

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 1999697

DUNCOUNTIN LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
30 SEPTEMBER 2006



DUNCOUNTIN LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2006

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DUNCOUNTIN LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
30 SEPTEMBER 2006

	Note	2006 £	2005 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		<u>1,544</u>	<u>2,059</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors		-	34,018
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>25,677</u>	<u>33,713</u>
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS		<u>(25,677)</u>	<u>305</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(24,133)</u>	<u>2,364</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>(24,233)</u>	<u>2,264</u>
(DEFICIENCY)/SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>(24,133)</u>	<u>2,364</u>

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act

The director acknowledges his responsibility for

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director on 28 April 2007


MR M ARNOLD

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

DUNCOUNTIN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) 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 2005)

(b) Changes in accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

(c) 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

(d) Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

(e) 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

Leasehold Property	- 10% per annum, straight line method
Fixtures & Fittings	- 25% per annum, reducing balance method
Equipment	- 25% per annum, reducing balance method

(f) 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

DUNCOUNTIN LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(g) 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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 October 2005 and 30 September 2006	<u>3,777</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 October 2005	1,718
Charge for year	<u>515</u>
At 30 September 2006	<u>2,233</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 September 2006	<u>1,544</u>
At 30 September 2005	<u>2,059</u>

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTOR

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2006 £	2005 £
1,000 Ordinary £1 shares shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2006 No	£	2005 No	£
Ordinary £1 shares shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>