COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 04647691

ENVIROSAVERS LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 JANUARY 2014

ENVIROSAVERS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
Year ended 31 January 2014

CONTENTS **PAGES**

Abbreviated balance sheet	1
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	2 to 4

ENVIROSAVERS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 January 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		1,984	4,961
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		130,896	165,246
Cash at bank and in hand		156,135	80,684
		287,031	245,930
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		(91,684)	(79,624)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		195,347	166,306
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		197,331	171,267
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		(70)	(594)
		197,261	170,673
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	25,000	25,000
Profit and loss account		172,261	145,673
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		197,261	170,673

For the year ended 31 January 2014 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 .15/7/14......, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr M Prescott

Company Registration Number: 04647691

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ENVIROSAVERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

Year ended 31 January 2014

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 is derived from ordinary activities and represents the value of work done in the financial year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

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	-	33% on cost
Motor Vehicles	-	33% on cost
Equipment	-	33% on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

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.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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 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.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
Year ended 31 January 2014

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 February 2013 and 31 January 2014	39,262
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 February 2013	34,301
Charge for year	2,977
At 31 January 2014	37,278
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 January 2014	1,984
At 31 January 2013	4,961

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014 No	2014 £	2013 No	2013 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000