UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30th JUNE 2016



BREBNERS

Chartered Accountants 130 Shaftesbury Avenue London W1D 5AR

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2016

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30th JUNE 2016

	2016				2015
	Note	€	€	€	
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors		85,367		454	
Cash at bank and in hand		970,812		214	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		1,056,179 1,028,089		668 3,914	
		•			
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			28,090	(3,246)	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			28,090	(3,246)	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	_				
Called up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3		126 27,964	126 (3,372)	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS/(DEFICIT)			28,090	(3,246)	

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

Director's 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 director acknowledges her 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

Director

Company Registration Number: 09111565

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 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 receivable during the year, exclusive of VAT.

Turnover is recognised when the company has a right to consideration be that execution of significant act following full completion of the relevant season or other as relevant.

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: 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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in non-Euro currencies are translated into Euros at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in non-Euro currencies are translated into Euros at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

The director, having carried out a review of the primary economic environment in which the company operates, concludes that the company's local currency is Euros. The results and position of the company for the year ended 30th June 2016 have therefore been presented in Euros. The exchange rate extant at 30th June 2016 was €1:£0.829.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2016

2. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTOR

Included in other debtors is an amount of €126 (2015: €126) due from J A Hoyle. During the year no advances or repayments were made. No interest has been charged and there are no terms in place.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted and called up:

	2016		2015	
	No.	€	No.	€
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	126	100	126