COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 3762737

KOPHILL LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR PERIOD ENDED

30 SEPTEMBER 2016

KOPHILL LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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KOPHILL LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			813		1,084
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		271,860		159,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		126,917		101,545	
		398,777		260,545	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		102,851		134,849	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			295,926		125,696
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			296,739		126,780
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up equity share capital	3		10		10
Profit and loss account			296,729		126,770
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			296,739		126,780

For the year ended 30 September 2016 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 5/4/17, and are signed on their behalf by:

S Coetzee

Company Registration Number: 3762737

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

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 January 2015).

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:

Equipment	-	Reducing balance at 25% per annum

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.

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.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016	3,784
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 October 2015	2,700
Charge for year	271
At 30 September 2016	2,971
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2016	813
At 30 September 2015	1,084

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016 No.	2016 £	2015 No.	2015 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10