GA LIDDLE & SON LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

Company registration number 07181942





ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2014

		2014		2013	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		906,132		997,427
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors		4,450 340,411		4,500 342,207	
Cash at bank and in hand		130,227		148,400	
		475,088		495,107	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within year	in one	1,294,283		1,429,278	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(819,195)		(934,171)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABI	LITIES		86,937		63,256
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after than one year	more		16,485		30,000
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			151,370		150,635
			(80,918)		(117,379)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3	·	100 (81,018)		100 (117,479)
DEFICIT			(80,918)		(1 <u>17,379</u>)

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

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

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 MARCH 2014

For the year ended 31 March 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 19112114..., and are signed on their behalf by:

MR GA LIDDLE

MR GC LIDDLE

Company Registration Number: 07181942

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

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).

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:

Equipment & Vehicles

20% Reducing Balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Going concern

As stated on the balance sheet the company has net liabilities of £80,918. The directors are willing to support the company and introduce any necessary funds in order for the company to settle its liabilities as and when they may arise.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 April 2013	1,542,589
Additions	187,545
Disposals	(81,750)
At 31 March 2014	1,648,384
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2013	545,162
Charge for year	226,530
On disposals	(29,440)
At 31 March 2014	742,252
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2014	906,132
At 31 March 2013	997,427

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

Ordinary shares of £1 each

2014 No 100 100

2013 £ 100

No

100