ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004



LUBBOCK FINE Chartered Accountants Russell Bedford House City Forum, 250 City Road London EC1V 2QQ

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

CONTENTS	PAGE
Independent auditors' report to the company	1
Abbreviated balance sheet	2
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3

INDÉPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE COMPANY

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5, together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2004 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS AND THE 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 report our opinion to you.

BASIS OF OPINION

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, 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 financial statements.

OPINION

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

Lubbock Fine

Chartered Accountants

Date: 65

& Registered Auditors

Russell Bedford House City Forum, 250 City Road London EC1V 2QQ

-1-

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2004

	Note	£	2004 £	£	2003 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2		21,468		9,880
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	3	382,071 31,377 413,448		369,586 60,472 430,058	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	4	276,288		251,300	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			137,160		178,758
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LI	ABILITIE	s	158,628		188,638
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year	5		162,935 (4,307)		358,800 (170,162)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	6		53,763 (58,070)		53,763 (223,925)
DEFICIENCY			(4,307)		(170,162)

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

B Rushton Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

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 June 2002).

Going concern

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through a bank facility, which is reviewed periodically together with loans provided by the shareholders. The directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence in the future, on the grounds that the company's bankers and the shareholders will continue their support.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the withdrawal of the support of the bankers and shareholders.

Turnover

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

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:

Office Equipment Fixtures & Fittings

Motor Vehicles

33% per annum straight line 25% per annum straight line 25% per annum straight line

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

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 DECEMBER 2004

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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;

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider 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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST At 1 January 2004 Additions	92,312 18,995
At 31 December 2004	111,307
DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2004 Charge for year	82,432 7,407
At 31 December 2004	89,839
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2004	21,468
At 31 December 2003	9,880

3. DEBTORS

Debtors include amounts of £5,795 (2003 - £5,795) falling due after more than one year.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2004

4. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

	2004	2003
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u></u>	10,262
Hire purchase agreements	4,517	-
	4.517	10,262
		10,202

5. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

2004		2003
	£	£
Hire purchase agreements	6,835	-

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2004	2003
	£	£
250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	250,000	250,000
200,000 Graniary onarco of 21 dagn		

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2004		2003	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	53,763	53,763	53,763	53,763