

Registered Number NI611442

McGeown Transport Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

30 April 2015

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2015

	Notes	2015	2014
		£	£
Fixed assets	2 3		
Tangible		89,280	0
		<u>89,280</u>	<u>0</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		538,351	238,165
Cash at bank and in hand		176,678	8,365
Total current assets		<u>715,029</u>	<u>246,530</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(603,156)	(228,317)
Net current assets (liabilities)		111,873	18,213
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>201,153</u>	<u>18,213</u>
Provisions for liabilities		(17,856)	0
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>183,297</u>	<u>18,213</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	100	100
Profit and loss account		183,197	18,113

Shareholders funds

183,297

18,213

- a. For the year ending 30 April 2015 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 09 October 2015

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr A McGeown, 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 30 April 2015

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. In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

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.

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 director considers 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

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the

assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Plant & Machinery 0% Method for Plant & 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 May 2014	0	0
Additions	91,180	91,180
At 30 April 2015	<u>91,180</u>	<u>91,180</u>
Depreciation		
At 01 May 2014	0	0
Charge for year	1,900	1,900
At 30 April 2015	<u>1,900</u>	<u>1,900</u>
Net Book Value		
At 30 April 2015	89,280	89,280
At 30 April 2014	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

5 Share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Authorised share capital:		
100000 Ordinary of £1 each	100,000	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100

Ordinary shares issued in the year:

100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each were issued in the year with a nominal value of £100, for a consideration of £100