

COMPANY NUMBER 891983

G. E. JIBSON & SON LIMITED

**UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2008**

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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G.E JIBSON & SON LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 JULY 2008

	Note	2008		2007	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			88,338		102,608
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		40,198		45,022	
Debtors		277,321		502,863	
Investments		2,778		2,662	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,011		996	
		<u>322,308</u>		<u>551,543</u>	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>413,710</u>		<u>576,103</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(91,402)		(24,560)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(3,064)</u>		<u>78,048</u>
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year			14,998		25,486
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			-		3,946
			<u>(18,062)</u>		<u>48,616</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		1,500		1,500
Profit and loss account			<u>(19,562)</u>		<u>47,116</u>
(DEFICIT)/SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(18,062)</u>		<u>48,616</u>

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on page 1 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

G.E JIBSON & SON LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31 JULY 2008

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.

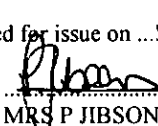
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (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 4th Nov 08, and are signed on their behalf by:


MR S.J JIBSON


MRS P JIBSON

The notes on page 2 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

G.E JIBSON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 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).

Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the Going Concern basis because of the support given to the company by its bankers as a result of the security provided.

Turnover

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

10% of the company's turnover related to exports (2007 - 73%).

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	-	these are maintained so that their value remains unimpaired.
Plant & Machinery	-	25% per annum reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% per annum 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.

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.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the contributions are charged against profits as they are paid.

Two directors are accruing benefits under money purchase schemes (2007 - two).

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:

G.E JIBSON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

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	
At 1 August 2007 and 31 July 2008	<u>513,656</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 August 2007	411,048
Charge for year	<u>14,270</u>
At 31 July 2008	<u>425,318</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2008	<u>88,338</u>
At 31 July 2007	<u>102,608</u>

G.E JIBSON & SON LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2008

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2008	2007
	£	£
1,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2008		2007	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>