COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 2187713

CMK (Treatments) Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

31 July 2006

HW

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors
Keepers Lane
The Wergs
Wolverhampton
WV6 8UA

CMK (Treatments) Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 31 July 2006

Contents | **Pages**

CMK (Treatments) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to Cmk (Treatments) Limited

UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of CMK (Treatments) Limited for the year ended 31 July 2006 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective Responsibilities of the Directors and the Auditor
The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of Opinion
We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion
In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

HW

HW
Chartered Accountants
& Registered Auditors

Keepers Lane
The Wergs
Wolverhampton
WV6 8UA

16th January 2007

CMK (Treatments) Limited

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

31 July 2006

	Note	£	2006 £	2005 £
Fixed Assets	2			
Tangible assets			**4,965**	9,933
Current Assets				
Stocks		**116,429**		121,966
Debtors		**847,149**		1,175,138
Cash at bank and in hand		**75**		75
		963,653		1,297,179
Creditors: Amounts Falling due Within One Year	3	**726,764**		787,947
Net Current Assets			**236,889**	509,232
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			**241,854**	519,165
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges			**647**	-
			241,207	519,165
Capital and Reserves				
Called-up equity share capital	4		**2**	2
Profit and loss account			**241,205**	519,163
Shareholders' Funds			**241,207**	519,165

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 on 16th Jan 2007 and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr C B Gardiner

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:

-Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005); and

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

Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

The adoption of Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005) has not produced a prior period adjustment on the results for the preceding period in accordance with FRS3.

The change in accounting policy has no effect on the results for the current period.

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.

This change in accounting policy has not resulted in a prior year adjustment for the company as there were no proposed dividends at 31 July 2005

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:

Leasehold Property - 4% straight line

1. Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Stocks

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

Work in Progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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 for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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.

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.

CMK (Treatments) Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 31 July 2006

2. Fixed Assets

	Tangible Assets £
Cost	
At 1 August 2005 and 31 July 2006	**96,365**
Depreciation	
At 1 August 2005	**86,432**
Charge for year	**4,968**
At 31 July 2006	**91,400**
Net Book Value	
At 31 July 2006	**4,965**
At 31 July 2005	9,933

3. Creditors: Amounts Falling due Within One Year

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

	2006 £	2005 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	**44,110**	1,920

4. Share Capital

Authorised share capital:

	2006 £	2005 £
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**2**	2

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2006 No	**£**	2005 No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**2**	**2**	2	2