Registered Number 06631427

ONE TOUCH SOLUTION LIMITED

Micro-entity Accounts

31 December 2016

ONE TOUCH SOLUTION LIMITED **Registered Number 06631427**

Micro-entity Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	*2016*	*2015*
		£	£
Called up share capital not paid		-	-
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	1	877	1,089
		877	1,089
Current assets			
Debtors		30,213	83,899
Investments		54,821	96,606
		85,034	180,505
Prepayments and accrued income		-	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(51,401)	(103,923)
Net current assets (liabilities)		33,633	76,582
Total assets less current liabilities		34,510	77,671
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		0	0
Provisions for liabilities		0	0
Accruals and deferred income		0	0
Total net assets (liabilities)		34,510	77,671
Capital and reserves		34,510	77,671

- For the year ending 31 December 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 29 September 2017

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr A Kerkvliet, Director

Notes to the Micro-entity Accounts for the period ended 31 December 2016

1 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	3,096
Additions	1,085
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 December 2016	4,181
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2016	2,007
Charge for the year	1,297
On disposals	-
At 31 December 2016	3,304
Net book values	
At 31 December 2016	877
At 31 December 2015	1,089

2 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts
The company's principal activity is exposed to inherent uncertainties and global market fluctuations beyond the control of the company's management. The company meets its working capital requirements from its day to day activities in this market place and the director considers that the company will continue to operate on this basis and that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from a a downturn in the market in which it operates.
The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard number 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

Turnover policy
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets depreciation policy
Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued

amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:
Equipment - 33% straight line