Registered Number 10045310

TAIT ANALYTICS LIMITED

Micro-entity Accounts

31 March 2017

TAIT ANALYTICS LIMITED **Registered Number 10045310**

Micro-entity Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017

	Notes	*2017*
		£
Current assets		
Debtors		1,238
Cash at bank and in hand		1,841
		3,079
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(2,975)
Net current assets (liabilities)		104
Total assets less current liabilities		104
Total net assets (liabilities)		104
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	1	1
Profit and loss account		103
Shareholders' funds		104

- For the year ending 31 March 2017 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 Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 31 October 2017

And signed on their behalf by:
Alexander Michael Tait, Director

Notes to the Micro-entity Accounts for the period ended 31 March 2017

1 **Called Up Share Capital**

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2017
	£
1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1

2 **Accounting Policies**

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102 Section 1A small entities.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention, except that as disclosed in the accounting policies, certain items are shown at fair value. The presentational currency is in sterling which has been rounded to the nearest £1.

Turnover policy

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the course of the company's activities and is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. Income is recognised when goods/services have been delivered/provided to clients should that risk and rewards of ownership have transferred to them.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulative impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & fittings - 15% reducing balance
Office equipment - 33% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Plant and machinery - 15% reducing balance

Other accounting policies

Stocks

Stock has been valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell.

Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Pension Costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension cost charge represents the contributions payable by the company to the fund in respect of the period. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Deferred Tax

Deferred Taxation is provided on the liability method to take account of timing differences between treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax. Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences.

Leasing

Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases or hire purchase contracts are capitalised and depreciated. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the period.

Financial Instruments

The following assets and liabilities are classified as financial instruments - trade debtors, trade creditors, bank loans and directors loans. Bank Loans are initially measured at the present value of future payments, discounted at the market rate of interest and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Directors Loan (being repayable on demand), trade debtors and trade creditors are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Going Concern

The director reviews the financial position of the company from the date of approval of the accounts on an ongoing basis, and concludes that the company is able to meet all its liabilities as they fall due.

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.