COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 06371598

ABRAXAS CATERING EQUIPMENT LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30TH SEPTEMBER 2013



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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2013

CONTENTS	PAGE
Accountants' report to the directors	1
Abbreviated balance sheet	2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	4

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF ABRAXAS CATERING EQUIPMENT LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2013

As described on the balance sheet, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30th September 2013,.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us

W H Audit Limited
Corporate Accountants

The White House Station Road West Hagley Stourbridge West Midlands DY9 ONU

24th March 2014

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30TH SEPTEMBER 2013

		2013	2012	
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			-	33,333
Tangible assets			14,790	18,219
			14,790	51,552
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		9,500		9,500
Debtors		96,874		76,974
Cash at bank and in hand		3,590		19,425
		109,964		105,899
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one y	ear	112,559		102,823
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(2,595)	3,076
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITI	ES		12,195	54,628
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more t	han			
one year			-	59,145
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			2,959	3,643
			9,236	(8,160)
				(-,)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		1,100	1,100
Profit and loss account			8,136	(9,260)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS/(DEFICIT)			9,236	(8,160)

The Balance sheet continues on the following page
The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

30TH SEPTEMBER 2013

For the year ended 30th September 2013 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

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 24^{th} March 2014, and are signed on their behalf by

Mr R Woodward

Director

Company Registration Number 06371598

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2013

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 represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

Amortisation

Amortisation 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

Goodwill

Over 6 years

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 & Equipment

15% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles

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 profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2013

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 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

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 30TH SEPTEMBER 2013

2. FIXED ASSETS

		Intangi Ass £	ets	Tangible Assets £	Total £
	COST At 1st October 2012 Additions Disposals	200,0		27,064 1,548 (2,878)	227,064 1,548 (2,878)
	At 30th September 2013	200,0	000	25,734	225,734
	DEPRECIATION At 1st October 2012 Charge for year On disposals	166,667 33,333		8,845 3,216 (1,117)	175,512 36,549 (1,117)
	At 30th September 2013	200,0	000	10,944	210,944
	NET BOOK VALUE At 30th September 2013		_	14,790	14,790
	At 30th September 2012	33,333		18,219	51,552
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each 1,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each			2013 £ 1,000 1,000 2,000	2012 £ 1,000 1,000 2,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each Ordinary B shares of £1 each	2013 No 1,000 100 1,100	£ 1,000 100 1,100	2012 No 1,000 100 1,100	£ 1,000 100 1,100