

Registered Number 07641921

ECJ CARPENTRY & JOINERY LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 July 2012

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2012

	Notes	2012 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	2	11,250
		<u>11,250</u>
Current assets		
Debtors	3	31,788
Cash at bank and in hand		10,892
		<u>42,680</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(28,508)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>14,172</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>25,422</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(20,964)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u><u>4,458</u></u>
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Profit and loss account		4,358
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>4,458</u></u>

- For the year ending 31 July 2012 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 1 September 2012

And signed on their behalf by:

Darren Morris, Director

Ross Graham, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 July 2012**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 receivable during the year, excluding VAT.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value. Over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Plant Machinery & Equipment 25% Straight line

Valuation information and policy

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 as 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.

Other accounting policies

Deferred Taxation:

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timings differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date when transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more or at a right to pay less or receive more tax with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustment) 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 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 is more likely that not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where that replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely that not 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.

2 **Tangible fixed assets**

	£
Cost	
Additions	15,000
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 31 July 2012	<u>15,000</u>
Depreciation	
Charge for the year	3,750
On disposals	-
At 31 July 2012	<u>3,750</u>
Net book values	
At 31 July 2012	<u><u>11,250</u></u>

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value. Over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Plant Machinery & Equipment 25% Straight line

3 **Debtors**

	2012
	£
Debtors include the following amounts due after more than one year	0

Debtors provision are sundry debts arising from provision of services

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