

Registered Number 06522398

AKITA SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

29 March 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 29 March 2015

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	36,653	24,811
		<u>36,653</u>	<u>24,811</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		178,422	271,290
Cash at bank and in hand		30,507	25,198
		<u>208,929</u>	<u>296,488</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(262,289)</u>	<u>(349,723)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(53,360)</u>	<u>(53,235)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(16,707)</u>	<u>(28,424)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>(25,443)</u>	<u>(10,735)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(42,150)</u>	<u>(39,159)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		(42,250)	(39,259)
Shareholders' funds		<u>(42,150)</u>	<u>(39,159)</u>

- For the year ending 29 March 2015 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 23 December 2015

And signed on their behalf by:

P Williams, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 29 March 2015**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an invoice discounting facility which is renewable at the end of each contract term, together with support from a company director.

The nature of the company's business is such that there can be considerable unpredictable variation in the timing of cash inflows. On the basis of the cash flow predictions and discussions with the facility providers, the directors consider the company will continue to operate within the facility currently agreed. However, the margin of facilities is not large and, inherently there can be no certainty in relation to these matters. On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a withdrawal of the invoice discount facility or a withdrawal of the financial support of the directors.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

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 - 33.33% straight line

Fixtures & Fittings - 33.33% straight line

Motor Vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Equipment - 33.33% straight line

Other accounting policies

Consolidation:

In the opinion of the director, the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

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.

Finance lease agreements:

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

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.

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 profit and loss account.

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 **Tangible fixed assets**

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2014	77,053
Additions	31,884
Disposals	(31,249)
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 29 March 2015	<u>77,688</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2014	52,242
Charge for the year	9,558

On disposals	(20,765)
At 29 March 2015	<u>41,035</u>
Net book values	
At 29 March 2015	<u>36,653</u>
At 31 March 2014	<u>24,811</u>

3 **Called Up Share Capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

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