IMAGE 90 LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MAY 2016

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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MAY 2016

		2016		2015	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				4.050
Tangible assets			6,100		4,858
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		18,500		19,190	
Debtors		105,169		77,058	
Cash at bank and in hand		21,661		23,386	
		145,330		119,634	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due					
within one year		56,854		52,024	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			88,476		67,610
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			94,576		72,468
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			1,000		1,000
			93,576		71,468
			95,570		71,400
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up equity share capital	3		2		2
Profit and loss account			93,574		71,466
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			93,576		71,468

For the year ended 31 May 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on ...2311116..., and are signed on their behalf by:

Mrs G Durose Director

Glwose

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

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

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 January 2015).

Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of sales (exclusive of VAT and trade discounts) of goods and services provided in the normal course of business. Revenue is recognised when goods are despatched, which is the same day on which goods are delivered and hence the point at which the risks and rewards of ownership pass to the buyer.

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 & Machinery - 25% on NBV
Equipment - 25% on NBV
Computer Equipment - 20% Straight Line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost represents the purchase invoice price and net realisable value is the estimated proceeds from the sale of stock items, less all future costs to completition, costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distributing.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all material 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:

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 director considers 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 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 31 MAY 2016

2. FIXED ASSETS

					Tangible Assets
	COST At 1 June 2015 Additions				18,470 3,366
	At 31 May 2016				21,836
	DEPRECIATION At 1 June 2015 Charge for year				13,612 2,124
	At 31 May 2016				15,736
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 May 2016				6,100
	At 31 May 2015				4,858
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2016 No. 2	£	2015 No. 2	£ 2
	Ordinary shares or at each				