COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 04901577

MARTIN FLINDERS ELECTRICAL LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

MONDAY

A21 16/06/2014 # COMPANIES HOUSE

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 SEPTEMBER 2013

	2013			2012
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			7,500	8,250
Tangible assets			28,460	15,316
			35,960	23,566
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		985		-
Debtors		48,983		35,541
Cash at bank and in hand		92,044		22,107
		142,012		57,648
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one	year	89,566		66,564
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			52,446	(8,916)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILIT	IES		88,406	14,650
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			5,692	3,063
			82,714	11,587
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		1	1
Profit and loss account	_		82,713	11,586
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			82,714	11,587

The Balance sheet continues on the following page
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

30 SEPTEMBER 2013

For the year ended 30 September 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

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 12-06-2014

MR M FLINDERS

Director

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Company Registration Number 04901577

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

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 invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

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

- 5% straight line

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

10% reducing balance

Fixtures & Fittings

10% straight line

Motor Vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

Equipment

- 20% straight line

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

2. FIXED ASSETS

3.

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
COST			
At 1 October 2012	15,000	36,206	51,206
Additions	, <u> </u>	21,149	21,149
At 30 September 2013	15,000	57,355	72,355
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 October 2012	6,750	20,890	27,640
Charge for year	750	8,005	8,755
At 30 September 2013	7,500	28,895	36,395
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 September 2013	7,500	28,460	35,960
At 30 September 2012	8,250	15,316	23,566
SHARE CAPITAL			
Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
	2013	2012	2
	No £	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	_1	1 1	_1