# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 3850471**

# The Healthy Bowels Company Limited **Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts** For the Year Ended 31 December 2008

21/10/2009 COMPANIES HOUSE

<u>HW</u> **Chartered Accountants** Sterling House 71 Francis Road Edgbaston Birmingham **B16 8SP** 

#### **Abbreviated Balance Sheet**

#### 31 December 2008

		2008		2007	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	2				
Tangible assets			31,970		36,055
Current Assets					
Stocks		250,488		196,270	
Debtors		462,850		450,075	
Cash at bank and in hand		93		109	
		713,431		646,454	
Creditors: Amounts Falling due					
Within One Year	3	736,380		683,314	
Net Current Liabilities			(22,949)	<del></del>	(36,860)
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	3		9,021		(805)
Provisions for Liabilities			3,480		3,163
			5, <b>541</b>		(3,968)
			3,341		(3,900)
Capital and Reserves					
Called-up equity share capital	5		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			4,541		(4,968)
Shareholders' Funds/(Deficit)			5,541		(3,968)
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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.

P G Jackson

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

#### **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

#### Year Ended 31 December 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).

#### **Cash Flow Statement**

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

#### 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

Equipment Fixtures & Fittings

- 15% 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.

#### **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.

#### **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:

#### **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

#### Year Ended 31 December 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 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 January 2008 Additions	81,067 1,557
At 31 December 2008	82,624
<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 January 2008 Charge for year	45,012 5,642
At 31 December 2008	50,654
Net Book Value At 31 December 2008	31,970
At 31 December 2007	<u>36,055</u>

## **Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts**

## Year Ended 31 December 2008

# 3. Creditors: Amounts Falling due Within One Year

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

2008	2007
£	£
231,319	215,445
220,784	221,899
452,103	437,344
	£ 231,319 220,784

The bank loan and the factoring account are both secured by a debenture including a fixed charge over all present fixed assets of the company.

## 4. Transactions With the Directors

During the year a loan existed between Mr P Jackson and the company. The amounts owed to the company from Mr Jackson were as follows: beginning of the year £32,566; end of the year £67,833; maximum during the year £67,833. A dividend of £50,000 was voted on 01/09/09 to clear part of the directors loan account.

# 5. Share Capital

# Authorised share capital:

10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		2008 £ 10,000		2007 £ 10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2008		2007	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 1,000	£ 1,000	No 1,000	£ 1,000