

**Registered Number 07296637**

**Abbott Industrial Doors Ltd**

**Abbreviated Accounts**

**31 March 2012**

Abbott Industrial Doors Ltd

Registered Number 07296637

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>	2		
Tangible		29,692	32,489
		<u>29,692</u>	<u>32,489</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		7,700	4,850
Debtors		66,835	6,933
Cash at bank and in hand		9,762	25,731
Total current assets		<u>84,297</u>	<u>37,514</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		(53,864)	(56,063)
<b>Net current assets (liabilities)</b>		30,433	(18,549)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>60,125</u>	<u>13,940</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 3</b>		(9,675)	(4,702)
<b>Total net assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>50,450</u>	<u>9,238</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		50,350	9,138
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<u>50,450</u>	<u>9,238</u>

- 
- a. For the year ending 31 March 2012 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 23 July 2012

And signed on their behalf by:

**S Abbott, 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 2012

### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

#### **Cash flow statement**

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small.

#### **Turnover**

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

#### **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.

#### **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.

Plant & Machinery	25% Reducing Balance Basis
Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing Balance Basis
Office equipment	25% Reducing Balance Basis

## 2 Fixed Assets

	<b>Tangible Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 01 April 2011	40,097	40,097
Additions	17,268	17,268
Disposals	- (12,574)	(12,574)
At 31 March 2012	- <u>44,791</u>	<u>44,791</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 01 April 2011	7,608	7,608
Charge for year	9,878	9,878
On disposals	- (2,387)	(2,387)
At 31 March 2012	- <u>15,099</u>	<u>15,099</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>		
At 31 March 2012	29,692	29,692
At 31 March 2011	- <u>32,489</u>	<u>32,489</u>

## 3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

## 4 Share capital

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Authorised share capital:</b>		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</b>		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100

