COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07030776

DECORO SPAS LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31st MARCH 2011

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 26th SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 31st MARCH 2011

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DECORO SPAS LIMITED COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07030776 ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31st MARCH 2011

FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	Note 3	£	31 Mar 11 £ 554,169
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors		6,647 5,170 11,817	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	4	151,007	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(139,190)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			414,979
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	5		458,446 (43,467)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Share premium account Profit and loss account DEFICIT	6		1,000 49,000 (93,467) (43,467)

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

DECORO SPAS LIMITED COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 07030776 ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31st MARCH 2011

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the period by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for

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- (1) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (11) 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 period and of its profit or loss for the financial period in accordance with the requirements of section 393, 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 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 2(16)(1), and are signed on their behalf by

Mr S Cowell Director

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 26th SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 31st MARCH 2011

1. GOING CONCERN

As at the year end the company had net current habilities of £139,190 and net habilities of £43,467. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable tuture. The validity of the use of this basis depends upon continued support from the companys bankers and sole shareholder.

If the going concern basis proved to be invalid, the financial statements would have to be prepared on a break up basis in which the balance sheet would be restated to include all assets at estimated realisable values and all liabilities would become current and would have to be increased to include those liabilities contingent on the company to ceasing trade

2 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 April 2008)

Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services provided during the period net of discounts and Value Added Tax Turnover is recognised to the extent that and when there is a right to consideration

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

Freehold Property

25 years straight line

Fixtures & Fittings

10 years 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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 26th SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 31st MARCH 2011

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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,

provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable,

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 a discounted/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 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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 26th SEPTEMBER 2009 TO 31st MARCH 2011

3	FIXED	ASSETS
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-	Tangible Assets £
COST	571 211
Additions	571,211
At 31st March 2011	571,211
DEPRECIATION Charge for period	17,042
- .	
At 31st March 2011	17,042
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st March 2011	554,169

4 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company

5 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company

	31 Mar 11
	£
Debenture loans	360,000
Bank loans and overdrafts	98,446
	4-0.446
	458,446

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	NO	æ
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
		

On 26th September 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each were issued at par