

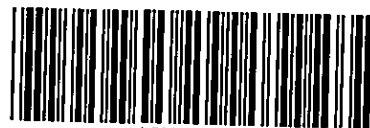
Registration number 06857421

# ABC Haulage (UK) Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2013

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**ABC Haulage (UK) Limited**  
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**ABC Haulage (UK) Limited**  
**(Registration number: 06857421)**  
**Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2013**

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets		57,247	72,924
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		26,000	25,887
Debtors		42,739	62,614
Cash at bank and in hand		856	17,280
		69,595	105,781
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		(122,768)	(161,931)
Net current liabilities		(53,173)	(56,150)
Total assets less current liabilities		4,074	16,774
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year		(35,033)	(16,533)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(30,959)	241
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		(30,961)	239
Shareholders' (deficit)/funds		(30,959)	241

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 18 September 2013 and signed on its behalf by



Mrs KJ Wooliscroft  
Director

## **ABC Haulage (UK) Limited**

### **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

##### **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

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance 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

##### **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

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

##### **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.

# **ABC Haulage (UK) Limited**

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

**..... continued**

### **2 Fixed assets**

	<b>Tangible assets £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2012	121,624	121,624
Additions	32,656	32,656
Disposals	(39,000)	(39,000)
At 31 March 2013	<u>115,280</u>	<u>115,280</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 April 2012	48,700	48,700
Charge for the year	19,083	19,083
Eliminated on disposals	(9,750)	(9,750)
At 31 March 2013	<u>58,033</u>	<u>58,033</u>
<b>Net book value</b>		
At 31 March 2013	<u>57,247</u>	<u>57,247</u>
At 31 March 2012	<u>72,924</u>	<u>72,924</u>

### **3 Share capital**

#### **Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	<b>2013</b>		<b>2012</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>£</b>
Ordinary of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>