

# Pro Trade Supplies Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Period from 25 November 2014 to 30 November 2015

Pro Trade Supplies Limited  
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Abbreviated Balance Sheet



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Pro Trade Supplies Limited  
(Registration number: 09325832)  
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 November 2015

	Note	30 November 2015 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Tangible fixed assets		23,773
<b>Current assets</b>		
Stocks		1,500
Debtors		6,601
Cash at bank and in hand		32,718
		40,819
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(26,583)
Net current assets		14,236
Total assets less current liabilities		38,009
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(6,483)
Provisions for liabilities		(4,755)
Net assets		26,771
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Called up share capital	3	100
Profit and loss account		26,671
Shareholders' funds		26,771

For the year ending 30 November 2015 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 director acknowledges his 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 director on 20 June 2016

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W J A Hughes  
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**1 Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparation**

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 April 2008).

**Turnover**

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

**Depreciation**

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:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

**Stock**

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

**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**

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

**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.

Pro Trade Supplies Limited  
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Period from 25 November 2014 to 30 November 2015  
..... continued

**2 Fixed assets**

	Tangible assets £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
Additions	36,807	36,807
Disposals	<u>(12,000)</u>	<u>(12,000)</u>
At 30 November 2015	<u>24,807</u>	<u>24,807</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Charge for the period	2,034	2,034
Eliminated on disposals	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>
At 30 November 2015	<u>1,034</u>	<u>1,034</u>
<b>Net book value</b>		
At 30 November 2015	<u><u>23,773</u></u>	<u><u>23,773</u></u>

**3 Share capital**

**Allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

30 November 2015

	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>

**New shares allotted**

During the period 100 ordinary shares having an aggregate nominal value of £100 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of £100. Issued on incorporation.

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 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.