MOORSIDE BUILDING SUPPLIES LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

Company registration number 02236387





ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2016

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

29 FEBRUARY 2016

		2016		2015
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets	_		87,825	92,515
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		55,000		49,458
Debtors		70,247		72,689
Cash at bank and in hand		46,629		3,456
		171,876		125,603
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		188,519		78,461 ———
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			(16,643)	47,142
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			71,182	139,657
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	•		3,151	2,374
			68,031	137,283
				
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	3		30	30
Profit and loss account			68,001	137,253
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			68,031	137,283
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For the year ended 29'February 2016 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 1.61816, and are signed on their behalf by:

M Goddard

Company Registration Number: 02236387

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 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.

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:

Freehold Property

- 2% On Cost

Plant & Equipment

15% Reducing Balance

Motor Vehicles

25% 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.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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 29 FEBRUARY 2016

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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 March 2015 and 29 February 2016	145,005
_	
DEPRECIATION At 1 March 2015	52,490
Charge for year	4,690
At 29 February 2016	57,180
NET BOOK VALUE	-
NET BOOK VALUE At 29 February 2016	87,825
	
At 28 February 2015	92,515
Included in Freehold Property are non depreciable assets with a cost of £55,000 (2015: £55,000)	

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	10	10	10	10
	30	30	30	30
	==		====	