NATIONWIDE SELF STORAGE LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR 31 DECEMBER 2013



SLAVEN JEFFCOTE LLP

Chartered Certified Accountants
1 Lumley Street
Mayfair
London
W1K 6TT

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2013

		2013		2012
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			37,073	42,384
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		204,299		231,626
Cash at bank and in hand		27,005		78,209
		231,304		309,835
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within or	ne year	153,763		148,209
NET CURRENT ASSETS			77,541	161,626
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABIL	ITIES		114,614	204,010
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			4,801	5,289
			109,813	198,721
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		60,000	100,000
Share premium account			9,480	89,480
Profit and loss account			40,333	9,241
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			109,813	198,721

For the year ended 31 December 2013 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 his responsibility 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.

MR D J W SUTHERLAND

Company Registration Number: 01849629

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

Cash flow statement

The director has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small.

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:

Leasehold Property

- Over life of lease

Plant & Machinery

- 10% per annum\Life of lease

Fixtures & Fittings

20% per annum

Motor Vehicles

- 25% per annum

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	 040
At 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013	533,010
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2013	490,626
Charge for year	5,311
At 31 December 2013	495,937
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2013	37,073
At 31 December 2012	42,384

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2013		2012	
Ordinary shares (2012 100 000) of £1	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares (2012 - 100,000) of £1 each	60,000	60,000	100,000	100,000

During the year the Company reduced the issued share capital from £100,000 to £60,000 by cancelling and extinguishing 40,000 of the issued Ordinary shares of £1.00 each for £3.00 each. The £2.00 per share was settled against the share premium account.