

**Registered Number 07525599**

**C.J. LIFTS LIMITED**

**Abbreviated Accounts**

**31 March 2016**

## Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	2	-	48,000
Tangible assets	3	307	361
		<u>307</u>	<u>48,361</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		-	150
Debtors		11,385	19,957
Cash at bank and in hand		4,842	7,952
		<u>16,227</u>	<u>28,059</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<u>(21,142)</u>	<u>(82,776)</u>
<b>Net current assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>(4,915)</u>	<u>(54,717)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(4,608)</u>	<u>(6,356)</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		<u>(61)</u>	<u>(72)</u>
<b>Total net assets (liabilities)</b>		<u><u>(4,669)</u></u>	<u><u>(6,428)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		20	20
Profit and loss account		(4,689)	(6,448)
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u><u>(4,669)</u></u>	<u><u>(6,428)</u></u>

- For the year ending 31 March 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 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 21 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

**Mr C I Jones, Director**

**Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016****1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

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 January 2015).

**Turnover policy**

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

**Tangible assets depreciation policy**

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:

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Fixtures & Fittings 15% Reducing Balance Basis

**Intangible assets amortisation policy**

Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill 10% Straight Line Basis

**Other accounting policies****Goodwill**

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Negative goodwill is included within fixed assets and released to the profit and loss account in the periods in which the fair values of the non-monetary assets purchased on the same acquisition are recovered, whether through sale or depreciation.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

**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.

### 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.

## 2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2015	60,000
Additions	-
Disposals	(60,000)
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>0</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 April 2015	12,000
Charge for the year	-
On disposals	(12,000)
At 31 March 2016	<u>0</u>
<b>Net book values</b>	
At 31 March 2016	<u>0</u>
At 31 March 2015	<u>48,000</u>

## 3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2015	500
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>500</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 April 2015	139
Charge for the year	54
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2016	<u>193</u>
<b>Net book values</b>	
At 31 March 2016	<u>307</u>

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