Angel Magazines Limited
Report and Accounts
30 June 2006

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Angel Magazines Limited Company Information

Directors

J A Fry A D Jeakings

Secretary

J O Ellison

Auditors

Linn Maggs Goldwin 2-4 Great Eastern Street London EC2A 3NT

Registered office Prospect House Rouen Road Norwich Norfolk NR1 1RE

Registered number

04371448

Angel Magazines Limited Directors' Report

The directors present their report and accounts for the period ended 30 June 2006.

Principal activities and review of the business

The company's principal activity during the period continued to be that of magazine publishing.

On 20 January 2006 the company was acquired by Archant Life Limited, and its activity was immediately hived-up to that company. Subsequently the company has been dormant.

Results and dividends

The loss for the period, after taxation, amounted to £62,398. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the period under review.

Future developments

The company will remain dormant for the foreseeable future.

Directors

The directors who served during the period and their interests in the share capital of the company were as follows:

£1 Ordinary shares 30 Jun 2006 1 Jan 2005

J D G Isaac (resigned 20 January 2006)

J A Fry (appointed 20 January 2006)

A D Jeakings (appointed 20 January 2006)

The interests of the directors in the shares of the ultimate parent undertaking, Archant Limited, were as follows:

£1 Ordinary shares At date of 30 Jun 2006 appointment

J A Fry 33,549 24,072 A D Jeakings 15,598 10,074

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each director at the date of approval of this report is aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 23 ocrasul 2006

O Ellison

Company Secretary

Angel Magazines Limited Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts 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 for that period. In preparing those accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts;
- prepare the accounts 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 accounts 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.

Angel Magazines Limited

Independent auditors' report to the shareholder of Angel Magazines Limited

We have audited the accounts of Angel Magazines Limited for the period from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2006 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. These accounts have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the accounts give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the accounts, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the accounts.

Opinion

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2006 and of its loss for the period then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Linn Maggs Goldwin Registered auditors

23 octsell 2006

2-4 Great Eastern Street London EC2A 3NT

Angel Magazines Limited Profit and Loss Account for the period from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2006

	Notes	01/01/05 to 30/06/06 £	Year to 31/12/04 £
Turnover	2	584,339	568,061
Cost of sales		(207,810)	(174,258)
Gross profit		376,529	393,803
Distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating income		(39,308) (461,153) 4,939	(41,843) (437,661)
Operating loss	3	(118,993)	(85,701)
Exceptional items: profit on disposal of business		55,641	•
		(63,352)	(85,701)
Interest receivable Interest payable	5	1,004 (50)	1,102 (2)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(62,398)	(84,601)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Loss for the period		(62,398)	(84,601)

Discontinued operations

The company's activities were discontinued on 20 January 2006.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the loss for the above two periods.

Angel Magazines Limited Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2006

	Notes		30/06/06 £		31/12/04 £
Fixed assets Intangible assets Tangible assets	7 8	_	- 		534,094 4,633
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9	39,521 - 39,521	-	117,351 13,391 130,742	538,727
Creditors: amounts falling du within one year	ue 10	-		(867,549)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)		39,521		(736,807)
Net assets/(liabilities)		-	39,521	_	(198,080)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	11 12		300,000 (260,479)		1 (198,081)
Shareholder's funds	13	-	39,521		(198,080)

A D Jeakings Director

Approved by the board on

OCTOBER WOOL

Angel Magazines Limited Cash Flow Statement for the period from 1 January 2005 to 30 June 2006

	Notes	01/01/05 to 30/06/06 £	Year to 31/12/04 £		
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash outflow from operating activities					
Operating loss Depreciation charges Amortisation of goodwill Decrease/(increase) in debtors (Decrease)/increase in creditors		(118,993) 3,384 31,735 77,830 (867,549)	(85,701) 4,084 30,423 (33,101) 54,743		
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(873,593)	(29,552)		
CASH FLOW STATEMENT					
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(873,593)	(29,552)		
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	14	954	1,100		
Capital expenditure	14	<u>559,249</u> (313,390)	(2,892)		
Financing	14	299,999	-		
Decrease in cash		(13,391)	(31,344)		
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt					
Decrease in cash in the period		(13,391)	(31,344)		
Change in net debt	15	(13,391)	(31,344)		
Net funds at 1 January		13,391	44,735		
Net funds at 30 June / 31 December			13,391		

1 Accounting policies

Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Intangible fixed assets

On the acquisition of a business, fair values are attributable to the assets acquired. Where the cost of acquisition exceeds the fair values attributable to such assets, the difference is treated as purchased goodwill and capitalised in the balance sheet in the year of acquisition.

Purchased goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life up to a maximum of 20 years. The directors regard 20 years as a reasonable maximum for the estimated useful life of goodwill since it is difficult to make projections exceeding this period.

