Registered Number 07816713

Hakze-Gon Ltd

Abbreviated Accounts

31 October 2016

Hakze-Gon Ltd **Registered Number 07816713**

Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2016

	Notes	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets	2				
Tangible			2,040		2,720
			2,040		2,720
Current assets					
Debtors		16,505		7,570	
Cash at bank and in hand		171		10,540	
Total current assets		16,676		18,110	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(13,141)		(15,286)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			3,535		2,824
Total assets less current liabilities			5,575		5,544
Provisions for liabilities			(408)		(544)
Total net assets (liabilities)			5,167		5,000
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		2		2
Profit and loss account			5,165		4,998

Shareholders funds	5,167	5,000

a. For the year ending 31 October 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 02 December 2016

And signed on their behalf by:
A Farley, Director

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 October 2016

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 January 2015).

Turnover

Turnover is the amount invoiced exclusive of value added tax and discounts for services rendered by the compnay. Income is recognised when assignments have been completed and the company is entitled to consideration in respect thereof.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost and depreciated over their economic life.

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.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Equipment	25% straight line

2 **Fixed Assets**

	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	**£**	**£**
At 01 November 2015	4,492	4,492
At 31 October 2016	4,492	4,492
Depreciation		
At 01 November 2015	1,772	1,772
Charge for year	680	680
At 31 October 2016	2,452	2,452
Net Book Value		
At 31 October 2016	2,040	2,040
At 31 October 2015	2,720	2,720

3 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

4 **Share capital**

	2016	2015
	£	**£**
Authorised share capital:		

2 Ordinary of £1 each	2	2
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
2 Ordinary of £1 each	2	2