# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07699618**

# RPT SURVEYING LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 JULY 2012

THURSDAY



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11/04/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #337

# ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# **PERIOD FROM 11 JULY 2011 TO 31 JULY 2012**

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#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

#### 31 JULY 2012

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the period by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The director acknowledges his responsibility for

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (11) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial period and of its profit or loss for the financial period in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on (3)+(3)+(3).

P TORBETT

Company Registration Number 07699618

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### **PERIOD FROM 11 JULY 2011 TO 31 JULY 2012**

#### 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 April 2008)

#### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the period

#### **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

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# **PERIOD FROM 11 JULY 2011 TO 31 JULY 2012**

# 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 2. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTOR

During the year the director loaned £20,967 to the company and the company repaid £20,844 to its director

Advances to directors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand

#### 3. EXCESS DIVIDENDS

There were excess dividends taken during the period over the available profits. These are potentially repayable by the shareholder on a winding up

# 4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

1 Ordinary shares of £1 each

No £