# L & J WINDOW INSTALLATIONS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30 APRIL 2013

WEDNESDAY

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31/07/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #133

### **ABS & CO ACCOUNTANTS LIMITED**

The Paine Suite
Nostell Estate Yard
Doncaster Road
Nostell
Wakefield
WF4 1AB

#### **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

#### YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2013

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# ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF L & J WINDOW INSTALLATIONS LIMITED

#### YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2013

As described on the balance sheet, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 April 2013, set out on pages 2 to 5

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us

ABS & CO ACCOUNTANTS LIMITED

The Paine Suite Nostell Estate Yard Doncaster Road Nostell Wakefield WF4 1AB

#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

#### 30 APRIL 2013

	2013			2012
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			297	2,663
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		_		1,933
Debtors		7,342		1,195
Cash at bank and in hand		16,642		20,009
		23,984		23,137
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		23,561		25,112
·			402	<del></del>
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			423	( <u>1,</u> 975)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			720	688
			150	260
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			152	<u>269</u>
			568	419
				<del></del>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		100	100
Profit and loss account			468	319
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			568	419
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS				_

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (11) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on \$3.07 13, and are signed on their behalf by

MR M JONES Director

Company Registration Number 5394600

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 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

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 - 25% straight line
Fixtures,Fittings and equipment - 3 - 4 years straight line
Motor Vehicles - 25% straight line

#### Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

#### **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

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2013

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible
	Assets
	£
COST	
At 1 May 2012	17,476
Additions	356
Disposals	(5,106)
At 30 April 2013	12,726
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DEPRECIATION	
At 1 May 2012	14,813
Charge for year	2,722
On disposals	(5,106)
At 30 April 2013	12,429
NET DOOK VALUE	
NET BOOK VALUE	297
At 30 April 2013	_
At 30 April 2012	2,663
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# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2013

#### 3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

100 Ordinary shares of £1 each			2013 £ 100	2012 £ 100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2013 No	£	2012 No	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100