ROSEBERRY CARE CENTRES GB LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31ST DECEMBER 2008

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31ST DECEMBER 2008

		2008		2007	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2		E 753		
Tangible assets			5,753		-
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors		215,945		193,371	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,497		44,970	
		221,442		238,341	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due					
within one year		192,274		229,479	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			29,168		8,862
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			34,921		8,862
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			756		-
			34,165		8,862
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		2		2
Profit and loss account	•		34,163		8,860
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			34,165		8,862

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 and authorised for issue on, and are signed on their behalf by:

MR R M McNAMARA

Director

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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

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 2007).

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:

Leasehold Property

25% straight line

Equipment

25% 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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

					Tangible Assets £
	COST Additions				7,030
	At 31st December 2008				7,030
	DEPRECIATION Charge for year				1,277
	At 31st December 2008				1,277
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31st December 2008				5,753
	At 31st December 2007				_
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
			2008 £		2007 £
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each				2
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2008 No 2	£	2007 No 2	£2
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4. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company was under the joint control of Mr & Mrs McNamara throughout the period. Mr & Mrs McNamara own all of the ordinary share capital of the company.