ABSOLUTE COOLING SERVICES LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MAY 2009

SATURDAY

AJXV6FDI

A09 24/10/2009 COMPANIES HOUSE

252



ABSOLUTE COOLING SERVICES LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2009

| CONTENTS | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Abbreviated balance sheet | 1 |
| Notes to the abbreviated accounts | 3 |

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MAY 2009

| | 2009 | | | 2008 |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Note | £ | £ | £ |
| FIXED ASSETS | 2 | | | |
| Tangible assets | | | 19,348 | 9,425 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | |
| Debtors | | 23,946 | | 34,638 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 2,040 | | 17,790 |
| | | 25,986 | | 52,428 |
| CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within on | e year | 29,130 | | 37,397 |
| NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS | | | (3,144) | 15,031 |
| TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILIT | TIES | | 16,204 | 24,456 |
| CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after mor | e than | | | |
| one year | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | | 10,871 | - |
| PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES | | | 1,907 | 725 |
| | | | 3,426 | 23,731 |
| | | | | |

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 MAY 2009

| | Note | 2009 £ | 2008 £ |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL AND RESERVES | | | |
| Called-up equity share capital | 3 | 100 | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | | 3,326 | 23,631 |
| SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS | | 3,426 | 23,731 |

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477(2), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476(1) of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibility for:

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 386 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 393, 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 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 24 September 2009.

f. llegen -

MR J MORGAN Director

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2009

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).

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:

Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment -

25% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles

25% reducing balance

Computer Equipment

3 years straight line

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.

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:

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 director considers 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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2. FIXED ASSETS

| | Tangible Assets |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| · | £ |
| COST | |
| At 1 June 2008 | 16,403 |
| Additions | 17,594 |
| Disposals | <u>(792)</u> |
| At 31 May 2009 | 33,205 |
| DEPRECIATION | |
| At 1 June 2008 | 6,978 |
| Charge for year | 6,879 |
| At 31 May 2009 | 13,857 |
| NET BOOK VALUE | |
| At 31 May 2009 | 19,348 |
| At 31 May 2008 | 9,425 |
| • | |

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2009

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

| | | | 2009 £ | 2008 £ |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each | | | 100 | 100 |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid: | | | | |
| | 2009 | | 2008 | |
| | No | £ | No | £ |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |