

Registered Number 09312607

ASHTON ROSS LAW LTD

Abbreviated Accounts

30 November 2015

Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2015

	Notes	2015	
		£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible		4,404	
		<u>4,404</u>	<u></u>
Current assets			
Debtors		16,182	
Cash at bank and in hand		36,580	
Total current assets		<u>52,762</u>	<u></u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(56,151)	
Net current assets (liabilities)		(3,389)	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,015</u>	<u></u>
Provisions for liabilities		(880)	
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>135</u>	<u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	
Profit and loss account		35	

Shareholders funds

135

- a. For the year ending 30 November 2015 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 13 September 2016

And signed on their behalf by:

MR N D RAJAH, 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 30 November 2015

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

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

Depreciation**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.

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.

Depreciation

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

Equipment 0% Method for Equipment

2 Fixed Assets

	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£
Additions	5,099	5,099
At 30 November 2015	<u>5,099</u>	<u>5,099</u>
Depreciation		
Charge for year	695	695
At 30 November 2015	<u>695</u>	<u>695</u>
Net Book Value		
At 30 November 2015	4,404	4,404

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

4 Share capital

	2015
	£
Authorised share capital:	
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100

Allotted, called up and fully

paid:

100 Ordinary of £1 each

100

Ordinary shares issued in the

year:

100 Shares issued of £100 each were issued in the year with a nominal value of £100, for a consideration of £100