Carlton Joinery Products Ltd.

Registered number: SC367334

Balance Sheet

as at 30 September 2016

	Notes		2016		2015
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		130		-
Investments			74		74
			204		74
Current assets					
Debtors	3	100,725		920	
Cash at bank and in hand		91,554		140,518	
		192,279		141,438	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(120,163)		(102,729)	
Net current assets			72,116		38,709
Net assets			72,320		38,783
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			72,220		38,683
Shareholders' funds			72,320		38,783

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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 special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

C Alexander

Director

Approved by the board on 19 January 2017

Carlton Joinery Products Ltd.

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 September 2016

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	over 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	over the lease term
Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 3 years

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax

rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2015	3,278
Additions	404
At 30 September 2016	3,682
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2015	3,278
Charge for the year	274
At 30 September 2016	3,552
Net book value	
At 30 September 2016	130

[For revalued assets, state the years in which the assets were valued and their values. For assets revalued during the reporting period, state the names of the persons who revalued them or particulars of their qualifications for doing so and the bases of valuation used by them.]

3 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	73,973	-
Other debtors	26,752	920
	100,725	920

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,039	421
Corporation tax	59,982	58,187
Other taxes and social security costs	29,828	21,855
Other creditors	29,314	22,266
	120,163	102,729

5 Related party transactions

In October 2015 the company made a £25000 loan to Doorset Technology Ltd. The company owns 74% of the equity in Doorset Technology Ltd.

As at 30th September 2016 the loan had not been repaid

6 Other information

Carlton Joinery Products Ltd. is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland. Its registered office is:

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.