ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 JULY 2005

LRISKFUZ

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COMPANIES HOUSE

358 31/05/2006

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2005

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INDEPENDENT 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 July 2005 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 DIRECTOR AND THE AUDITORS

The director is 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.

KEENS SHAY KEENS -MILTON KEYNES-

Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors

Sovereign Court 230 Upper 5th Street Central Milton Keynes MK9 2HR

27 HAY 2006.

BALANCE SHEET

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2005

		2005		2004	
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			3,042		3,170
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		480,183		456,207	
Debtors	3	718,295		575,845	
Cash at bank and in hand		22		30,080	
		1,198,500		1,062,132	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due	:				
within one year		181,261		158,553	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,017,239		903,579
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT	LIABI	LITIES	1,020,281		906,749
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	4		100		100
Share premium account	·		9,928		9,928
Profit and loss account			1,010,253		896,721
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,020,281		906,749
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,020,281		906,749

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

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director on $\frac{23}{5}$

2). Will D KEITH ESQ

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2005

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards.

Cash flow statement

The director has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small.

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

straight line over 3 years

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% straight line

Fixtures & Fittings

15% straight line

Motor Vehicles

25% 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2005

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2005

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible	Tangible	
	Assets	Assets	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 August 2004	2,100	57,972	60,072
Additions	-	1,808	1,808
Disposals		(2,448)	(2,448)
At 31 July 2005		57,332	59,432
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 August 2004	2,100	54,802	56,902
Charge for year		1,891	1,891
On disposals		(2,403)	(2,403)
At 31 July 2005	2,100	54,290	56,390
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 July 2005		3,042	3,042
At 31 July 2004		3,170	3,170

3. DEBTORS

Debtors include amounts of £594,192 (2004 - £445,469) falling due after more than one year.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

		2005 £		2004
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100			100
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2005		2004	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

5. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's ultimate parent company is Keith Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in United Kingdom.