Registered Number 06680049

DEXTERISYS CONSULTING LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 August 2015

DEXTERISYS CONSULTING LIMITED **Registered Number 06680049**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2015

	Notes	*2015*	*2014*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	1,388	1,217
		1,388	1,217
Current assets			
Debtors		20,413	11,595
Cash at bank and in hand		23,854	30,610
		44,267	42,205
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(21,745)	(20,338)
Net current assets (liabilities)		22,522	21,867
Total assets less current liabilities		23,910	23,084
Total net assets (liabilities)		23,910	23,084
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		23,810	22,984
Shareholders' funds		23,910	23,084

- For the year ending 31 August 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 27 May 2016

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr S J Webb, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 August 2015

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

Turnover policy
Turnover comprises the value of sales (exclusive of VAT) of services provided in the normal course of business. Turnover in respect of service contracts is recognised when the company obtains the right to receive consideration for services provided.

Tangible assets depreciation policy
All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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:

Computer Equipment - 33% on cost
Electric bike - 25% reducing balance

Other accounting policies
Cash flow statement

The director has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material 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 director considers 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 either 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 September 2014	3,836
Additions	1,011
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 August 2015	4,847
Depreciation	
At 1 September 2014	2,619
Charge for the year	840
On disposals	-
At 31 August 2015	3,459
Net book values	
At 31 August 2015	1,388
At 31 August 2014	1,217

3 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015	*2014*
	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.