

Registered Number 04893067

Mendem Motors Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2012

Mendem Motors Limited

Registered Number 04893067

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2012

	Notes	2012	2011
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Intangible		20,000	30,000
Tangible		79,708	103,902
		<u>99,708</u>	<u>133,902</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		10,500	10,500
Debtors		58,862	75,226
Total current assets		<u>69,362</u>	<u>85,726</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(169,542)	(198,309)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(100,180)	(112,583)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(472)</u>	<u>21,319</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year 3		0	(8,493)
Provisions for liabilities		(6,541)	(9,918)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(7,013)</u>	<u>2,908</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		(7,113)	2,808
Shareholders funds		<u>(7,013)</u>	<u>2,908</u>

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- a. For the year ending 31 March 2012 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
 - b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
 - c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
 - d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 10 August 2012

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr N C Manson, Director

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 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 March 2012

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 amounts receivable for goods and services provided during the year in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales and related taxes.

Amortisation

Amortisation 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: Goodwill-Over 10 year period

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.

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.

Pension costs

The company pays employer contributions into a personal pension plan for the directors and staff. 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.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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.

Going concern

The company currently shows an excess of current liabilities over current assets on its balance sheet. Due to the ongoing support of the company's principle shareholders and creditors, the director believes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in existence for the foreseeable future. It is anticipated that in the next twelve months the company will remain profitable and its financial position will improve. If the company were unable to continue in existence, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant & Machinery	25% reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	25% reducing balance
Leasehold Property	0% over the term of the lease

2

Fixed Assets

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£	£
At 01 April 2011	100,000	315,390	415,390
Additions		3,100	3,100
Disposals		(16,000)	(16,000)
At 31 March 2012	<u>100,000</u>	<u>302,490</u>	<u>402,490</u>
Depreciation			
At 01 April 2011	70,000	211,488	281,488
Charge for year	10,000	24,447	34,447
On disposals		(13,153)	(13,153)

At 31 March 2012	<u>80,000</u>	<u>222,782</u>	<u>302,782</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 March 2012	20,000	79,708	99,708
At 31 March 2011	<u>30,000</u>	<u>103,902</u>	<u>133,902</u>

3 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

4 **Share capital**

	2012 £	2011 £
Authorised share capital:		
10000 Ordinary of £1 each	10,000	10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100