Registered Number 08217921

RESIN FLOOR SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

30 September 2014

RESIN FLOOR SOLUTIONS LIMITED **Registered Number 08217921**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2014

	Notes	*2014*	*2013*
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	5,674	-
		5,674	-
Current assets			
Stocks		4,105	3,415
Debtors		56,633	28,184
Cash at bank and in hand		33,624	14,176
		94,362	45,775
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(49,447)	(41,844)
Net current assets (liabilities)		44,915	3,931
Total assets less current liabilities		50,589	3,931
Provisions for liabilities		(1,135)	-
Total net assets (liabilities)		49,454	3,931
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		49,354	3,831
Shareholders' funds		49,454	3,931

- For the year ending 30 September 2014 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 27 August 2015

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr D Boden, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 September 2014

1 **Accounting Policies**

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts
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 policy
Turnover

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

Tangible assets depreciation policy
Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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:

Motor Vehicles - 20% reducing balance
Equipment - 20% reducing balance

Other accounting policies
Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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 if 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 distribution relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2013	-
Additions	7,092
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 September 2014	7,092
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2013	-
Charge for the year	1,418
On disposals	-
At 30 September 2014	1,418
Net book values	

At 30 September 2014	5,674
At 30 September 2013	-

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 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.