

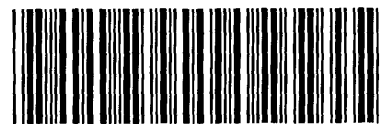
Cross Refrigeration (N.I.) Limited

Abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2010

Registered Number: NI 16887

(abbreviated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006)

FRIDAY



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20/05/2011
COMPANIES HOUSE

**Noel Conn & Company
Chartered Accountants
& Registered Auditors**

Abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2010

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Independent Auditor's report to the directors of Cross Refrigeration (N.I.) Limited under section 449 of the Companies Act 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 4 to 8, together with the financial statements of Cross Refrigeration (NI) Limited for the year ended 31 October 2010 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

Scope of the audit

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates and judgements made by the directors, and the overall preparation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.



Noel Conn (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Noel Conn & Company, Statutory Auditor
7 Seven Houses
English Street
Armagh
BT61 7LA

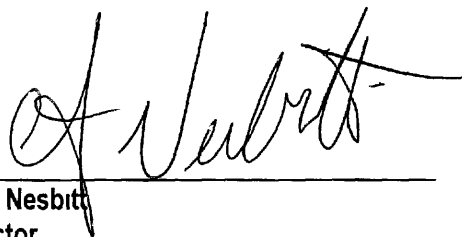
31 March 2011

Balance sheet as at 31 October 2010

	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	173,181	210,996
Intangible assets	4	29,356	58,712
		<u>202,537</u>	<u>269,708</u>
Current assets			
Stock		98,700	123,654
Debtors		1,470,082	1,204,482
Cash at bank and in hand		1,219,579	1,610,869
		<u>2,788,360</u>	<u>2,939,005</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors amounts falling due within one year		1,952,887	2,280,325
Net current assets		<u>835,474</u>	<u>658,680</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1,038,011	928,388
Creditors amounts falling due after more than 1 year		33,841	41,904
Provision for liabilities and charges		9,055	10,833
Net assets		<u>995,115</u>	<u>875,651</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	30,000	30,000
Profit and loss account		965,115	845,651
Equity shareholders funds		<u>995,115</u>	<u>875,651</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

The board of directors approved the abbreviated financial statements on pages 4 to 8 on 31 March 2011 and were signed on its behalf by


 Mr A Nesbitt
 Director

Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2010

1 Principal accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below and have remained unchanged from the previous year/period, and also have been consistently applied within the same accounts

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Tangible fixed assets

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost, or valuation of tangible fixed assets, with the exception of freehold land and buildings, over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are

	%	
Fixtures and fittings	20	reducing balance basis
Vans	25	reducing balance basis
Motor cars	25	reducing balance basis

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value by the application of appropriate margins. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and the attributable portion of direct production overhead based on a normal level of activity. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Government Grants

Grants that relate to specific capital expenditure are treated as deferred income, which is then credited to the profit and loss account over the related asset's useful life. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Research and Development

Development expenditure relating to specific projects intended for commercial exploitation is carried forward. Such expenditure is amortised over the periods expected to benefit from it commencing with the period in which related sales are first made. Expenditure on pure and applied research is written off as incurred.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives with the corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation being capitalised as a liability. The interest element of the finance lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs

Pension benefits for directors and employees are met by payment into defined benefit schemes. The pension costs in respect of defined benefit schemes are charged to the profit and loss account on a systematic basis, based on the actuary's calculations over the service lives of the employees. Pension benefits are funded by payments to trustee administered funds.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the month of the transaction or at a contracted rate.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date or the contracted rate. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are used to finance or provide a hedge against foreign equity investments. These differences being taken directly to reserves together with the exchange difference on the carrying amount of the related investment.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent they are regarded as recoverable.

2 Turnover

A geographical analysis of turnover is not disclosed, as in the opinion of the directors this would be prejudicial to the business.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Vans £	Motor cars £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 November 2009	158,696	185,025	127,552	471,273
Additions	639	19,300	-	19,939
Disposals	(86,567)	(28,500)	-	(115,067)
At 31 October 2010	<u>72,768</u>	<u>175,825</u>	<u>127,552</u>	<u>376,145</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 November 2009	93,792	117,657	48,828	260,277
Charge for the year	16,035	16,573	17,575	50,183
Disposals	(86,567)	(20,929)	-	(107,496)
At 31 October 2010	<u>23,260</u>	<u>113,301</u>	<u>66,403</u>	<u>202,964</u>
Net Book Value				
At 31 October 2010	<u>49,508</u>	<u>62,524</u>	<u>61,149</u>	<u>173,181</u>
At 31 October 2009	<u>64,904</u>	<u>67,368</u>	<u>78,724</u>	<u>210,996</u>

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Research and Development £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 November 2009	88,068	88,068
Additions	-	-
At 31 October 2010	<u>88,068</u>	<u>88,068</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 November 2009	29,356	29,356
Charge for the year	29,356	29,356
At 31 October 2010	<u>58,712</u>	<u>58,712</u>
Net book value		
At 31 October 2010	<u>29,356</u>	<u>29,356</u>
At 31 October 2009	<u>58,712</u>	<u>58,712</u>

5 Share capital

	2010	2009
	£	£
Authorised		
500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
30,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

