Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2011

Howsons Chartered Accountants Winton House Stoke Road Stoke on Trent Staffordshire ST4 2RW





19/07/2011 COMPANIES HOUSE

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(Registration number: 05124391)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 £	2010 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	2	5,280	5,510
Current assets			
Stocks		80,040	92,313
Debtors		3,500	3,500
Cash at bank and in hand		31,349	21,925
		114,889	117,738
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		(118,888)	(107,373)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(3,999)	10,365
Total assets less current liabilities		1,281	15,875
Provisions for liabilities		(840)	(874)
Net assets		441	15,001
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		341	14,901
Shareholders' funds		441	15,001

For the year ending 31 March 2011 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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective 2008)

Approved by the director on

Ars A J Bennett

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements Page 1

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2011

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirements to prepare such a statement

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

Asset class

Goodwill

Amortisation method and rate

20% straight line basis

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

Asset class

Fixutures and fittings

Depreciation method and rate

10% reducing balance basis

Stocks, work in progress and long-term contracts

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2011

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Fixed assets

	intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2010	31,153	9,997	41,150
Additions		356	356
At 31 March 2011	31,153	10,353	41,506
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2010	31,153	4,487	35,640
Charge for the year		586	586
At 31 March 2011	31,153	5,073	36,226
Net book value			
At 31 March 2011	-	5,280	5,280
At 31 March 2010		5,510	5,510

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 March 2011 continued

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

, ,	2011		2010	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

4 Control

The company is controlled by the director who owns 100% of the called up share capital

5 Going concern

The director expects sales and costs to remain at a similar level in the next year. The director will continue to support the company in the foreseable future and as a result she has adopted the going concern basis of accounting.