# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 03494763**

# AAA SCAFFOLD LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012



# **JORDAN & COMPANY**

Chartered Accountants
Knighton House
62 Hagley Road
Stourbridge
West Midlands
DY8 1QD

# **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

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#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

## **30TH APRIL 2012**

	2012			2011
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			69,474	62,409
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		231,280		286,058
Cash at bank and in hand		143,495		138,198
		374,775		424,256
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within on	e year	132,409		147,791
NET CURRENT ASSETS			242,366	276,465
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILI	ΓIES		311,840	338,874
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	_		_	_
Called-up equity share capital	3		2	2
Profit and loss account			311,838	338,872
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			311,840	338,874

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (11) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 13th September 2012, and are signed on their behalf by

MR M ARNOLD

MR D P ABRAHAM

Company Registration Number 03494763

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

#### 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.

#### 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

Plant & Machinery

- 20% of net book value and 25% straight line

Motor Vehicles

- 25% of net book value

## 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

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

## 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

#### Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue) The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL 2012

# 2. FIXED ASSETS

					Tangible Assets
	COST				£
	At 1st May 2011				376,786
	Additions				26,220
	Disposals				(8,750)
	At 30th April 2012				394,256
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1st May 2011				314,377
	Charge for year On disposals				18,946 (8,541)
	_				
	At 30th April 2012				324,782
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 30th April 2012				69,474
	At 30th April 2011				62,409
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
				2012	2011
				£	£
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2012		2011	۰
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 2	<u>£</u> 2	No 2	£ 2