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**ABBREVIATED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2007**

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## REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2007**

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2007**

**1 Accounting policies**

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (Effective January 2007)

### Cashflow statement

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

## Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts

### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

|                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Plant and machinery | 15% reducing balance basis |
| Motor vehicles      | 25% reducing balance basis |

## Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

## Deferred taxation

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, 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 taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and the law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.



