#### **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 5379980**

# BEIJING PALACE RESTAURANT LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011



# **HULL MATTHEWSON**

Chartered Certified Accountants
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# ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

# YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

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# CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF BEIJING PALACE RESTAURANT LIMITED

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

You consider that the Company is exempt from an audit for the year ended 31 March 2011. You have acknowledged, on the Balance sheet, your responsibilities for ensuring that the Company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006, and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of its profit for the financial year.

In accordance with your instructions, we have prepared the financial statements on pages 2 to 6 from the accounting records of the Company and on the basis of information and explanations you have given to us

We have not carried out an audit or any other review, and consequently we do not express any opinion on these financial statements

HULL MATTHEWSON

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Chartered Certified Accountants

33 Boston Road Holbeach Spalding Lincolnshire PE12 7LR

# **ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET**

# 31 MARCH 2011

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	Note	2011 £	£	2010 £	£
FIXED ASSETS	2	T.	a.	Į.	T.
Intangible assets	-		42,000		45,000
Tangible assets			8,023		15,204
			50,023		60,204
CURRENT ASSETS			20,022		00,20
Stocks		4,300		4,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,190		12,644	
		19,490		16,644	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due		•			
within one year		62,323		64,176	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(42,833)		(47,532)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT			-		
LIABILITIES			7,190		12,672
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			1,205		1,743
			5,985		10,929
			3,705		10,525
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	5		100		100
Profit and loss account			5,885		10,829
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			5,985		10,929

The Balance sheet continues on the following page. The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

#### ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

#### 31 MARCH 2011

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The director acknowledges his responsibility for

- (1) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 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 393, 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 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

MR T'C KAN

Company Registration Number 5379980

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

#### 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)

#### Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax

#### 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

20 Years Straight Line

#### 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 & Equipment

15% Reducing Balance 15% Reducing Balance

Fixtures & Fittings Motor Vehicles

25% Reducing Balance

Equipment

15% Reducing Balance

#### Stocks

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

#### 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

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.

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

#### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

#### 2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible	Tangible		
	Assets	Assets	Total	
	£	£	£	
COST				
At 1 April 2010	60,000	29,543	89,543	
Additions	· <del>-</del>	525	525	
Disposals		(11,897)	(11,897)	
At 31 March 2011	60,000	18,171	78,171	
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2010	15,000	14,339	29,339	
Charge for year	3,000	1,015	4,015	
On disposals	<u> </u>	(5,206)	(5,206)	
At 31 March 2011	18,000	10,148	28,148	
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2011	42,000	8,023	50,023	
At 31 March 2010	45,000	15,204	60,204	

#### 3. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTOR

At the start of the year Mr Kan's current account was £45,889 (2010 £50,749) During the year the Company paid personal expenses of £33,684 (2010 - £26,341) Mr Kan made repayments of £22,587 (2010 - £21,482) in the year No interest was paid. As a result at the year end Mr Kan was owed by the Company £34,792 (2010 - £45,889)

#### NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

#### 4 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company was under the control of Mr TC Kan throughout the current and previous year Mr TC Kan is the managing director and 50 % shareholder

During the year, Mr Kan bought a vehicle from the Company at its market value of £7,000

During the year the following dividends were paid to the directors of the company in respect of ordinary shares.

Mr T C Kan 2011 £10,000 (2010 £10,000)

#### 5. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2011		2010	
	No	£	No	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100