Abbreviated Unaudited Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

for

PET-Xi Training Limited

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PET-Xi Training Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

DIRECTORS: Mrs F J Sexton C G Sexton **SECRETARY:** Mrs G G Darkins **REGISTERED OFFICE:** 17 Mercia Business Village Torwood Close Westwood Business Park Coventry Warwickshire CV48HX **REGISTERED NUMBER:** 03092428 (England and Wales) **ACCOUNTANTS:** Crowthers Chartered Accountants 19 High Street Pershore Worcestershire **WR10 1AA**

Abbreviated Balance Sheet 31 December 2012

		2012		2011	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	_				
Tangible assets	2		49,285		11,450
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		11,038		-	
Debtors		338,558		230,811	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>87,656</u>		73,572	
		437,252		304,383	
CREDITORS		211.251		240.002	
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>311,051</u>	126.201	260,803	12.500
NET CURRENT ASSETS			126,201_		43,580
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			175,486		55,030
LIABILITIES			175,400		55,050
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one			,		
year			(30,313)		-
BROWIELONE FOR LIABILITIES			(0.751)		
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES NET ASSETS			$\frac{(8,751)}{136,422}$		55,030
NET ASSETS			130,722		
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	3		101		100
Profit and loss account			_136,321_		54,930
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			136,422		55,030

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2012.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial

continued...

Abbreviated Balance Sheet - continued 31 December 2012

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 June 2013 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mrs F J Sexton - Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

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 fair value of services provided under contracts with customers to the extent that there is a right to consideration. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration due. Where a service is incomplete at the year end, turnover represents the value of the service provided to that date based on an appropriate proportion of the total expected consideration at completion.

Invoices are not raised until a contract is complete so the value of incomplete services is included as amounts recoverable on contracts in the balance sheet.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Fixtures and fittings - 15% on reducing balance Motor vehicles - 25% on reducing balance

Office equipment - 33% on cost

Stocks

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the assets have been revalued to selling price. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued 1.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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.

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Total
	£
COST	
At 1 January 2012	72,137
Additions	47,910
At 31 December 2012	120,047
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2012	60,687
Charge for year	10,075
At 31 December 2012	70,762
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2012	49,285
At 31 December 2011	11,450

CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL 3.

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

1 1110 010 00, 1000	rea ana rang panar			
Number:	Class:	Nominal	2012	2011
		value:	£	£
100	Ordinary A	£1	100	100
1	Ordinary B	£1	1	
	•		101	100

The following shares were issued during the year for

cash at par

1 Ordinary B share of £1

TRANSACTIONS WITH DIRECTORS 4.

Included within debtors is an amount of £33,402 (2011: £8,320) owed to the company by Mr & Mrs Sexton, the directors of the company. The loan is interest free and has been repaid in full by the approval date of the financial statements.

The total amount of dividends paid to directors during the year was £65,000 (2011: £77,600).

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 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.