

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 04262056

MICHAEL JEFFERY LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 DECEMBER 2015

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MICHAEL JEFFERY LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

Year ended 31 December 2015

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MICHAEL JEFFERY LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Intangible assets		126,753	136,028
Tangible assets		271,479	232,301
		<u>398,232</u>	<u>368,329</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		1,992,889	1,783,002
Debtors		537,896	270,435
Cash at bank and in hand		443	2,740
		<u>2,531,228</u>	<u>2,056,177</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(2,132,350)</u>	<u>(1,674,019)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>398,878</u>	<u>382,158</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>797,110</u>	<u>750,487</u>
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>(34,903)</u>	<u>(24,804)</u>
		<u>762,207</u>	<u>725,683</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up equity share capital	3	10,000	150,000
Profit and loss account		752,207	575,683
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>762,207</u>	<u>725,683</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 2-2-16

Mr M Jeffery

Company Registration Number: 04262056

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

MICHAEL JEFFERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

Year ended 31 December 2015

1. 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 January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account is derived from ordinary activities and represents amounts chargeable in respect of the sale and repair of motor vehicles and the sale of vehicle parts in the financial 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.

Amortisation

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	-	5% straight line
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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:

Leasehold Property	-	10% straight line
Plant & Machinery	-	20% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	-	20% to 25% straight line
Motor Vehicles	-	33% straight line

Stocks

Stock and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based upon selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

The ownership of consignment stock passes from the manufacturer to the company when full payment for vehicles is made.

The value of consignment stock is shown on the balance sheet within both current assets and within creditors due within one year.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

MICHAEL JEFFERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

Year ended 31 December 2015

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (*continued*)

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.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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 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 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.

MICHAEL JEFFERY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

Year ended 31 December 2015

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
COST			
At 1 January 2015	185,500	406,120	591,620
Additions	—	94,330	94,330
Disposals	—	(9,916)	(9,916)
At 31 December 2015	<u>185,500</u>	<u>490,534</u>	<u>676,034</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2015	49,472	173,819	223,291
Charge for year	9,275	50,543	59,818
On disposals	—	(5,307)	(5,307)
At 31 December 2015	<u>58,747</u>	<u>219,055</u>	<u>277,802</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2015	<u>126,753</u>	<u>271,479</u>	<u>398,232</u>
At 31 December 2014	<u>136,028</u>	<u>232,301</u>	<u>368,329</u>

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015		2014	
	No.	£	No.	£
ordinary shares (2014 - 150,000) of £1 each	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>

During the year the company reduced its share capital by 140,000 £1 shares.