Signed

Company Registration No. 02792805 (England and Wales)

DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2015

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DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2015

		2015		2014	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		2,201		2,109
Current assets	;				
Debtors		14,690		18,804	
Cash at bank and in hand		565		4,846	
		15,255		23,650	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year		(20,500)		(28,500)	
Net current liabilities	•		(5,245)		(4,850)
Total assets less current liabilities			(3,044)		(2,741)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	3		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss account			(13,044)		(12,741)
Shareholders' funds			(3,044)		(2,741)
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For the financial year ended 31 May 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Mr M J Durrant

DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2015

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The company has net liabilities of £3,044 (2014 - £2,741) at the balance sheet date and made a loss for the financial year of £303 (2014 - Profit £15). On this basis, the directors consider that the company will have adequate reserves to continue to trade for the foreseeable future and continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for sale of goods and services in the ordinary nature of the business. Turnover is shown net of Value Added Tax, of goods and services provided to customers and, in the case of long term contracts, credit is taken appropriate to the stage of completion when the outcome of the contract can be ascertained with reasonable certainty.

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 fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Equipment Fixtures and fittings

25% per annum on a straight line basis 10% Per annum 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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses on revaluations where at the balance sheet date there is an agreement to sell the asset.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries and associates only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable or a binding agreement to distribute past earnings in future has been entered into by the subsidiary or associate.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

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.

DURRANT & COMPANY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2015

2	Fixed assets			
		Та	ngible assets	
			£	
	Cost			
	At 1 June 2014		26,498	
	Additions		1,146	
	At 31 May 2015		27,644	
	Depreciation			
	At 1 June 2014		24,389	
	Charge for the year		1,054	
	At 31 May 2015		25,443	
	Net book value			
	At 31 May 2015	<i>'</i>	2,201	
	At 24 May 2014		2 100	
	At 31 May 2014		2,109 ———	
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3	Share capital	2015 £	2014 £	
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	L	L	
	10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000	