Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ended 31 December 2012

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21/09/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE #**Q**0

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

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Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 December 2012

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2012</u> £	<u>2011</u> £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	1,090	971
Current assets			
Stock Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		141,208 382,473 617,518	273,213 416,098 520,820
Creditors amounts falling due within one year		1,141,199 (252,595)	1,210,131 (386,159)
Net current assets		888,604	823,972
Total assets less current liabilities		889,694	824,943
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	3	100 889,594	100 824,843
Shareholders' funds		889,694	824,943

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions available to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2012 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 Companies Act 2006. No member of the company has deposited a notice, pursuant to section 476, requiring an audit of these financial statements under the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act and for 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 if its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company

Approved by the board of directors on 2 September 2013 and signed on its behalf

Yue P Xie - Director

Company Registration No 05312104

Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 31 December 2012

1 Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting and have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1, from presenting a cash flow statement as it qualifies as a small company

b) Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding value added tax

c) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the full cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life. The principal rates in use are

Fixtures & Fittings

20% Reducing Balance

d) Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity

e) Stocks

Stock and work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value

Cost of raw materials is determined on the first in first out basis. In the case of work in progress and finished goods, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on the normal level of activity. Net realisable value is the price at which the stock can be released in the normal course of business, less further costs to completion of sale.

f) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions arising from normal trading activities are recorded at the rates in effect at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Foreign currency gains and losses are credited or charged to the income statement.

g) Hire purchase and lease transactions

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as they fall due

Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

2 Fixed assets

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	Tangıble fixed <u>assets</u> £	! :
Cost. At 1 January 2012 Disposals	6,778 (4,391	
At 31 December 2012	2,387	
Depreciation. At 1 January 2012 Provision for the year Adjustments for disposals	5,807 159 (4,669)
At 31 December 2012	1,297	1
Net book value: At 31 December 2012	1,090	l =
At 31 December 2011	971	:
Called-up share capital		
	2012 201 £	<u>1</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid Equity shares		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u> <u>10</u>	0