

Registered Number 06916186

Probity Management Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2014

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible		215,681	22,449
		<u>215,681</u>	<u>22,449</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		13,372	4,233
Cash at bank and in hand		7,635	83,961
Total current assets		<u>21,007</u>	<u>88,194</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(171,368)	(3,348)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(150,361)	84,846
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>65,320</u>	<u>107,295</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>65,320</u>	<u>107,295</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	2	2
Profit and loss account		65,318	107,293

Shareholders funds

65,320

107,295

- a. For the year ending 31 March 2014 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 25 April 2014

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr R W Seddon, Director

Mrs L S Seddon, Director

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 March 2014

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.

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.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Fixtures & Fittings	0% Method for Fixtures & fittings
Equipment	0% Method for Equipment

2 Fixed Assets

	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£
At 01 April 2013	33,199	33,199
Additions	232,092	232,092
At 31 March 2014	<u>265,291</u>	<u>265,291</u>
Depreciation		
At 01 April 2013	10,750	10,750
Charge for year	38,860	38,860
At 31 March 2014	<u>49,610</u>	<u>49,610</u>
Net Book Value		
At 31 March 2014	215,681	215,681
At 31 March 2013	<u>22,449</u>	<u>22,449</u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

	2014	2013
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		

2 Ordinary of £1 each

2

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