S L A JEFFERY LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 DECEMBER 2009

WEDNESDAY



SCT

16/06/2010 COMPANIES HOUSE

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

CONTENTS	PAGES
Abbreviated balance sheet	1
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	2 to 3

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2009

	2009			2008
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		2,600	2,490
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		29,107 29,760		9,187 23,681
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one	e year	58,867 22,488		32,868 42,839
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			36,379	(9,971)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILI	ГIES		38,979	(<u>7,481</u>)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3		100 38,879	100 (<u>7,581</u>)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS/(DEFICIT)			38,979	(7,481)

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 year 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:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 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 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, and are signed on their behalf by:

R S.L JEFFERY

/

Company Registration Number: SC313121

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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

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 April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year.

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:

Fixtures & Fittings

15% on reducing balance

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

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability.

The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue). The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument.

The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

Tangible

2. FIXED ASSETS

					Assets £
	COST At 1 January 2009				3,080
	Additions				569
	At 31 December 2009				3,649
	DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2009 Charge for year				590 459
	At 31 December 2009				1,049
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2009				2,600
	At 31 December 2008				2,490
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
				2009 £	2008 £
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2009		2008	
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 100	100 100	No 100	100