Company number 685 7509, Registered England and Wales

Natasha Graham Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

For the short period from 24th March 2009 to 30th September 2009

TUESDAY

A46

20/04/2010 COMPANIES HOUSE 105

Contents of the Abbreviated Accounts

Contents

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Statement of Accounting Policies	4
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts	6
Report of the Accountants	9

Company Information

Director

N Graham

Secretary

Best4Business Limited

Registered office

Knowledge Dock Business Centre 4-6 University Way London E16 2RD

Company number

685 7509

Accountants

Best4business Accountants & Co Ltd Knowledge Dock Business Centre 4-6 University Way London E16 2RD

Balance Sheet 30th September 2009

	Notes	2009
Fixed assets		£.
Intangible assets	1	20,000
Tangible assets	2	187
Investments		-
		20,187
		20,187
Current assets		
Stocks and work in progress Debtors	<i>3</i>	3,815
Investments		-
Cash at bank and in hand		1,038
		+ 052
Current liabilities		4,853
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	4	(15,514)
Net current assets		(10,661)
		(10,001)
Total assets less current liabilities		0.536
1 Otal assets less current habilities		9,526
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year		-
Provisions for liabilities and charges		(78)
Accruals and deferred income		-
Net assets		9,448
	*	·
Capital and reserves	;	
Called up share capital	5	10,000
Share premium account Profit and loss account	6	(552)
	v	(332)
Shareholders' funds		9,448
		-

Balance Sheet 30th September 2009

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Sections 475 and 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the short period ended 30th September 2009

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the short period ended 30th September 2009 (within the specified time period)

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial period in accordance with Sections 394 and 395 (duty to prepare individual company accounts), which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period and which comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records in accordance with Section 386 and 387 (duty to keep accounting records), which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act She is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

These abbreviated accounts have been extracted from financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part XV of the Companies Act 2006 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Signed on behalf of the Board

Nahasha Craham 6/4/10

Date

Statement of accounting policies

For the short period ended 30th September 2009. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

(a) Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) under the historical cost convention

(b) Turnover

Turnover consists of invoiced sales net of returns, trade discounts and value added tax, derived from the provision of goods and services

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write-off the assets over their estimated useful lives

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

- over 2 to 4 years (straight line)

No depreciation is provided on freehold land. In accordance with SSAP 19 no depreciation is provided in respect of any freehold investment property. This represents a departure from the Companies Act 1985 requirements concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. The company considers that the adoption of this policy is necessary to give a true and fair view.

(d) Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is based upon estimated normal selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. Provision is made where costs are not expected to be fully recoverable.

(e) Current taxation

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the current rate

(f) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Timing 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 asset has 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 the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax 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

Statement of accounting policies

(g) Research and Development

Research expenditure is written off as incurred Development expenditure is also written off, except where the company is satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In such cases, the identifiable expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the group is expected to benefit

(h) Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains and losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

(1) Government Grants

Capital based government grants are included within accruals and deferred income in the balance sheet and credited to trading profit over the estimated useful economics lives of the assets to which they relate

(t) Leases

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a 'finance lease'. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated over its estimated useful life or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Future instalments under such lease, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element which is charged to the profit and loss account, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

All other leases are accounted for as 'operating leases' and the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the life of the lease

Rents receivable on any freehold investment property under the terms of an operating lease are included in the profit and loss account on a receivable basis

(k) Pension Costs

If the company operates a defined contribution pension scheme, its contributions are charged to the profit and loss account for the year or period in which they are payable to the scheme. Differences between contributions payable and contributions actually paid in the period are shown as either accruals or prepayments at the year or period end.

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the short period ended 30th September 2009

1. Intangible fixed assets	Other intangible assets
Cost or valuation 24th March 2009 Additions Disposals	25,000 -
30th September 2009	25,000
Amortisation 24th March 2009 Disposals Charge for the period	5,000
30th September 2009	5,000
Net book value 30th September 2009	20,000
24th March 2009 Intangible assets comprise goodwill for the transfer of a going concern that has been capitalised in accordance accepted accounting practice, and is to be amortised on a straight-line basis over five years	e with generally
2. Tangible fixed assets	puter & Office Equipment
Cost or valuation 24th March 2009 Additions Disposals	211
30th September 2009	211
Deprecation 24th March 2009 Disposals Charge for the period	- - 24
30th September 2009	24
Net book value 30th September 2009	187
24th March 2009	_

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the short period ended 30th September 2009

3. Debtors	2009
	£
Trade debtors	2,371
Amounts owed by undertakings in which the company has a participating	, -
interest Other debtors	
Prepayments and accrued income	1,444
	3,815
Other debtors comprise short-term loans made during the period to the company, repayable on demand	
4. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2009
,	£,
Bank loans and overdrafts	-
Trade creditors	-
Other creditors	15,965
Taxation and social security costs	(451)
	15,514
Auruals are shown separately on the balance sheet	
5. Called up share capital	2009
3. Cancu up share capital	£,
Authorised	
Ordinary shares of £100 each	100,000
	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid	
Ordinary shares of £100 each	10,000
	10,000

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the short period ended 30th September 2009

6. Reserves	Profit and Loss Account £.
At 24th March 2009 Retained profit/(loss) for the period Dividends	(552) -
As at 30th September 2009	(552)

7. Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is N Graham, who owns and controls 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of the company

Report of the Accountants to the Director of Natasha Graham Limited

In accordance with our terms of engagement and in order to assist you to fulfill your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have compiled the financial statements (and abbreviated accounts) of the company for the short period ended 30th September 2009, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us

This report is made to the company director, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements (and abbreviated accounts) that we have been engaged to compile, report to the company director that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this 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 and the company director, as a body, for our work or for this report

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with technical guidance issued by the Association of Accounting Technicians and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Association relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet as at 30th September 2009 your duty to ensure that the company has kept proper accounting records and to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view under the Companies Act 2006. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the period.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements

Date 19th April 2010

Best4business Accountants & Co. Ltd.

Knowledge Dock Business Centre 4-6 University Way London

E16 2RD

Ramez Mohabaty is licensed and regulated by the Association of Accounting Technicians to provide services in accordance with licence number 1965, details of which are displayed at the address shown above