WYCON (UK) LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 APRIL 2016

	2016			2015	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		3,569		451
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		11,350		14,302	
Debtors		78,920		29,636	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,987		42,172	
		139,257		86,110	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due wit	hin	141,606		85,916	
one year		141,000		00,710	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(2,349)		194
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILIT	IES		1,220		645
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			624		-
			596		645
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up equity share capital	3		2		2
Profit and loss account			<u> 594</u>		643
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			596		645

For the year ended 30 April 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 13 January 2017, and are signed on their behalf by:

P S Conchie Director

Company Registration Number: 08028712

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings

25% reducing balance basis

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

3.

				Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 May 2015 Additions				803 4,309
At 30 April 2016				5,112
DEPRECIATION At 1 May 2015 Charge for year				352 1,191
At 30 April 2016				1,543
NET BOOK VALUE At 30 April 2016				3,569
At 30 April 2015				451
SHARE CAPITAL				
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2016 No. 2	£ 2	2015 No. 2	£ 2
Ordinary strates of £1 each				