

Registered Number SC409113

Sibbit Consultancy Services Ltd

Abbreviated Accounts

31 October 2016

Balance Sheet as at 31 October 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets	2 3		
Tangible		3,167	3,958
		<u>3,167</u>	<u>3,958</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		0	5,215
Cash at bank and in hand		14,799	14,797
Total current assets		<u>14,799</u>	<u>20,012</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(18,329)	(21,331)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(3,530)	(1,319)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(363)</u>	<u>2,639</u>
Provisions for liabilities		(633)	(791)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(996)</u>	<u>1,848</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	2	2
Profit and loss account		(998)	1,846

Shareholders funds

(996)

1,848

- 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 31 May 2017

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr N Sibbit, 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

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year. These accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis. This basis may not be appropriate due to the deficit on the balance sheet at the year end. Should the Company be unable to continue trading, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amount to provide for any further liabilities which may arise and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities. The Company is relying on the continued support of the Director.

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

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 Exchange rate

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

3 Fixed Assets

	Tangible Assets	Total
Cost or valuation	£	£
At 01 November 2015	5,809	5,809
At 31 October 2016	<u>5,809</u>	<u>5,809</u>
Depreciation		
At 01 November 2015	1,851	1,851
Charge for year	791	791
At 31 October 2016	<u>2,642</u>	<u>2,642</u>
Net Book Value		
At 31 October 2016	3,167	3,167
At 31 October 2015	<u>3,958</u>	<u>3,958</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

5 **Share capital**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
1000 Ordinary A of £1 each	1,000	1,000
1000 Ordinary B of £1 each	1,000	1,000
 Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1 Ordinary A of £1 each	1	1
1 Ordinary B of £1 each	1	1