**Abbreviated Accounts** 

for the year ended 30 June 2001

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## Auditors' Report to Rendall and Rittner Limited under Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 4 together with the financial statements of Rendall and Rittner Limited for the year ended 30th June 2001. prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 the procedures we considered necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts 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 Companies Act 1985 in respect of the year ended 30 June 2001, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 4 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

### Directors' Responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements based on the going concern basis unless

it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Robinsons Consulting Limited** 

**Chartered Certified Accountants and** 

Rehn Cenn W

Registered Auditors

5 Underwood Street

London

**N17LY** 

10/01/02

## Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2001

		2001		2000	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets Tangible assets	2		88,261		36,879
Current Assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand		124,516 43,515		164,441 49,132	
		168,031		213,573	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(224,270)		(229,283)	
Net Current Liabilities			(56,239)	<del></del>	(15,710)
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			32,022		21,169
Capital and Reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	3		7,000 25,022		7,000 14,169
Shareholders' Funds			32,022		21,169

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

The abbreviated accounts were approved by the Board on 10/01/2002 and signed on its behalf by

J W M Rittner

Director

D L Rendall Director

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## Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2001

### 1. Accounting Policies

### 1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS1 from the requirement to produce a cashflow statement because it is a small company.

#### 1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of fees received during the year.

### 1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

25% Reducing Balance

Fixtures, fittings

and equipment - 25% Reducing Balance
Motor vehicles - 25% Reducing Balance
Computer Equipment - 33% Reducing Balance

### 1.4. Pensions

The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contribution payable by the company during the year in accordance with SSAP 24.

### 1.5. Deferred taxation

Provision is made for deferred taxation using the liability method to take account of timing differences between the incidence of income and expenditure for taxation and accounting purposes except to the extent that the directors consider that a liability to taxation is unlikely to materialise.

# Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2001

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2.	Fixed assets		Tangible fixed assets £
	Cost		
	At 1st July 2000 Additions		127,010 65,147
	At 30th June 2001		192,157
	Depreciation		
	At 1st July 2000		90,131
	Charge for year		13,765
	At 30 June 2001		103,896
	Net book values At 30 June 2001		88,261
			======
	At 30 June 2000		36,879
3.	Share capital	2001	2000
	Andhanin I an Mar	£	£
	Authorised equity	10.000	10.000
	10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid equity		
	7,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	7,000	7,000