

Registered Number 06904607

TAX INSIDER LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 May 2015

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2015

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	8,000	10,000
Tangible assets	3	-	325
		<u>8,000</u>	<u>10,325</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		6,636	9,662
Cash at bank and in hand		74,779	44,037
		<u>81,415</u>	<u>53,699</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(15,252)</u>	<u>(9,859)</u>
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>66,163</u>	<u>43,840</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>74,163</u>	<u>54,165</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>74,163</u>	<u>54,165</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		73,163	53,165
Shareholders' funds		<u>74,163</u>	<u>54,165</u>

- For the year ending 31 May 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 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 25 February 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr A SIDDIQ, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 May 2015**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

The cost of tangible fixed assets includes expenditure incurred in bringing the assets into working condition for their intended use.

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:

Equipment - over 2 years

Intangible assets amortisation policy

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

Other accounting policies**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.

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 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2014	20,000
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 May 2015	<u>20,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2014	10,000
Charge for the year	2,000
On disposals	-
At 31 May 2015	<u>12,000</u>
Net book values	
At 31 May 2015	<u><u>8,000</u></u>
At 31 May 2014	<u><u>10,000</u></u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 June 2014	649
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-

Transfers	-
At 31 May 2015	<u>649</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 June 2014	324
Charge for the year	325
On disposals	-
At 31 May 2015	<u>649</u>
Net book values	
At 31 May 2015	<u>0</u>
At 31 May 2014	<u>325</u>

4 **Called Up Share Capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

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