UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 MAY 2015

31/10/2015

COMPANIES HOUSE

# ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

Year ended 31 May 2015

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## ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 May 2015

		2015	2014
	Note `	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	. 2		
Tangible assets		3,479	4,135
CVID TANK A CORMO			
CURRENT ASSETS		200 001	225.006
Debtors		298,001	235,896
Cash at bank and in hand		89,629	126,023
		387,630	361,919
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		(186,016)	(225,180)
CREDITORS. Amounts faming due within one year		(100,010)	(223,100)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		201,614	136,739
momar accomo i nocicion entre i la nui imitec		205.002	140.974
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		205,093	140,874
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		(192)	(827)
1 KOVISIONS FOR DIADIDITIES		<del>(1)2)</del>	(027)
		204,901	140,047
CADITAL AND DECEDIVES			
Called up against shore conital	3	1 000	1 000
Called up equity share capital	3	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		203,901	139,047
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		204,901	140,047
CANALOGE MANO A CAMPO			

For the year ended 31 May 2015 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.

Mr A P Minton

Company Registration Number: 05680644

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

Year ended 31 May 2015

#### 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 is derived from ordinary activities and represents the value of work done in the financial year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

#### 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:

Fixtures & Fittings

50% straight line

Equipment

20% straight line

#### **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 May 2015

### 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

3.

				Tangible Assets
COST At 1 June 2014 Additions Disposals			·	21,251 1,739 (275)
At 31 May 2015				22,715
<b>DEPRECIATION</b> At 1 June 2014 Charge for year On disposals				17,116 2,395 (275)
At 31 May 2015				19,236
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 May 2015				3,479
At 31 May 2014				4,135
SHARE CAPITAL				
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2015 No	£	2014 No	£
Ordinary shares shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000