**Abbreviated Accounts** 

For the year ended 31 March 2009

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23/12/2009 COMPANIES HOUSE 224

**Directors' responsibilities** 

## Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2009

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Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for maintaining proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act. It is also their responsibility to safeguard the assets of the company and hence to take reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

#### Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 March 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2009</u> £	<u>2008</u> £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	10,384	12,695
Current assets			
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		347 218,057	535 230,295
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		218,404 (8,258)	230,830 (15,176)
Net current assets		210,146	215,654
Total assets less current liabilities		220,530	228,349
Provision for liabilities		(569)	(620)
		219,961	227,729
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	3	100 219,861	100 227,629
Shareholder's funds		219,961	227,729

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within part VII of the Companies Act 1985 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

The directors are of the opinion that the company is entitled to the exemptions from audit conferred by section 249A(1) of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 31 March 2009.

The directors confirm that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to subsection 2 of section 249B of the Companies Act 1985.

The directors are responsible for:-

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Companies Act 1985, and
- b) preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2009 and of its results for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of section 226 of the Companies Act 1985, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of this Act relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company.

Approved by the board of directors on 14 December 2009 and signed on its behalf.

Ry McMalon - Director

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009

## 1 Accounting policies

#### a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting and have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1, from presenting a cash flow statement as it qualifies as a small company.

#### b) Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding value added tax.

#### c) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the full cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life. The principal rates in use are:

Equipment, fixtures and fittings

25 % reducing balance basis

#### d) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the tax effect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 a [discounted\nondiscounted] basis, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2 Fixed assets

	Tangible fixed <u>assets</u> £
Cost: At 1 April 2008 Additions	21,058 1,150
At 31 March 2009	22,208
<b>Depreciation:</b> At 1 April 2008 Provision for the year	8,363 3,461
At 31 March 2009	11,824
Net book value: At 31 March 2009	10,384
At 31 March 2008	12,695

# Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 31 March 2009 (continued)

# 3 Called-up share capital

	<u>2009</u> £	<u>2008</u> £
Authorised Equity shares: Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid Equity shares: Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	<u>100</u>

## 4 Related parties

The controlling party is R McMahon by virtue of his ownership of 100% of the issued share capital in the company.