#### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02630084**

# BURTON & SMITH MOVING LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR 31 DECEMBER 2013



# **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

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# **ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET**

## **31 DECEMBER 2013**

			2013	
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets	•		30,055	40,062
Tangible assets	**		47,221	60,347
			77,276	100,409
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		4,560		4,191
Debtors		310,055		168,425
Cash at bank and in hand		247,322		198,865
병수는 사람이 함께 가득하는 수입이 모든 것		561,937		371,481
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	r ·	328,664		198,554
NET CURRENT ASSETS			233,273	172,927
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	3		310,549	273,336
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more tha	n			
one year			245,697	250,801
			64,852	22,535

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

#### **31 DECEMBER 2013**

	2013			2012
	Note	£	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			•	
Called-up equity share capital	3		890	890
Profit and loss account			63,962	21,645
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			64,852	22,535

For the year ended 31 December 2013 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Directors' 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on in the country and are signed on their behalf by:

MR P J BURTON

Company Registration Number: 02630084

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

#### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

5% straight line

#### Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property

over the period of the lease

Plant & Machinery

25% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles

25% reducing balance

Equipment

25% reducing balance

#### Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

#### Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, 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 on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

## Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### **Pension costs**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

#### **Deferred taxation**

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

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

## 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

Intangible

Tangible

## 2. FIXED ASSETS

••••••		Assets	Assets	Total £
	COST	~	-	•
	At 1 January 2013	210,131	356,092	566,223
	Additions	· —	976	976
	At 31 December 2013	210,131	357,068	567,199
	DEPRECIATION			
-	At 1 January 2013	170,069	295,745	465,814
	Charge for year	10,007	14,102	24,109
•	At 31 December 2013	180,076	309,847	489,923
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 December 2013	30,055	47,221	77,276
	At 31 December 2012	40,062	60,347	100,409
3.	SHARE CAPITAL			
	Authorised share capital:			
			201	
	50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		<u>50,00</u>	50,000 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
		2013		2012
			<b>£</b> 1	No £
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	890	890 89	890
		_ <del></del>		