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank		2,134	8,490

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Going Concern
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The director has considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making the assessment. The company is dependent upon continued financial support from its parent undertaking. The parent company has confirmed that it will provide such support for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Based on these assessments the director has concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that the company can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Revenue from recruitment services is recognised when the services are provided.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	over 3 years

Debtors
Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors
Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2026

Taxation
A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions
Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Foreign currency translation
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing rate of exchange. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are charged to profit or loss.

Pensions
Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	**Analysis of turnover**	**2026**	**2025**
		£	**£**
	Services rendered	520	4,080
	By geographical market:		
	UK	520	4,080

3	**Operating profit**	**2026**	**2025**
		£	**£**
	This is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets	96	141
	Not charged in the accounts		
	Auditors' remuneration for audit services borne by parent company	3,000	2,400

4 Staff costs

	2026	2025
	£	£
Wages and salaries	-	-
Other pension costs	-	-
	-	-

Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
Employees	-	-

The director did not receive any remuneration this year or last year.

5 Interest payable

	2026	2025
	£	£
On amounts owed to group undertakings	7,916	7,916

6 Taxation

	2026	2025
	£	£
Analysis of charge in period		
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for period
The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the standard rate of corporation tax are explained as follows:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(12,791)	(10,744)
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	19%	19%
	£	£
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	(2,430)	(2,041)
Effects of:		
Tax losses carried forward	2,430	2,041
Current tax charge for period	-	-

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery *At cost* £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2025	694
At 31 March 2026	694
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2025	411
Charge for the year	96
At 31 March 2026	507
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2026	187
At 31 March 2025	283

8 Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors	9,080	-
Other debtors	-	9,121
Prepayments and accrued income	52	2,654
	9,132	11,775

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade creditors	-	2,400
Amounts owed to group undertakings	97,101	89,185
Other taxes and social security costs	1	1
Accruals and deferred income	1,200	3,020
	98,302	94,606

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2026

10 **Share capital**	Nominal value	2026 Number	2026 £	2025 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	£1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000

11 **Profit and loss account**	2026 £	2025 £
At 1 April	(84,058)	(73,314)
Loss for the financial year	(12,791)	(10,744)
At 31 March	(96,849)	(84,058)

12 Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aarvi Encon Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 33.1A and hence has not disclosed transactions and balances which form part of the group headed by Aarvi Encon Limited.

13 Controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Aarvi Encon Limited, registered in India. The ultimate controlling party is V D Sanghavi by virtue of his controlling interest in Aarvi Encon Limited.

14 Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling and rounded to the nearest £.

15 Legal form of entity and country of incorporation

AARVI ENCON RESOURCES LTD is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England.

16 Principal place of business

The address of the company's principal place of business and registered office is:

43 Cody Close
Harrow
Middlesex
HA3 9ES