# ABA LEISURE (LEEDS) LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31st DECEMBER 2010

\*AK8QJWMT\* A48 12/08/2011 107 COMPANIES HOUSE

# **ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS**

# YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2010

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# ABA LEISURE (LEEDS) LIMITED COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 06800366 ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

# 31st DECEMBER 2010

	2010		2009	
Note	£	£	£	£
3				
		21,417		24,563
	3.225		4,859	
	•		10,474	
	5,264		9,983	
	56,798		25,316	
	103,522		36,982	
	<del></del>	(46,724)		(11,666)
		(25 307)		12,897
		(23,307)		12,077
				3,059
		(25,307)		9,838
4		3		3
		(25,310)		9,835
NDS		(25,307)		9,838
	3	3,225 48,309 5,264 56,798 103,522	3 21,417  3,225 48,309 5,264 56,798  103,522  (46,724) (25,307)  (25,307)  4 3 (25,310)	Note £ £ £ £ £ 3  21,417  3,225

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

# ABA LEISURE (LEEDS) LIMITED COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 06800366 ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

#### 31st DECEMBER 2010

The directors are 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, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (11) 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 by the directors and authorised for issue on 30/07/11, and are signed on their behalf by

A Boyd Director

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

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2010

#### 1. GOING CONCERN

At the year end the company has net current liabilities of £46,724 and net liabilities £25,307. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of the use of this basis depends upon the following -

- The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through borrowings from related companies
- The company's directors who are also directors of the related companies have indicated that the related companies will continue to support the company for the forseeable future
- After making enquiries the directors believe that the company has adequate resources available for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

If the use of the going concern basis proved to be invalid the financial statements would have to be prepared on a break up basis in which the balance sheet would be restated to include all assets at estimated realisable value and all liabilities would become current and would have to be increased to include those liabilities contingent on the company ceasing to trade

#### 2. 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)

#### Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services provided during the year net of Value Added Tax Turnover is recognised at the point of sale

#### 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

20% straight line

Motor Vehicles

20% straight line

Equipment

20% 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

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2010

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

#### 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 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 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.

# NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2010

3. FIXED ASSE	18
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					Tangible Assets £
COST					
At 1st J Additio	anuary 2010				27,101 2,365
Additio	ns				
At 31st	December 2010				29,466
DEDD	COLTION				
	ECIATION anuary 2010				2,538
	for year				5,511
_	December 2010				8,049
AUSIS	December 2010				0,042
NET B	OOK VALUE				
At 31st	December 2010				21,417
At 31st	December 2009				24,563
4. SHAR	E CAPITAL				
Allotte	d, called up and fully paid:				
		2010		200	9
		No	£	No	£
3 Ordin	ary shares of £1 each	3	3	3	3