The directors review the carrying values of intangible fixed assets annually, and where an impairment is identified they are written down to their recoverable amounts, representing value in use to the business.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery

over 3 to 5 years

Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred taxation resulting from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences will reverse, and discounted to reflect the time value of money using rates based on the post-tax yields to maturity that could be obtained at the balance sheet date on government bonds with similar maturity dates.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Revenue and cost recognition

Advertising revenue is recognised in the month of issue publication, and direct costs in respect of that issue are also recognised in that particular month.

All other running costs are recognised in the period to which they relate.

All revenue is net of value added tax and trade discounts.

2 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of value added tax and trade discounts.

Turnover is attributable to one continuing activity, that of magazine activity.

3	Operating loss	2006 £	2004 £
	This is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets Amortisation of goodwill Operating lease rentals - land and buildings Auditors' remuneration	3,384 31,735 26,507 1,500	4,084 30,423 13,550
4	Staff costs	2006 £	2004 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs	199,422 14,317_	170,047 12,339
	•	213,739	182,386
	Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
	Administration	1	1
	Production and design	1	1
	Editorial	1	1 4
	Sales	4	
			0004
5	Interest payable	2006 £	2004 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	50	2

6

Taxation	2006 £	2004 £
Analysis of charge in period	£	~
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u> </u>	
Factors affecting tax charge for period The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the sare explained as follows:	standard rate of co	rporation tax
	2006 £	2004 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(62,398)	(84,601)
Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	30%	30%
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	(18,719)	(25,380)
Effects of: Group relief not paid over Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	34,550 143	23,536 843
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation Intra-group sale of business not taxable	718 (16,692)	1,001
Current tax charge for period	*	

Factors affecting future tax charges

The company's tax losses of £137,521 were transferred to its parent undertaking on acquisition.

7	Intangible fixed assets Goodwill:	£
	Cost At 1 January 2005 Disposals At 30 June 2006	604,633 (604,633)
	Amortisation At 1 January 2005 Provided during the period On disposals At 30 June 2006	70,539 31,735 (102,274)
	Net book value At 30 June 2006	
	At 31 December 2004	534,094
	Goodwill was being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated econo years.	mic life of 20
	/	
8	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery £
8	Tangible fixed assets Cost	machinery £
8	Tangible fixed assets	machinery
8	Tangible fixed assets Cost At 1 January 2005	machinery £
8	Cost At 1 January 2005 Disposals At 30 June 2006 Depreciation At 1 January 2005 Charge for the period On disposals	machinery £ 12,943
8	Cost At 1 January 2005 Disposals At 30 June 2006 Depreciation At 1 January 2005 Charge for the period	12,943 (12,943)
8	Cost At 1 January 2005 Disposals At 30 June 2006 Depreciation At 1 January 2005 Charge for the period On disposals	12,943 (12,943)

9	Debtors			2006 £	2004 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	s and undertaking	s in which	-	86,111
	the company has a participating interes			39,521	•
	Other debtors			· -	14,100
	Prepayments and accrued income				17,140
	. ,		_	39,521	117,351
10	Creditors: amounts falling due witl	nin one year		2006	2004
	0,00,00,00,00,00	•		£	£
	Trade creditors			-	43,091
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		s in which		005.070
	the company has a participating inter	esi		-	805,678 4,661
	Other taxes and social security costs			<u>-</u>	4,001
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income			•	14,072
	Accruais and deferred income		-		867,549
			-		640,100
44	Chara conital			2006	2004
11	Share capital			£	£
	Authorised:				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each		-	300,000	1,000
		2006	2004	2006	2004
		No	No	£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	300,000	1	300,000	1
	299,999 ordinary shares of £1 each v	were issued during	g the period at	par value.	
40	Burfit and loss assount			2006	2004
12	Profit and loss account			£	£
	At 1 January			(198,081)	(113,480)
	Loss for the period			(62,398)	(84,601)
	At 30 June / 31 December			(260,479)	(198,081)
			•		

13	Reconciliation of movement in sha	reholder's fu	nds	2006 £	2004 £
	At 1 January Loss for the financial period Shares issued			(198,080) (62,398) 299,999	(113,479) (84,601) -
	At 30 June / 31 December		- -	39,521	(198,080)
14	Gross cash flows			2006 £	2004 £
	Returns on investments and service Interest received Interest paid	cing of financ	: e -	1,004 (50)	1,102 (2) 1,100
	Capital expenditure Payments to acquire intangible fixed Receipts from sales of tangible fixed Receipts from sale of business		- - -	1,249 558,000 559,249	(2,892)
	Financing Issue of share capital			299,999	
15	Analysis of changes in net debt	At 1 Jan 2005 £	Cash flows	Non-cash changes £	At 30 Jun 2006 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	13,391	(13,391)		~
	Total _	13,391	(13,391)		

16 Immediate and ultimate parent undertakings, and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Archant Life Limited, and the ultimate parent undertaking is Archant Limited. Both companies are registered in England and Wales. No one individual has a controlling interest in Archant Limited.