AUTO DEPOT LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 JANUARY 2016



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Nottingham
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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 JANUARY 2016

		2016	2015	
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			18,000	
Tangible assets			18,797	458
			36,797	458
CURRENT ASSETS				_
Stocks		5,292		500
Debtors		107		-
		5,399		500
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one	year	(63,678)		(3,323)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(58,279)	(2,823)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILIT	IES		(21,482)	(2,365)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			486	-
			(24.068)	(2.265)
			(21,968)	(2,365)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		2	2
Profit and loss account	J		(21,970)	(2,367)
			·	
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The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 JANUARY 2016

For the year ended 31 January 2016 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 17 October 2016.

Mr E. Brierley

E. Bradey

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

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 represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

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

Over 10 years

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:

Plant & Machinery

20% Reducing balance method

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
COST At 1 February 2015 Additions	- 20,000	1,118 23,038	1,118 43,038
At 31 January 2016	20,000	24,156	44,156
DEPRECIATION At 1 February 2015 Charge for year	_ 2,000	660 4,699	660 6,699
At 31 January 2016	2,000	5,359	7,359
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 January 2016	18,000	18,797	36,797
At 31 January 2015	-	458	458
SHARE CAPITAL			

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2