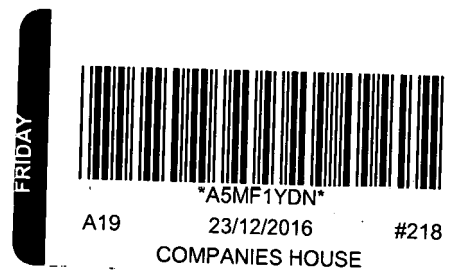


Keystone Financial Management Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2016



Keystone Financial Management Limited
Contents

Abbreviated Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts	2 to 3

Keystone Financial Management Limited
Abbreviated Balance Sheet
at 31 March 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	2	1,833	3,833
Tangible fixed assets	2	6,524	6,463
		<u>8,357</u>	<u>10,296</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		212,210	176,727
Cash at bank and in hand		175,154	340,997
		<u>387,364</u>	<u>517,724</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(143,114)</u>	<u>(177,896)</u>
Net current assets		<u>244,250</u>	<u>339,828</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		252,607	350,124
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(213,272)	(347,589)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(1,305)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>38,030</u></u>	<u><u>2,535</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>37,930</u>	<u>2,435</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>38,030</u></u>	<u><u>2,535</u></u>

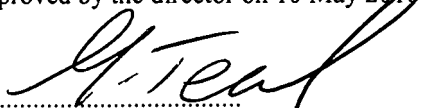
For the year ending 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective 2015).

Approved by the director on 10 May 2016



M J Teal
Director

Keystone Financial Management Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2016

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 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2015).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the provision of services to clients.

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:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	10 years

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:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance

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 the FRSSE.

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.

Keystone Financial Management Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2016

..... continued

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2015	20,000	15,008	35,008
Additions	-	2,236	2,236
At 31 March 2016	20,000	17,244	37,244
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2015	16,167	8,545	24,712
Charge for the year	2,000	2,175	4,175
At 31 March 2016	18,167	10,720	28,887
Net book value			
At 31 March 2016	1,833	6,524	8,357
At 31 March 2015	3,833	6,463	10,296

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

4 Related party transactions

Director's advances and credits

	2016 Advance/ Credit £	2016 Repaid £	2015 Advance/ Credit £	2015 Repaid £
M J Teal Advances	394,451	402,059	67,380	-

5 Control

The company is controlled by MJ Teal.