# EARTHPOLE LIMITED AMENDED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MAY 2015

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## AMENDED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2015

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#### ABBREVIATED AMENDED BALANCE SHEET

#### 31 MAY 2015

		2015	2014	
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			-	3
Tangible assets			28,798 	117,454
			28,798	117,457
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		21,500		1,500
Debtors		326,108		410,899
Cash at bank and in hand		76,371		123,189
		423,979		535,588
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one				
year		(221,315)		(249,187)
NET CURRENT ASSETS			202,664	286,401
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	3		231,462	403,858
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			(4,762)	(2,372)
			226,700	401,486
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			_	
Called up equity share capital	3		1	1
Amended profit and loss account			226,699	401,485
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			226,700	401,486

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.

#### Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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.

The Amended Balance sheet continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

## ABBREVIATED AMENDED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

## 31 MAY 2015

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 25.01. 2017

Mr N D Payne

Company Registration Number: 05773317

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2015

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of accounting

The amended accounts 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 amended profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

#### Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its useful economic life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years. The carrying amount at the date of revision is depreciated over the revised estimate of remaining useful economic life.

#### **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

25% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles

25% reducing balance

Equipment

25% 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.

#### 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 amended profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

#### **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 amended profit and loss account.

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2015

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### **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 director considers 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.

#### Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

## YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2015

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
COST	2	<i>د</i>	~
At 1 June 2014	3	158,733	158,736
Additions	_	22,932	22,932
Disposals	(3)	(110,963)	(110,966)
At 31 May 2015	·	70,702	70,702
DEDDECLATION			
DEPRECIATION		41,279	41,279
At 1 June 2014	_	9,600	9,600
Charge for year	<b>-</b>	(8,975)	(8,975)
On disposals	<u>-</u>	(0,373)	(0,973)
At 31 May 2015	_	41,904	41,904
·		····	-
NET BOOK VALUE	·		
At 31 May 2015	_	28,798	28,798
		<del></del>	
At 31 May 2014	3	117,454	117,457
•			***

## 3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

2015		2014	
No.	£	No.	£
1	1	1	1