Registered number
SC448749

Scott Rogers Joinery Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2017

Scott Rogers Joinery Limited

Registered number: SC448749

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2017

	Notes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		6,300		7,350
Current assets					
Stocks		3,000		3,000	
Debtors	3	9,497		7,097	
		12,497		10,097	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(18,784)		(17,430)	
Net current liabilities			(6,287)		(7,333)
Net assets			13		17
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1
Profit and loss account			12		16
Shareholders' funds			13		17

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 and delivered 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.

S Rogers

Director

Approved by the board on 4 December 2017

Scott Rogers Joinery Limited

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 April 2017

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 (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

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	**Intangible fixed assets**	£
	Goodwill:	
	Cost	
	At 1 May 2016	10,500
	At 30 April 2017	10,500
	Amortisation	
	At 1 May 2016	3,150
	Provided during the year	1,050
	At 30 April 2017	4,200
	Net book value	
	At 30 April 2017	6,300
	At 30 April 2016	7,350

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 10 years.

3	**Debtors**	**2017**	**2016**
		£	**£**
	Trade debtors	4,641	2,241
	Other debtors	4,856	4,856
		9,497	7,097

4	**Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**	**2017**	**2016**
		£	**£**
	Bank overdraft	14,106	10,115
	Corporation tax	4,678	7,315
		18,784	17,430

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.