Registered Number 06178606

THE PUDDING COMPARTMENT LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	103,756	105,173
		103,756	105,173
Current assets			
Stocks		52,400	52,038
Debtors		86,327	94,900
Cash at bank and in hand		450	488
		139,177	147,426
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	3	(239,564)	(273,329)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(100,387)	(125,903)
Total assets less current liabilities		3,369	(20,730)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(36,107)	(41,671)
Accruals and deferred income		(2,790)	(384)
Total net assets (liabilities)		(35,528)	(62,785)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	1,000	1,000
Share premium account		67,101	67,101
Profit and loss account		(103,629)	(130,886)
Shareholders' funds		(35,528)	$\overline{(62,785)}$

- For the year ending 31 March 2016 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 21 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr S West, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2016

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

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 policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of services provided during the year.

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:

Leasehold Property - 6 years straight line basis Office Equipment - 20% reducing balance Fixtures & Fittings - 20% reducing balance Motor Vehicles - 25% reducing balance Equipment - 20% reducing balance

Valuation information and policy

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Stocks

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

Other accounting policies

Finance Lease Agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for

future instalments.

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.

Going Concern Basis

The company is dependent on the finance provided by its director to meet its day to day operating expenses.

The director has confirmed that this support will be available for the foreseeable future to enable the company to continue its operational existence.

On this assumption, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis

Deferred Government Grants

Deferred government grants in respect of capital expenditure are treated as deferred income and are credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful life of the assets to which they relate.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS
2016 2015
£ £
Received and receivable 5,770 2,666
Amortisation (2,980) (2,282)

2,790 384

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2015	179,674
Additions	24,701
Disposals	(250)

Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 March 2016	204,125
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015	74,501
Charge for the year	26,038
On disposals	(170)
At 31 March 2016	100,369
Net book values	
At 31 March 2016	103,756
At 31 March 2015	105,173

3 Creditors

4

	2016	2015
	£	£
Secured Debts	73,348	93,770
Called Up Share Capital		
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
	2016	2015
	£	£
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

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