COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 6105712

JAMTSE LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
31 MARCH 2008



EK & CO 2003 LTD
Chartered Certified Accountants
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Bicester
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. JAMTSE LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 14 FEBRUARY 2007 TO 31 MARCH 2008

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JAMTSE LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2008

FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	Note 2	٤	31 Mar 08 £ 5,863
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		10,867 757 35,943	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year NET CURRENT LIABILITIES TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		47,567 86,489	(38,922)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account DEFICIT	3		(33,061) £(33,059)

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 period 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 period and of its profit or loss for the financial period 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 accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

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The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

JAMTSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 14 FEBRUARY 2007 TO 31 MARCH 2008

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).

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the company will continue in business for the foreseeable future. The directors believe that this is appropriate with their continued support and that of the company's bankers.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts for goods supplied exclusive of Value Added Tax. Deposits received are shown as deferred income until the goods are supplied.

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

25% 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.

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.

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.

JAMTSE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

PERIOD FROM 14 FEBRUARY 2007 TO 31 MARCH 2008

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 £
8,040
8,040
2,177
2,177
£5,863

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

2 Ordinary shares of £1 each		£ 2
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	No 2	£ _2

31 Mar 08