

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 03001205

**CASPIAN TOOLING &
PLASTICS LIMITED**

Unaudited

Abbreviated Accounts

30 June 2015

CASPIAN TOOLING & PLASTICS LIMITED**Abbreviated Balance Sheet****30 June 2015**

	Note	2015 £	2014 £	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			20,753	27,670
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors	3	9,621		1,269
Cash at bank and in hand		219,522		225,194
		229,143		226,463
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	4	27,729		8,454
NET CURRENT ASSETS		201,414		218,009
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		222,167		245,679
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	5		18,238	21,662
		203,929		224,017
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	6		6	6
Profit and loss account		203,923		224,011
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		203,929		224,017

For the year ended 30 June 2015 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 4 March 2016 , and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr B Saadian Director

Company Registration Number: 03001205

CASPIAN TOOLING & PLASTICS LIMITED

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 30 June 2015

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 April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the invoice value of goods and services provided 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:

Plant & Machinery-25% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles-25% reducing balance

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Operating lease agreements

Operating lease income is recognised 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.

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.

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	
At 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015	83,253

DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2014	55,583
Charge for year	6,917

At 30 June 2015	62,500

NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2015	20,753

At 30 June 2014	27,670

3. DEBTORS

Debtors include amounts of £1,428 (2014 - £1,269) falling due after more than one year.

4. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	14,699	1,831
Hire purchase agreements	4,524	4,524
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	19,223	6,355
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5. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Hire purchase agreements	18,238	21,662
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6. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015		2014		
	No	£	No	£	
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	6	6	6	6	6
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