

# 1-2 Call Cabs Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 March 2012



## 1-2 Call Cabs Limited

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**1-2 Call Cabs Limited**  
**(Registration number: 4430900)**  
**Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2012**

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible fixed assets		12,812	14,062
Tangible fixed assets	2	<u>11,556</u>	<u>14,497</u>
		<u>24,368</u>	<u>28,559</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors		36,352	22,121
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>-</u>	<u>11,706</u>
		36,352	33,827
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(55,823)</u>	<u>(41,050)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(19,471)</u>	<u>(7,223)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		4,897	21,336
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(1,300)</u>	<u>(1,300)</u>
Net assets		<u>3,597</u>	<u>20,036</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>3,497</u>	<u>19,936</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>3,597</u>	<u>20,036</u>

For the year ending 31 March 2012 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 director acknowledges his 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 director on 27-3-13

  
M L Kirkby  
Director

## 1-2 Call Cabs Limited

### Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2012

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### **Basis of preparation**

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

##### **Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers

##### **Goodwill**

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable

##### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is provided on intangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Amortisation method and rate</b>
Goodwill	Over 20 years

##### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
Motor Vehicles	20% straight line
Equipment	15% straight line

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date

##### **Hire purchase and leasing**

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

##### **Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account

## 1-2 Call Cabs Limited

### Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2012

..... *continued*

#### 2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2011	25,000	25,120	50,120
Additions	-	4,299	4,299
Disposals	-	(5,300)	(5,300)
At 31 March 2012	<u>25,000</u>	<u>24,119</u>	<u>49,119</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2011	10,938	10,623	21,561
Charge for the year	1,250	4,060	5,310
Eliminated on disposals	-	(2,120)	(2,120)
At 31 March 2012	<u>12,188</u>	<u>12,563</u>	<u>24,751</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2012	<u>12,812</u>	<u>11,556</u>	<u>24,368</u>
At 31 March 2011	<u>14,062</u>	<u>14,497</u>	<u>28,559</u>

#### 3 Share capital

##### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2012		2011	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>