**Abbreviated Accounts** 

For the year ended 30 September 2006

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# Financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2006

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## Abbreviated balance sheet as at 30 September 2006

	<u>Notes</u>	2006 £	<u>2005</u> £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	2,378	2,991
Current assets			
Stock Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		4,950 11,623 1,096	4,950 8,147 1,380
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		17,669 (13,674)	14,477 (13,306)
Net current assets		3,995	1,171
Total assets less current liabilities		6,373	4,162
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	3	100 6,273	100 4,062
Shareholder's funds		6,373	4,162

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within part VII of the Companies Act 1985 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005).

The director is of the opinion that the company is entitled to the exemptions from audit conferred by section 249A(1) of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 30 September 2006.

The director confirms that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to subsection 2 of section 249B of the Companies Act 1985.

The director is responsible for:-

- a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Companies Act 1985, and
- b) preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 30 September 2006 and of its results for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of section 226 of the Companies Act 1985, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of this Act relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company.

Approved by the board of directors on 4 May 2007 and signed on its behalf.

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 September 2006

## 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 January 2005).

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 and fittings 10% on a reducing balance basis Plant and machinery 15% on a reducing balance basis Computers 20% on a straight line basis

#### d) 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.

#### e) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the tax effect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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\nondiscounted] basis, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### f) Hire purchase and lease transactions

Assets acquired under hire purchase agreements and finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated in accordance with the company's normal policy. The outstanding liabilities under such agreements less interest not yet due are included in creditors. Interest on such agreements is charged to the profit and loss account over the term of each agreement and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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

Allotted, called up and fully paid

Ordinary shares of £1 each

Equity shares:

Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 September 2006 (continued)

2	Fixed assets		
		Tangible fixed <u>assets</u> £	<u>Total</u> £
	Cost: At 1 October 2005	8,251	8,251
	<b>Depreciation:</b> At 1 October 2005 Provision for the year	5,260 613	5,260 613
	At 30 September 2006	5,873	5,873
	Net book value: At 30 September 2006	2,378	2,378
	At 30 September 2005	2,991	2,991 ——
3	Called-up share capital		
		2006 £	2005 £
	Authorised Equity shares: Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

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