

Registered Number 06010203

LIFE LONG LEARNING 4 LIVING LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

30 November 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	125,103	120,788
		<u>125,103</u>	<u>120,788</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		14,307	15,041
Cash at bank and in hand		237,772	256,604
		<u>252,079</u>	<u>271,645</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(113,090)	(144,725)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>138,989</u>	<u>126,920</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>264,092</u>	<u>247,708</u>
Provisions for liabilities		-	(451)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>264,092</u>	<u>247,257</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		264,090	247,255
Shareholders' funds		<u>264,092</u>	<u>247,257</u>

- For the year ending 30 November 2015 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 18 August 2016

And signed on their behalf by:
P GREENWOOD, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 November 2015**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced for the provision of goods and services to clients during the year.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

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 - 33.33% straightline

Motor Vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Freehold land and buildings are not depreciated as the residual value is so high and expected life so long as to make it immaterial.

Valuation information and policy

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Other accounting policies

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.

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 instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 December 2014	159,773
Additions	23,852
Disposals	(15,692)
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 November 2015	<u>167,933</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 December 2014	38,985
Charge for the year	14,625
On disposals	(10,780)
At 30 November 2015	<u>42,830</u>
Net book values	
At 30 November 2015	<u>125,103</u>
At 30 November 2014	<u>120,788</u>

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015	2014
	£	£
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

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