Registered Number 06486328

RETAIL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

30 June 2013

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2013

	Notes	*2013*	*2012*
		£	£
Called up share capital not paid		-	-
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	-	-
Tangible assets	3	2,133	2,598
		2,133	2,598
Current assets			
Stocks		15,432	16,005
Cash at bank and in hand		977	342
		16,409	16,347
Net current assets (liabilities)		16,409	16,347
Total assets less current liabilities		18,542	18,945
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(42,802)	(48,737)
Provisions for liabilities		(427)	(520)
Total net assets (liabilities)		(24,687)	(30,312)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	950	950
Profit and loss account		(25,637)	(31,262)
Shareholders' funds		(24,687)	(30,312)

- For the year ending 30 June 2013 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 17 March 2014

And signed on their behalf by:
Andrew Radford, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 June 2013

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
Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made and fees received during the year and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Tangible assets depreciation policy
Depreciation
Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:
Office equipment - 15% straight line

Other accounting policies
Pensions
The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.
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:

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.
Going concern
In accordance with their responsibilities the directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements. In forming their view, they have considered a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The company made a profit for the year ended 30 June 2013 but had a deficiency of assets as at that date. The directors have undertaken some restructuring since the year end and are satisfied that this will enable the company will be able to meet its obligations.

In considering the longer term and the fact that the company has been looking at diversification of its core business activities, the directors forecast that the company will remain profitable.

Profitability is dependent upon a number of factors both within and out of the company's control but the directors will always seek to increase income whilst reducing costs.

Accordingly, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Should the assumptions above prove to be invalid, the going concern basis may be invalid and accordingly adjustments may have to be made to reduce the value of the assets to their realisable amounts, to provide for any further liabilities which might arise and to reclassify all fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities respectively.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2012	23,851
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 June 2013	23,851
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2012	23,851
Charge for the year	-
On disposals	-
At 30 June 2013	23,851
Net book values	
At 30 June 2013	0
At 30 June 2012	0

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2012	3,102
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 June 2013	3,102
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2012	504
Charge for the year	465
On disposals	-
At 30 June 2013	969
Net book values	
At 30 June 2013	2,133
At 30 June 2012	2,598

4 **Called Up Share Capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2013	*2012*
	£	*£*
950,000 Ordinary shares of £0.001 each	950	950

5 **Transactions with directors**

Name of director receiving advance or credit:	Terry Radford
Description of the transaction:	Loan
Balance at 1 July 2012:	£ 1,275
Advances or credits made:	-
Advances or credits repaid:	£ 1,275
Balance at 30 June 2013:	£ 0

The maximum amount owed in the year was £1,275.