HARLEY DESIGN INTERNATIONAL LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MAY 2006

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COMPANIES HOUSE

EDMUND CARR

Chartered Accountants 146 New London Road Chelmsford Essex CM2 0AW

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2006

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MAY 2006

	2006			2005	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			3,223		4,524
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		20,000		20,113	
Debtors		25,829		54,307	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,502		207	
		69,331		74,627	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling d	ue				
within one year		65,640		52,955	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			3,691		21,672
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRE	NT LIABIL	ITIES	6,914		26,196
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	4		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			5,914		25,196
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			6,914		26,196

The directors are 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 by the directors on $\frac{24}{3}$ and are signed on their behalf by:

D A HARLEY

The notes on page 1 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2006

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 2005).

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).

The adoption of the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005) has had no effect on the results for the current period.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

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.

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:

Computer Equipment 20% straight line Furniture & Equipment 20% straight line

Stocks

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

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred taxation

Where applicable provision is made, under the liability method, to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences to the extent that it is considered that a net liability may arise.

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	19,766
At 1 June 2005 Additions	528
At 31 May 2006	20,294
DEPRECIATION	15040
At 1 June 2005 Charge for year	15,242 1,829
At 31 May 2006	17,071
NET BOOK VALUE	3,223
At 31 May 2006	
At 31 May 2005	4,524

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

The directors loan account is shown under creditors in note 8 and is a joint account between the two directors.

At the year end the company owed the directors £60,120 (2005 £2,388).

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2006

SHARE CAPITAL 4.

Authorised share capital:

	2006	2005
750 Ordinary A shares of £1 each 250 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	£	£
	750	1,000
	250	-
	1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		-

	2006		2005	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each Ordinary B shares of £1 each	750	750	1,000	1,000
	250	250	=	-
				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
				

On the 6 March 2006 1,000 £1 Ordinary shares were split into 750 Ordinary A and 250 Ordinary B shares each to rank pari passu in all respects with the existing ordinary shares.