

### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 4524631**

# E K FIRE PROTECTION LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

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A39 12/12/2013 #62
COMPANIES HOUSE

### **BERESFORDS**

Chartered Accountants
Castle House
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Folkestone
Kent
CT20 2TQ

# ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

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# ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

# 31 MARCH 2013

		2013		2012
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			19,000	20,500
Tangible assets			15,344	15,552
			34,344	36,052
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		5,341		3,586
Debtors		45,730		57,314
Cash at bank and in hand		14,479		11,758
		65,550		72,658
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within or	ie year	57,913		58,774
•	•	<del> ´</del>	5 (25	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			7,637	13,884
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABIL	ITIES		41,981	49,936
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after mor	re than			
one year			21,315	27,439
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			5,882	-
			14704	22.407
			14,784	22,497
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	4		2	2
Profit and loss account			14,782	22,495
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			14,784	22,497

The Balance sheet continues on the following page
The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts

### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

### 31 MARCH 2013

For the year ended 31 March 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

, and are signed on their behalf by

MR KINCOOPER

MRS M WENLOCK

Company Registration Number 4524631

### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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

20 years 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

Plant & Machinery

15% reducing balance

Fixtures & Fittings

10% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles

25% reducing balance

Equipment

- 15% reducing balance

### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

### 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.

### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 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.

### **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,

provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable,

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 MARCH 2013

### 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

	Intangible	Tangible	
	Assets	Assets	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 April 2012	30,000	41,828	71,828
Additions	-	3,500	3,500
At 31 March 2013	30,000	45,328	75,328
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 April 2012	9,500	26,276	35,776
Charge for year	1,500	3,708	5,208
At 31 March 2013	11,000	29,984	40,984
		-	
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 March 2013	19,000	15,344	34,344
At 31 March 2012	20,500	15,552	36,052

### 3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have provided loans to the company which are disclosed in creditors. Amounts falling due after more than one year. The amount due to the directors is £21,315 (2012 - £21,927).

There are no formal terms of repayment or interest charged

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

### 4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2013		2012	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
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