SYNERGY DISTRIBUTION LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 30 APRIL 2007

THURSDAY

28/02/2008 COMPANIES HOUSE

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2007

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

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 APRIL 2007

		2007		
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			50,000	8,958
Tangible assets			11,656	12,495
			61,656	21,453
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		56,805		45,469
Debtors		42,317		55,447
Cash at bank and in hand		276		90
		99,398		101,006
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within or	ie year	154,350		162,478
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		 _	(54,952)	(61,472)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABIL	ITIES		6,704	(40,019)
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after mo	re than			
one year			16,600	26,300
			(9,896)	(66,319)
			_	

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)

30 APRIL 2007

		2007	2006
	Note	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	1,500	1,500
Revaluation reserve		42,292	-
Profit and loss account		(53,688)	(67,819)
DEFICIT		(9,896)	(66,319)

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

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 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 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

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 26 February 2008, and are signed on their behalf by

A E GREENSALL

Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2007

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 2005)

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year

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.

Amortisation

Amortisation 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

Goodwill - 10% on a straight line basis

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

Plant and equipment - 15% on written down value Fixtures and fittings - 15% on written down value

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2007

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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

Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability.

The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue) The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument

The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2007

2. FIXED ASSETS

		Intangibl Asset £		Tangible Assets £	Total £
	COST OR VALUATION	_			
	At 1 May 2006	12,50	0	19,313	31,813
	Additions		_	1,134	1,134
	Transfers	37,50	0	-	37,500
	At 30 April 2007	50,000		20,447	70,447
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 May 2006	3,54	2	6,818	10,360
	Charge for year	1,250		1,973	3,223
	Transfers	(4,792)		_	(4,792)
	At 30 April 2007			8,791	8,791
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 30 April 2007	50,00	0	11,656	61,656
	At 30 April 2006	8,958		12,495	21,453
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
				2007	2006
	10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			£ 10,000	10,000 ———
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2007		2006	
		No	£	No	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500