

Registered Number 07962293

Tina Cousins Bookkeeping Services Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible		590	584
		<u>590</u>	<u>584</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		599	564
Cash at bank and in hand		3,477	1,311
Total current assets		<u>4,076</u>	<u>1,875</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(7,694)	(8,283)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(3,618)	(6,408)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(3,028)</u>	<u>(5,824)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(3,028)</u>	<u>(5,824)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	1	1
Profit and loss account		(3,029)	(5,825)

Shareholders funds

(3,028)

(5,824)

- a. 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.
- 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 09 November 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Tina Cousins, 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 2016

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 January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

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 director considers 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

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.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. This basis may not be appropriate because despite the fact that the company made a post tax profit of £2,796 during the year ended 31 March 2016, at the balance sheet date the total liabilities exceeded the assets by £3,028. The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities which in common with such facilities is repayable on demand. The company's ability to continue trading is dependant upon the continued support of the company's bankers, creditors and the director. If the going concern basis was not appropriate, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets and long term liabilities as current liabilities.

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

2 Fixed Assets

	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£
At 01 April 2015	1,301	1,301
Additions	341	341
Disposals	(341)	(341)
At 31 March 2016	<u>1,301</u>	<u>1,301</u>
Depreciation		
At 01 April 2015	717	717
Charge for year	202	202
On disposals	(208)	(208)
At 31 March 2016	<u>711</u>	<u>711</u>
Net Book Value		
At 31 March 2016	590	590
At 31 March 2015	<u>584</u>	<u>584</u>

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
1000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1