A & A STUDIOS LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2009



THE A9 PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

Chartered Accountants
Abercorn School
Newton
West Lothian
EH52 6PZ

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31st MARCH 2009

		2009		2008	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			208,425		214,845
Investments			36,680		36,680
			245,105		251,525
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		183,614		162,979	
Debtors		208,959		163,148	
Cash at bank and in hand		350,442		718,810	
		743,015		1,044,937	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due	within				
one year		348,345		137,144	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			394,670		907,793
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					***
LIABILITIES			639,775		1,159,318
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			947		807
			638,828		1,158,511
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		841		1,990
Profit and loss account			637,987		1,156,521
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			638,828		1,158,511

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 year 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:

- 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 year and of its profit or loss for the financial year 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.

MR A/G THEURER

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007).

Consolidation

In the opinion of the directors, the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 248 of the Companies Act 1985 not to prepare group accounts.

Turnover

The turnover in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax, with a minor adjustment for on-going work in progress.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

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:

Tenants improvements

Fixtures and fittings

Motor vehicles

Computer equipment

10 years straight line
15% reducing balance
25% reducing balance
4 years straight line

The cost of the property is not depreciated as required by FRS15. The directors are of the opinion that to do so would not reflect the true annual cost of the property which is more fairly reflected in the repairs and renewal charge.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable vale after making allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Cost represents the cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. For all raw materials and goods for resale-purchase cost is based on a first in first out basis.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2009

1. 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.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2009

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £	Investments £	Total £
COST			_
At 1st April 2008	247,512	36,680	284,192
Additions	2,309	· 	2,309
Disposals	(8,295)		(8,295)
At 31st March 2009	241,526	36,680	278,206
DEPRECIATION			
At 1st April 2008	32,667	_	32,667
Charge for year	7,622		7,622
On disposals	(7,188)	_	(7,188)
At 31st March 2009	33,101		33,101
At 0 lot Maron 2000			====
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31st March 2009	208,425	36,680	245,105
At 31st March 2008	214,845	36,680	251,525

The Land and Buildings have not been revalued but are worth considerably in excess of the original cost. Accordingly it is not appropriate to depreciate them.

The company holds ordinary shares of £1 each in Raoul (Hairdressers) Ltd a company registered in England. This holding represents 50% of the issued share capital of the company.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

2,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2009 £ 2,000			2008 £ 2,000	
Allotted, called up and fully paid:					
	2009		2008		
	No	£	No	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	841	841	1,990	1,990	