Registered Number 00711607

J.L.PUTT & SONS LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

31 December 2013

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013	2012
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	3,814	5,494
		3,814	5,494
Current assets			
Stocks		100,869	104,776
Debtors		9,395	11,524
Cash at bank and in hand		270	270
		110,534	116,570
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(53,380)	(44,062)
Net current assets (liabilities)		57,154	72,508
Total assets less current liabilities		60,968	78,002
Total net assets (liabilities)		60,968	78,002
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5,862	5,862
Profit and loss account		55,106	72,140
Shareholders' funds		60,968	78,002

- For the year ending 31 December 2013 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- 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 October 2014

And signed on their behalf by:

D G PUTT, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 31 December 2013

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities effective April 2008.

Turnover policy

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

Tangible assets depreciation policy

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold Property - 4% straight line Fixtures & Fittings - 10%/20% straight line Motor Vehicles - 25% straight line Computer equipment - 33.3% straight line

Valuation information and policy

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Stocks

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

Other accounting policies

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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.

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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2013	78,891
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	
At 31 December 2013	78,891
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2013	73,397
Charge for the year	1,680
On disposals	-
At 31 December 2013	75,077
Net book values	
At 31 December 2013	3,814
At 31 December 2012	5,494

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