

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 04364449
CLM MANUFACTURING LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
30 June 2016

CLM MANUFACTURING LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
30 June 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible assets		118,916	88,403
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Current assets			
Stocks		17,090	20,523
Debtors		20,592	29,207
Cash at bank and in hand		94,109	99,169
		-----	-----
		131,791	148,899
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	(112,817)	(128,374)
		-----	-----
Net current assets		18,974	20,525
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		137,890	108,928
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(50,220)	(28,103)
Provisions for liabilities		(23,388)	(14,578)
		-----	-----
		64,282	66,247
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up equity share capital	5	3	3
Profit and loss account		64,279	66,244
		-----	-----
Shareholders' funds		64,282	66,247
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For the year ended 30 June 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 March 2017 .

S Simpson Director

Company Registration Number: 04364449

CLM MANUFACTURING LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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 January 2015).

Turnover

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

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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:

Plant & Machinery-15% Reducing Balance

Fixtures & Fittings-15% Reducing Balance

Motor Vehicles-25% Reducing Balance

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, and hire purchase contracts, are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet.

The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged in the profit and loss account over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Pension costs

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year.

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.

2. Fixed assets

	Tangible Assets £
Cost	
At 1 July 2015	222,219
Additions	56,656
Disposals	(18,450)

At 30 June 2016	260,425

Depreciation	
At 1 July 2015	133,816
Charge for year	23,712
On disposals	(16,019)

At 30 June 2016	141,509

Net book value	
At 30 June 2016	118,916

At 30 June 2015	88,403

3. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Secured debt < 1 Yr: Hire purchase	17,878	13,003
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4. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Secured debt >1 Yr: Hire purchase	50,220	28,103
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5. Share capital
Authorised share capital:

	2016	2015
	£	£
1,000 Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1,000	1,000
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Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016		2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	3	3	3	3
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6. Ultimate parent company

The directors consider Swayline Limited , a company incorporated in England and Wales, to be the ultimate parent company.

