COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 2602712

AB FLUID POWER LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR 30 JUNE 2009



STONE & CO

Chartered Accountants
Charnwood House
Marsh Road
Ashton
Bristol
BS3 2NA

AB FLUID POWER LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF AB FLUID POWER LIMITED YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

As described on the balance sheet, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 June 2009, set out on pages 2 to 6.

You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.

STONE & CO

Chartered Accountants

Charnwood House Marsh Road Ashton Bristol BS3 2NA

6th october 2009

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 JUNE 2009

Note £ £	£
FIXED ASSETS 2	
Tangible assets 33,959	38,640
CURRENT ASSETS	
Stocks 92,000	85,000
Debtors 146,198	107,872
Cash at bank and in hand 14,013	8,465
252,211	201,337
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year 135,680	118,757
NET CURRENT ASSETS 116,531	82,580
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES 150,490	121,220
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than	
one year 2,171	4,680
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES 3,321	3,689
144,998	112,851
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	100
Called-up equity share capital 3 100	100
Profit and loss account 144,898	112,751
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS 144,998	112,851

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

30 JUNE 2009

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 proper 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 sections 394 and 395, 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:

MR K

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 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, 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 Plant & Machinery Motor Vehicles Equipment over the life of the lease25% reducing balance

25% reducing balance25% 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.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, and hire purchase contracts, are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the balance sheet.

The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged in the profit and loss account over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 July 2008	98,011
Additions	4,780
At 30 June 2009	102,791
DEPRECIATION At 1 July 2008	59,371
Charge for year	9,461
At 30 June 2009	68,832
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2009	33,959
At 30 June 2008	38,640
	

AB FLUID POWER LIMITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

100 Ordinary shares of £1 each			2009 £ 100	2008 £ 100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2009		2008	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100