COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 2277135

ANTI-VIBRATION METHODS (RUBBER) CO. LIMITED

ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2007

ANTI-VIBRATION METHODS (RUBBER) CO. LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

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ANTI-VIBRATION METHODS (RUBBER) CO. LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 JUNE 2007

	Note	2007 £	£	2006 £
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			25,286	25,916
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		51,141		45,806
Debtors		92,778		58,366
Cash at bank and in hand		110,371		42,207
		254,290		146,379
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		114,450		40,498
NET CURRENT ASSETS			139,840	105,881
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			165,126	131,797
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year			1,411	2,780
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			2,377	2,818
			161,338	126,199
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	3		2	2
Profit and loss account			161,336	126,197
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			161,338	126,199

The Balance sheet continues on the following page

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

ANTI-VIBRATION METHODS (RUBBER) CO. LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

30 JUNE 2007

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 13/10/07 , and are signed on their behalf by

P DUNN

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

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 2005)

Changes in accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted the following Financial Reporting Standards

-FRS 21 'Events after the Balance Sheet date (IAS 10)'

FRS 21 'Events after the Balance Sheet date (IAS 10)'

The adoption of FRS 21 has resulted in a change in accounting policy in respect of proposed equity dividends If the company declares dividends to the holders of equity instruments after the balance sheet date, the company does not recognise those dividends as a liability at the balance sheet date The aggregate amount of equity dividends proposed before approval of the financial statements, which have not been shown as liabilities at the balance sheet date, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements Previously, proposed equity dividends were recorded as liabilities at the balance sheet date

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

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

Plant & Machinery	-	15% Reducing Balance
Fixtures & Fittings	-	15% Reducing Balance (3 Years - Computers)
Fork Lift Truck	-	25% Reducing Balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments

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

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 July 2006	152,566
Additions	8,880
At 30 June 2007	**161,446**
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2006	126,650
Charge for year	9,510
At 30 June 2007	**136,160**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2007	**25,286**
At 30 June 2006	25,916

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2007 £	2006 £
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2007 No	2007 £	2006 No	2006 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2