

Company Registration number 03534103 England and Wales

ENERTEL LIMITED

Abbreviated Accounts

For the year ended 30 September 2006



ENERTEL LIMITED

Financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2006

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ENERTEL LIMITED

Independent auditors' report to Enertel Limited under section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 3, together with the financial statements of Enertel Limited for the year ended 30 September 2006 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 and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report my opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that bulletin, 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.

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 have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.



**Robsons
Registered Auditors and
Chartered Accountants**

BEVERLEY

26 July 2007

ENERTEL LIMITED

Abbreviated balance sheet as at 30 September 2006

| | <u>Notes</u> | <u>2006</u> £ | <u>2005</u> £ |
|---|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | | - | 43,480 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | <u>1,111</u> | <u>29</u> |
| | | <u>1,111</u> | <u>43,509</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | <u>(1,011)</u> | <u>(43,409)</u> |
| Net current assets | | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 2 | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within part VII of the Companies Act 1985 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

Approved by the board of directors on 1 May 2007 and signed on its behalf



M Holt - Director

The notes on pages 3 to 3 form part of these financial statements

ENERTEL LIMITED

Notes to the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 September 2006

1 Accounting policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting and have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 1, from presenting a cash flow statement as it qualifies as a small company

b) Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding value added tax

c) Stocks

Stock and work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value

Cost of raw materials is determined on the first in first out basis. In the case of work in progress and finished goods, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on the normal level of activity. Net realisable value is the price at which the stock can be released in the normal course of business, less further costs to completion of sale.

d) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the tax effect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 a non-discounted basis, 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 or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

e) Hire purchase and lease transactions

Assets acquired under hire purchase agreements and finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated in accordance with the company's normal policy. The outstanding liabilities under such agreements less interest not yet due are included in creditors. Interest on such agreements is charged to the profit and loss account over the term of each agreement and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account as they fall due.

2 Called-up share capital

| | <u>2006</u> £ | <u>2005</u> £ |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Authorised | | |
| Equity shares: | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| Equity shares: | | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |