VANITY CLOTHING LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER **1668**

	Note	2.000	1999
Fixed Assets		К,	
Tangible Assets	3 .	1.494	1.494
Current Assets		12-3-4-4-5-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4	·
Stock & Work in Progress		24.338	31.600
Debtors	4	6,000	6,000
Cash at bank in hand		7.641	2.949
		37.979	40.549
Current Liabilities - Creditor			/
Falling Due Within One Year	5	(15.185)	(167,171)
		22.794	23.832
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		~~. M	
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		24.288	25.326
Creditors Falling Due After More			, me
Than One Year (inc./loans)	6	(8.937)	(13.045)
Net Assets/(Liabilities)		15 251	12.281
,		* CONTRACTOR SACRETAN	
Capital and Reserves			
Call-up Share Capital	7 " "	100	100
Profit and Loss Account	8	15.251	
		15.351	12.281

In approving these linancial statements as directors of the company we hereby confirm that for the year in question entitled to the exemption conferred by section 249A(1) of the Companies Act 1985. We further confirm that no notice the registered office of the company pursuant to section 249(B) requesting that an audit be conducted for the year of 2000. We acknowledge our preparing accounts which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company financial year and of its profitloss for the year then ended and which otherwise comply with the provisions of the Comaccounts, so far, as applicable to the company. In preparing these accounts the directors have taken advantage of the command companies conferred by Section A of Part iii of Schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1985 and have done so on topinion, the company satisfies the criteria for exemption as a small company.

The accounts were approved by the board of directors on 8th September 2001

Signatur

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VANITY CLOTHING LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER **2000**

	Note	2000	1999
Turnover	2	303.700	231.420
Net operating expenses		299.630	229.919
Operating Profit/(Loss)	`	4.070	1,501
Investment Income Profit/(Loss) Before Inter	est Payable	4,070	1.501
Interest Payable		w.	***
Profit/(Loss) Before Taxa	tion	4.070	1.501
Taxation		(1.000)	(550)
Profit/(Loss) on Ordinary After Taxation	Activities	3.070	951

There were no recognised gains and losses in the period other than the profit/loss for the period.

VANITY CLOTHING LIMITED NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less related depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated so that plant, equipment, vehicles etc. are written off on the following basis and rates:-

Furniture and equipment

25% straight line

Motor vehicle

25% straight line

Stocks

No stocks of goods were held for resale. Stocks are stated in the balance sheet at cost.

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts invoiced less returns, excluding value added tax, in respect of the services to customers during the year.

3. Tangible Fixed Assets

		Fixtures >	Motor Venile	TOTAL	1999
BALANCE BIF	1-1-00	1494	***	1.494	3.225
DEPRECIATION ADDITIONS	31.12.00	-	-		2.500
BALANCE "/F	31.12.00	1.494		1494	1.494

4. Debtors

Annual Cultivity of the second	2.000	1999
Amounts falling due within one year: Deposit on shop premises	6.000	6.000

5. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year
Bank Loan/Overdraft
Trade and other creditors

-	
15.185	16:717
15.185	16.717
And the same of th	Anna Comment

		2000	1999
6.	Amounts Falling Due After More than One Year:		_
	Directors Loan Account	8.937	13.045
7.	Called-up Share Capital	•	
	Authorised 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, called-up & fully paid: 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
8.	Reserves Profit/(Loss) for the year		
	Balance BIP	17.486	951
	Balance B/: Balance C/f.	3,070	11.230
	<u> </u>	15.251	12.18

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VANITY CLOTHING LIMITED DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES & ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Statement of 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 affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume 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 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.

Accountants' Report to the Members of the Unaudited Accounts of Vanity Clothing Limited

We report on the enclosed accounts for the year ended 31st December 2000

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Reporting Accountants

As described above, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and they consider that the company is exempt from an audit. It is our responsibility to carry out procedures designed to enable us to report our opinion.

Basis of Opinion

Our work was conducted in accordance with the Statement of Standards for Reporting Accountants, and so our procedures consisted of comparing the accounts with the accounting records kept by the company, and making such limited enquiries of the company as we considered necessary for the purposes of this report. These procedures provide only the assurance expressed in our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the accounts are in the agreement with the accounting records kept by the company under section 221 of the Companies Act 1985;
- (b) having regard only to, and on the basis of, the information contained in those accounting records:

- i) the accounts have been drawn up in a manner consistent with the provisions specified in section 249(6) of the Act; and
- ii) the company satisfied the requirements for exemption from an audit of the accounts for the period specified in section 249(A) (4) of the Act and did not, at any time within that period, fall within any of the categories of company not entitled to the exemption specified in section 249N (1) (a) (f).

RICKWOOD & CO

REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS

September 200#