ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

29th NOVEMBER 2002

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0395 29/09/03

Abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 29th November 2002			
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Director			
I. Roubault			
Secretary and registered office			
C. Townsend, 1 Penshurst Close, Harpenden, Herts			

Balance sheet as at 29th November 2002

	Note		£	2002 £	£	2001 £
Fixed assets		2		0		478
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand			215 7,579 7,794		215 11,257 11,472	
Creditors falling due within one year		4	2,590		2,755	
Net current assets				5,204		8,717
				5,204	=	9,195
Capital and Reserves						
Called up share capital		3		100		100
Profit and loss account				5,104		9,095
			_	5,204		9,195

For the year ended 29th November 2002, the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 249(1) of the Companies Act 1985. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year under section 249B(2). The director acknowledges her responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records in accordance with section 221 of the Act and for preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of its financial year and of its profit and loss for the financial year and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to accounts, so far as applicable to the company.

The director has taken advantage of the special exemptions conferred by Part III of Schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1985 and has done so on the grounds that, in her opinion, the company qualifies as a small company.

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

I. Roubault Director

28th September 2003

The notes on pages 3 and 4 form part of these accounts.

Notes forming part of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 29th November 2002

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and with applicable Accounting Standards.

1. Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the following accounting policies:

Turnover

Turnover represents services invoiced, excluding value added tax.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of all fixed assets over their expected useful lives on an annual basis as follows:

Computer equipment - 25% of cost

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based upon the results for the year and takes into account deferred taxation, calculated on the liability method, which is provided to the extent that the director considers a liability will become payable within the foreseeable future. The taxation rate used is that applicable to small companies for the appropriate tax year(s).

2. Fixed Assets

Cost At 1st December 2001 Additions At 29th November 2002	Total £ 2,353 0 2,353
Depreciation At 1st December 2001 Charge for the year at 29th November 2002	£ 1,875 <u>478</u> 2,353
Net Book Value at 29th November 2002	0

3. Called up share capital

The called up share capital of the company as at 29th November 2001 and 29th November 2002 was as follows:

Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>Number</u>	£
Authorised	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Allotted, issued, but not paid	<u>100</u>	100

Notes forming part of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 29th November 2002 (continued)

4. Related Party Transactions

Throughout the year, the company has been under the ultimate control of its director.

Included within creditors are directors loan balances. The movement with respect to I. Roubault is as follows:

990
300
1290

Statement of director's responsibilities

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit and loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable her to ensure that the financials statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. She is 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.