

A & B MILLIGAN LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
31 MAY 2014

Company Registration Number: 05428027

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets	2		
Intangible fixed assets		3,725	7,450
Tangible fixed assets		35,888	23,091
		<u>39,613</u>	<u>30,541</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		109,559	135,504
Debtors		143,830	351,310
Cash at bank and in hand		444,305	56,792
		<u>697,694</u>	<u>543,606</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(265,974)</u>	<u>(146,475)</u>
Net current assets		<u>431,720</u>	<u>397,131</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>471,333</u>	<u>427,672</u>
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(4,137)</u>	<u>(1,306)</u>
Net assets		<u>467,196</u>	<u>426,366</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>467,096</u>	<u>426,266</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>467,196</u>	<u>426,366</u>

For the year ending 31 May 2014 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on
and signed on its behalf by:

S. Milligan
Director

S. Milligan

19th January 2015.

THURSDAY



A27 *A3ZLA1YW* 22/01/2015 #136
COMPANIES HOUSE

A & B MILLIGAN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2014

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirements to prepare such a statement.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Goodwill	10% straight line
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Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Plant and machinery	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by FRS19.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

A & B MILLIGAN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2014

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 June 2013	37,250	30,743	67,993
Additions	-	18,347	18,347
Disposals	-	(2,000)	(2,000)
At 31 May 2014	<u>37,250</u>	<u>47,090</u>	<u>84,340</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2013	29,800	7,652	37,452
Charge for the year	3,725	3,800	7,525
Eliminated on disposals	-	(250)	(250)
At 31 May 2014	<u>33,525</u>	<u>11,202</u>	<u>44,727</u>
Net book value			
At 31 May 2014	<u>3,725</u>	<u>35,888</u>	<u>39,613</u>
At 31 May 2013	<u>7,450</u>	<u>23,091</u>	<u>30,541</u>

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2014		2013	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>