TWELFTH OF THE EIGHTH LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 March 2015 Company Registration Number 06107447

Registered Address

TWELFTH OF THE EIGHTH LIMITED 8 WHEATLANDS FAREHAM HAMPSHIRE ENGLAND PO14 4SL

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

		CY	PY
	Note		
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	-	-
Investments		-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Debtors		-	2,067
Cash at bank and in hand		75	3,634
		75	5,701
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(11,999)	(12,306)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		(11,924)	(6,605)
Net assets/(liabilities)		(11,924)	(6,605)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		(11,926)	(6,607)
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)		(11,924)	(6,605)

The director is satisfied that for the period 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.

Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies.

These financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 September 2015.

Paul Reginald Ralph

Director of TWELFTH OF THE EIGHTH LIMITED

Company Registration No:

06107447

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards For Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of all services sold during the period, less returns received, at selling price exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost represents purchase price together with any incidental costs of acquisition.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & fittings - 15% reducing balance

Office equipment - 33% straight line

Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Plant and machinery - 15% reducing balance

Stocks

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

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension cost charge represents the contributions payable by the company to the fund in respect of the period. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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 the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

Going concern

The director reviews the financial position of the company from the date of approval of the accounts on an ongoing basis, and concludes that the company is able to meet all its liabilities as they fall due.

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2. Fixed assets

Cost	Plant & Machinery
	etc.
At beginning of the period	437
Additions	
Disposals	
At end of the period	437
Depreciation	
At beginning of the period	437
Depreciation charge for the period	
Depreciation on disposals	
At end of the period	437
Net book value	
At end of period	
At beginning of period	

3. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:	2015			2014	
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary Share	1	1	1	1	
A Share	1	1	1	1	
		2.00		2.00	

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

4. Transactions with Directors

DLA note	CY	PY
Balance brought forward	0	0
Advances granted by the company to its director(s)	0	0
Credits granted to the director(s)	0	0
Balance carried forward	0	0

The directors loan was interest free and had no fixed date for repayment.

Total dividends paid to the directors in the period were £- (and for the prior period \pounds -).

5. Control

Throughout the period the company was controlled by director and shareholder Paul Reginald Ralph. $\,$