# 3 D TRANSPORT (BERWICK) LTD ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2012

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**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS** 

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### 3 D TRANSPORT (BERWICK) LTD

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#### **COMPANY NUMBER 07313197**

### 3 D TRANSPORT (BERWICK) LTD BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2012

31/03/11	<u>Notes</u>		<u>2</u> (	<u> 2012</u>	
£			£	£	
	Fixed Assets				
52,500	Intangible assets	2		40,500	
285,580	Tangible assets	2		372,141	
1	Investments	2		1	
338,081				412,642	
	Current Assets				
7,000	Stocks		3,850		
203,871	Debtors		406,591		
1,618	Cash at bank and in hand		59,419		
212,489			469,860		
	Creditors : Amounts falling				
(501,277)	due within one year	3	(657,249)		
(288,788)	Net Current Liabilities			(187,389)	
49,293	Total Assets Less Current Liabili	ities		225,253	
	Creditors : Amounts falling due				
(24,333)	after more than one year	4		(34,687)	
	Provision for Liabilities				
(15,705)	and Charges			(18,581)	
9,255	Net Assets			171,985	

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.

### 3 D TRANSPORT (BERWICK) LTD BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2012

31/03/11		Notes	2012	
£			£	£
	Capital and Reserves			
90	Called up share capital	5		90
9,165	Profit and loss account			171,895
9,255	Shareholders' Funds			171,985

In the directors' opinion the company was entitled under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 to exemption from the audit of its accounts for the year ended 31st March 2012. No member of the company has deposited a notice under section 476 requiring an audit of these accounts.

The directors are responsible for ensuring the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act and for preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 of the Act and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the accounts, so far as applicable to the company

The abbreviated accounts are prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

The abbreviated accounts were approved by the Board on  $5/i\nu/i\nu$ 

And signed on its behalf by

Mr. W.J. Douglas, Director

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1. Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

#### 1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities

#### 1.3. Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 5 years

#### 1.4. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows

Office Equipment and Furnishings

20% Straight Line

Plant and Machinery

- 20% Reducing Balance

Motor Vehicles

- 25% Reducing Balance

#### 1.5. Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce constant periodic rates of charge on the net obligations outstanding in each period.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term

#### 1.6. Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value

#### 1.7. Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value

#### 1.8. 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,

Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable.

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

#### 1.9. Consolidated accounts

The company is a subsidiary company subject to the small companies regime. The company and its parent comprise a small group. The parent company has taken advantage of the option provided by Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts. These accounts therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about the group.

#### 1.10. Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the continuing support of the company's directors. In the event of the withdrawal of this support then the use of this basis may need to be reviewed for appropriateness, and assets revalued to a value in the event of a forced sale.

2.	Fixed assets	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Fixed Assets	Investments	<u>Total</u> £
	Cost	~	~	~	~
	At 1st April 2011	60,000	330,325	1	390,326
	Additions	_	231,100		231,100
	Disposals	-	(67,646		(67,646)
	At 31st March 2012	60,000	493,779	1	553,780
	Depreciation and				
	Provision for				
	diminution in value				
	At 1st April 2011	7,500	44,745	-	52,245
	On disposals	-	(3,741	) -	(3,741)
	Charge for year	12,000	80,634	-	92,634
	At 31st March 2012	19,500	121,638	•	141,138
	Net book values				
	At 31st March 2012	40,500	372,141	1	412,642
	At 31st March 2011	52,500	285,580	1	338,081
3.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2012 £	2011 £
	Creditors include the following				
	Secured creditors			(38,917)	(21,500)
4.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			2012 £	2011 £
	Creditors include the following				
	Secured creditors			(34,687)	(24,333)

5.	Share capital	<u> 2012</u>	<u> 2011</u>
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	90 Ordinary shares of £1 each	90	90

### 6. Ultimate controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of 3 D Contract Services Limited, a company incorporated in the UK. As such the ultimate controlling party of the company are the shareholders of 3 D Contract Services Limited.