COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07030921

HAASCO LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 MARCH 2016

HAASCO
Accountants, Auditors and Tax Advisors

www.haascolimited.co.uk

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HAASCO LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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HAASCO LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	£	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			**171,740**	184,389
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		**23,669**		33,480
Debtors		**288,479**		242,509
Cash at bank and in hand		**525**		5,170
		312,673		281,159
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		**160,323**		168,951
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**152,350**	112,208
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**324,090**	296,597
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	3		**100**	100
Profit and loss account			**323,990**	296,497
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			**324,090**	296,597

For the year ended 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 12 December 2016.

Mr D.R. Thomas

Company Registration Number: 07030921

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

HAASCO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of financial instruments, 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.

Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its useful economic life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years. The carrying amount at the date of revision is depreciated over the revised estimate of remaining useful economic life.

Stocks

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

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

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, and hire purchase contracts, are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet.

The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged in the profit and loss account over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions for the expected costs of maintenance under guarantees are charged against profits when products have been invoiced. The effect of the time value of money is not material and therefore the provisions are not discounted.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

Investments

All investments are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition costs associated with the investment. All purchases and sales of investments are recognised using trade date accounting.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the profit and loss account. Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is disposed of or until its value is impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the profit and loss account.

Investments classified as held-to-maturity are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when the investment in derecognised, or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Investments are fair valued using quoted market prices, independent appraisals, discounted cash flow analysis or other appropriate valuation models at the balance sheet date.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised and carried forward at invoices amounts less provisions for any doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when liabilities are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	**171,740**
DEPRECIATION	**–**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2016	**171,740**
At 31 March 2015	171,740

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2016 £	2015 £
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**1,000**	1,000

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**100**	**100**	100	100

HAASCO LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF HAASCO LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

In accordance with our terms of engagement, and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have compiled the financial statements of the company which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us.

This report is made to the Company's Director, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the Company's Director that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to him in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's Director, for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with technical guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2016 your duty to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view under the Companies Act 2006. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

HAASCO LIMITED
Chartered Accountants

24 Bridge Street
Newport
South Wales
NP20 4SF

12 December 2016