

Registered Number 05954835

SPEED KINGS MOTORSPORT LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 October 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2016

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
		£	£
Current assets			
Stocks		187,001	187,001
Debtors		52,467	54,898
Cash at bank and in hand		7,481	4,035
		<u>246,949</u>	<u>245,934</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(29,492)	(18,870)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>217,457</u>	<u>227,064</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>217,457</u>	<u>227,064</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(462,574)	(462,572)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(245,117)</u>	<u>(235,508)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(245,217)	(235,608)
Shareholders' funds		<u>(245,117)</u>	<u>(235,508)</u>

- For the year ending 31 October 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 24 July 2017

And signed on their behalf by:

Z. Christoforou, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 October 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 11.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

Turnover policy

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;

- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and

- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;

- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and

- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, SELECT OR ENTER METHOD.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - 20% Straight line

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