Registered Number 06859374

Flawless Music ltd

Abbreviated Accounts

31 March 2013

Flawless Music ltd **Registered Number 06859374**

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2013

	Notes	2013		2012	
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors		25,000		25,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		93		93	
Total current assets		25,093		25,093	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(24,204)		(24,204)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			889		889
Total assets less current liabilities			889		889
Total net assets (liabilities)			889		889
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			(111)		(111)
Shareholders funds			889		889

a. For the year ending 31 March 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
b. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

c. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
d. These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the board on 18 December 2013

And signed on their behalf by:
Mr S Penumuchi, Director

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1068 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ending 31 March 2013

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 April 2008).

Changes in accounting policies
In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008). In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005), FRSSE 2005. FRSSE 2005 adopts the approach of FRS 25 to accounting for dividends on equity shares, that is dividends are debited to profit & loss reserves, rather than the profit and loss account for the year. The comparative figures have been restated to provide consistency in presentation.

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 fair 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.

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.

2 **Investments (Fixed Assets)**

3 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

4 **Share capital**

	2013	2012
	£	**£**
Authorised share capital:		
-1000 Ordinary of £-1 each	1,000	1,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000