# M & S CONSULTING SERVICES LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MARCH 2006

A53 \*\*AU1T8H38\*\* 547
COMPANIES HOUSE 14/07/2006

**TAX ASSIST ACCOUNTANTS** 

Accountants
7 Long Meadow Gate
Garforth
LS25 2BX

#### **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

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## ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF M & S CONSULTING SERVICES LIMITED

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

As described on the balance sheet, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 31 March 2006, set out on pages 2 to 5.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 1985.

In accordance with your instructions I have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to me.

7 Long Meadow Gate Garforth LS25 2BX

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TAX ASSIST ACCOUNTANTS Accountants

#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

#### 31 MARCH 2006

			2005	
	Note	£	£	(restated) £
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			537	613
CURRENT ASSETS			<del></del>	
Debtors		3,006		1,448
Cash at bank and in hand		8,910		2,779
		11,916		4,227
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within	one year	9,003		1,513
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,913	2,714
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABI	LITIES		3,450	3,327
			<del></del>	
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		2	2
Profit and loss account			3,448	3,325
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			3,450	3,327

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:

- 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 14. Man. and are signed on their MR. SMITH Director

Director

### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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 following Financial Reporting Standards:

- -Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005); and
- -FRS 21 'Events after the Balance Sheet date (IAS 10)'.

Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

There has been no material effect in adopting the FRSSE 2005.

FRS 21 'Events after the Balance Sheet date (IAS 10)'

The adoption of FRS 21 has resulted in a change in accounting policy in respect of proposed equity dividends. If the company declares dividends to the holders of equity instruments after the balance sheet date, the company does not recognise those dividends as a liability at the balance sheet date. The aggregate amount of equity dividends proposed before approval of the financial statements, which have not been shown as liabilities at the balance sheet date, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Previously, proposed equity dividends were recorded as liabilities at the balance sheet date.

#### **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.

## NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 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:

Fixtures & Fittings

25% Straight Line

Equipment

33% Straight Line

#### Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

#### **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 directors consider 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.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

3.

				Tangible Assets £
COST				
At 1 April 2005 Additions				1,479 534
Disposals				(99)
At 31 March 2006				1,914
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2005				866
Charge for year				611
On disposals				(100)
At 31 March 2006				1,377
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2006				537
At 31 March 2005				613
SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised share capital:				
			2006	2005 (restated)
			£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2006	0	2005	c
Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 2	£ 2	No 2	£ 2
Ordinary shares of £1 each	4	4	4	2