

ADCO Glazing Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 June 2015

ADCO Glazing Limited
(Registration number: 07657320)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		39,849	30,018
Current assets			
Debtors		111,597	32,728
Cash at bank and in hand		66,842	79,157
		178,439	111,885
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(65,325)	(10,427)
Net current assets		113,114	101,458
Total assets less current liabilities		152,963	131,476
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(30,984)	(30,355)
Provisions for liabilities		(8,175)	(6,004)
Net assets		113,804	95,117
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>3</u>	2	2
Profit and loss account		113,802	95,115
Shareholders' funds		113,804	95,117

For the year ending 30 June 2015 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 director acknowledges his 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 director on 21 November 2015

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Mr A Dumitru
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADCO Glazing Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 June 2015
..... continued

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	25% straight line

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE. Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

ADCO Glazing Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 June 2015
..... continued

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 July 2014	36,082	36,082
Additions	<u>21,339</u>	<u>21,339</u>
At 30 June 2015	<u>57,421</u>	<u>57,421</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2014	6,064	6,064
Charge for the year	<u>11,508</u>	<u>11,508</u>
At 30 June 2015	<u>17,572</u>	<u>17,572</u>
Net book value		
At 30 June 2015	<u><u>39,849</u></u>	<u><u>39,849</u></u>
At 30 June 2014	<u><u>30,018</u></u>	<u><u>30,018</u></u>

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2015		2014	
	No.	£	No.	£
ordinary of £1 each	1	1	1	1
ordinary 'A' share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>

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