Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

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24/12/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #365

JB Forklifts Limited Contents

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(Registration number: 06300387)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets		24,938	26,688
Tangible fixed assets		60,933	54,653
		85,871	81,341
Current assets			
Stocks		780	658
Debtors		68,735	68,872
Cash at bank and in hand		89	39
		69,604	69,569
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		(143,953)	(140,812)
Net current liabilities		(74,349)	(71,243)
Total assets less current liabilities		11,522	10,098
Provisions for liabilities		(11,104)	(9,637)
Net assets		418	461
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		416	459
Shareholders' funds		418	461

For the year ending 31 March 2013 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

Approved by the Board on 16 December 2013 and signed on its behalf by

J Box Director 19/12/13

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements

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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

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 April 2008)

Turnover

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

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the fair value of consideration paid for an acquired entity and the aggregate of the fair value of that'entity's identifiable assets and liabilities

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 assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any residual value, over their expected useful life as follows

Asset class

Goodwill

Amortisation method and rate

4% straight line basis

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 econmic life as follows

Asset class

Plant & machinery Office equipment Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

10% straight line basis33 3% straight line basis33 3% straight line basis

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 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

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

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Hire purchase and leasing

Rents 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.

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2012	35,000	91,131	126,131
Additions		17,200	17,200
At 31 March 2013	35,000	108,331	143,331
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2012	8,312	36,478	44,790
Charge for the year	1,750	10,920	12,670
At 31 March 2013	10,062	47,398	57,460
Net book value			
At 31 March 2013	24,938	60,933	85,871
At 31 March 2012	26,688	54,653	81,341

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

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