

Registered Number 06660434

The Yacht Boutique Ltd

Abbreviated Accounts

31 July 2014

Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
	2	£	£
Current assets			
Stocks		0	41
Debtors		476	533
Cash at bank and in hand		1,904	3,338
Total current assets		<u>2,380</u>	<u>3,912</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(3,500)	(4,652)
Net current assets (liabilities)		(1,120)	(740)
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(1,120)</u>	<u>(740)</u>
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>(1,120)</u>	<u>(740)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	1	1
Profit and loss account		(1,121)	(741)
Shareholders funds		<u>(1,120)</u>	<u>(740)</u>

- a. For the year ending 31 July 2014 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 04 November 2014

And signed on their behalf by:

Ms P M Sandham, 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 July 2014

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 April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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.

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. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. If the company was unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values to their recoverable amount and to provide for future liabilities that may arise and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets. The directors believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

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.

Investments (Fixed

3 Assets)

4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

5 Share capital

	2014	2013
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1 Ordinary of £1 each	1	1