

Registered Number 08815453

ALL TRANS AUTOS LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015

	Notes	2015 £
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	2	799,822
Tangible assets	3	231,352
		<u>1,031,174</u>
Current assets		
Stocks		3,230
Debtors		102,867
Cash at bank and in hand		60,879
		<u>166,976</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(961,287)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(794,311)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>236,863</u>
Provisions for liabilities		(5,600)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u><u>231,263</u></u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	4	2
Revaluation reserve		217,735
Profit and loss account		13,526
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>231,263</u></u>

- For the year ending 31 March 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 8 September 2015

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr R Bloomfield, Director

Mrs J Bloomfield, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2015**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, 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 during the period, 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.

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 - 20% Reducing Balance

Fixtures & Fittings - 20% Reducing Balance

Motor Vehicles - 20% Reducing Balance

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

Intangible assets amortisation policy

Amortisation 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:

Goodwill - Over 20 Years

Intangibles - Over 4 Years

Valuation information and policy

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Other accounting policies

Stocks

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

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 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.

Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company had net current liabilities. However in the opinion of the directors the company will have sufficient working capital to meet all liabilities as they fall due. Consequently the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
Additions	840,088
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	2,318
At 31 March 2015	<u>842,406</u>
Amortisation	
Charge for the year	42,584
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2015	<u>42,584</u>
Net book values	

At 31 March 2015	<u>799,822</u>
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3 Tangible fixed assets

£

Cost

Additions	40,432
Disposals	(16,991)
Revaluations	265,750
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2015	<u>289,191</u>

Depreciation

Charge for the year	57,839
On disposals	-
At 31 March 2015	<u>57,839</u>

Net book values

At 31 March 2015	<u>231,352</u>
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4 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

2015

£

2 Ordinary shares of £1 each

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