C&G WHOLESALE FOODS LTD ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 2006

SATURDAY

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HORSFIELD & SMITH

Chartered Accountants
Tower House
269 Walmersley Road
Bury
Lancashire
BL9 6NX

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 2006

CONTENTS	PAGES
Accountants' report to the directors	1
Abbreviated balance sheet	2 to 3
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	4 to 6

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF C&G WHOLESALE FOODS LTD

YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 2006

As described on the balance sheet, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 31st July 2006, set out on pages 2 to 6.

You consider that the company is exempt from both an audit and a report under section 249A(2) of the Companies Act 1985.

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.

Tower House 269 Walmersley Road Bury Lancashire BL9 6NX

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HORSFIELD & SMITH Chartered Accountants

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31st JULY 2006

			2006	
No	te	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			31,561	8,368
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		39,321		42,468
Debtors		268,456		273,999
Cash at bank and in hand		16,336		26,570
		324,113		343,037
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		275,282		247,253
NET CURRENT ASSETS			48,831	95,784
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			80,392	104,152
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than				
one year			19,600	-
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES			2,399	657
			58,393	103,495
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called-up equity share capital	4		1	1
Profit and loss account			58,392	103,494
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			58,393	103,495

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

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

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31st JULY 2006

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

MR C AIKMAN

Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small.

Turnover

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

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 - 10% straight line
Plant & Machinery - 20% straight line
Motor Vehicles - 20% straight line
Computer Equipment - 33% straight line

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.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included with creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 2006

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 exception:

* 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
20 Cm	£
COST	
At 1st August 2005	14,419
Additions	30,747
Disposals	(2,485)
At 31st July 2006	42,681
	=======================================
DEPRECIATION	
At 1st August 2005	6,051
Charge for year	7,554
On disposals	(2,485)
At 31st July 2006	11,120

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 2006

2. FIXEI) ASSETS	(continued))
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NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st July 2006	

31,561

At 31st July 2005

8,368

3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

Included in other creditors are amounts owing to Mr C Aikman, the director, of £2,078 (2005:£321).

The rent charge of £23,111 within the accounts includes £4000 in respect of a property occupied by the company until October 2005 which is owned by Mr C. Aikman. This has been charged at a commercial rate.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

1 Ordinary shares of £1 each Allotted, called up and fully paid:			2006 £ 1	2005 £ 1	
Anotteu, caneu up and runy paid.					
	2006		2005		
	No	£	No	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1	
Equity shares					
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	<u>1</u>	1	