**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 03001205** 

# CASPIAN TOOLING & PLASTICS LIMITED

Unaudited
Abbreviated Accounts
30 June 2016

#### **CASPIAN TOOLING & PLASTICS LIMITED**

## **Abbreviated Balance Sheet**

30 June 2016

			2016	2015	
	Note	£	£	£	
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			15,565	20,753	
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	3	7,871		9,621	
Cash at bank and in hand		184,960		219,522	
		192,831		229,143	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	4	49,741		27,729	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			143,090	201,414	
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			158,655	222,167	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than	one				
year	5	3		-	18,238
				158,655	203,929
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up equity share capital	6		6	6	
Profit and loss account			158,649	203,923	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			158,655	203,929	

For the year ended 30 June 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 21 March 2017, 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 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 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 2015 and 30 June 2016	83,253		
DEPRECIATION	<del></del>		
At 1 July 2015	62,500		
Charge for year	5,188		
At 30 June 2016	67,688		
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2016	15,565		
At 30 June 2015	20,753		

## 3. DEBTORS

Debtors include amounts of £1,461 (2015 - £1,428) 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:

	20	16	2015
		£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts		-	14,699
Hire purchase agreements	-		4,524
	-		19,223

# 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:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Hire purchase agreements	-	18,238

# 6. SHARE CAPITAL

# Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	6	6	6	6

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