Company Number: 2553654

BUSINESS IN FOCUS LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000

A41 COMPANIES HOUSE 22/11/00

AUDITORS' REPORT TO BUSINESS IN FOCUS LIMITED

UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5 together with the accounts of Business in Focus Limited for the year ended 31st March 2000 prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the registrar of companies and whether the accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out procedures we considered necessary to confirm, by reference to the accounts, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the accounts.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Clay Shaw Thomas

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Charter House 46/48 Coity Road Bridgend

CF31 1LR

Date: 18.10.00

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST MARCH 2000

	Notes		2000		1999
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible fixed assets	2		4.050.030		2 520 727
Tangible fixed assets			4,958,039		3,539,426
Current assets					
Debtors		359,206		142,268	
Cash at bank and in hand		176		110,097	
	~	359,382	_	252,365	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(411,221)		(173,636)	
Net current liabilities/assets			(51,839)		78,729
Total assets less current liabilities		•	4,906,200	-	3,618,155
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	3		(1,551,959)		(1,010,328)
Accruals and deferred income					
Accruals and deferred income			(2,000,296)		(1,275,901)
			1,353,945	-	1,331,926
Capital and reserves					
Revaluation reserve			729,231		729,231
Profit and loss account			624,714		602,695
Shareholders' funds		•	1,353,945	-	1,331,926

The abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

These accounts were approved by the board on 15/8/200 and signed on its behalf.

Mr G Bray (Executive Director)

Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is the total amount receivable by the company for goods supplied and services provided, excluding VAT and trade discounts.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost. Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives using the straight line method as follows:

Plant and machinery Motor vehicles Fixtures and fittings

33 1/3% per annum 25% per annum 33 1/3% per annum

Investment properties

In accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 19, the company's properties are held for long-term investment and are valued annually by the Board and every five years valued externally by a professional valuer. The surplus on revaluation of such properties are transferred to the investment property revaluation reserve, and deficits are written off to the profit and loss account.

This policy represents a departure from statutory accounting principles, which require depreciation to be provided on all fixed assets. The directors consider that this policy is necessary in order that the accounts may give a true and fair view because current values and changes in current values are of prime importance rather than the calculation of systematic annual depreciation. Depreciation is only one of the many factors reflected in the valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be separately identified or quantified.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided for under the liability method using the tax rates estimated to arise when the timing differences reverse and is accounted for to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise. Unprovided deferred tax is disclosed as a contingent liability.

Contribution to pension funds

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. Contributions to this fund are charged in the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of pensions over the employees working lives within the company. The regular cost is attributed to individual years using the projected unit credit method. Variations in pension cost, which are identified as a result of actuarial valuation, are amortised over the average expected remaining working lives of employees in proportion to their expected payroll costs. Differences between the amounts funded and the amounts charged in the profit and loss account are treated as either provisions or prepayments in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000

Hire purchase and leased assets

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the Balance Sheet and depreciated over their expected useful lives. The interest element of leasing payments represents a constant proportion of the capital balance outstanding and is charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the lease.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases and the payments made under them are charged to the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Government Grants

Government grants relating to capital expenditure are held as deferred income in the balance sheet and are released to the profit and loss account when the related assets are sold.

Government grants of a revenue nature are credited to the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2 Fixed assets

	Tangible fixed assets	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1st April 1999	3,678,607	3,678,607
Additions	1,443,626	1,443,626
Disposals	(13,400)	(13,400)
At 31st March 2000	5,108,833	5,108,833
Depreciation and amortisation	<u></u>	
At 1st April 1999	139,180	139,180
Charge for the year	25,014	25,014
On disposals	(13,400)	(13,400)
At 31st March 2000	150,794	150,794
Net book value		
At 31st March 2000	4,958,039	4,958,039
At 31st March 1999	3,539,427	3,539,427

Assets held under finance leases originally cost £36,259 (1998: £Nil) and have a net book value of £27,193 (1998: £Nil).

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2000

3	Exceptional items	2000 £	1999 £
	Other exceptional items Profit/Loss on sale of fixed assets	5,300	(13,779) (7,682)
		5,300	(21,461)