UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

for the year ended

30 September 2010

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UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 September 2010

FIVED ACCETS	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2	44,654	52,533
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		17,500	8,540
Debtors		64,416	44,327
Cash at bank and in hand		104,065	33,601
		185,981	86,468
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year		108,627	86,883
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		77,354	(415)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		122,008	52,118
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		5,387	6,044
		116,621	46,074
			====
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up equity share capital	3	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	_	115,621	45,074
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SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		116,621	46,074

For the year ended 30 September 2010 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and its members have not required the company to have an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime

The abbreviated accounts on pages 1 to 3 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 January 2011 and are signed on their behalf by

Mr D M Lampkin

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Director

UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 September 2010

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)

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered how the company will meet the challenges presented by the current economic climate. They have carried out a detailed review of the company's resources including the adequacy of working capital for the next twelve months. The directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient cash flows to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

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

Plant and Machinery

- 15% reducing balance

Fixtures and Fittings

- 15% reducing balance

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.

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

UNAUDITED NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 30 September 2010

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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

	Cost		Tangible Assets £
	At 1 October 2009 and 30 September 2010		89,078
	Depreciation At 1 October 2009 Charge for year		36,545 7,879
	At 30 September 2010		44,424
	Net book value At 30 September 2010		44,654
	At 30 September 2009		52,533
3	SHARE CAPITAL		
		2010 £	2009 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000