Abbreviated accounts

for the year ended 31 May 2005

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COMPANIES HOUSE

28/03/2006

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## Independent auditors' report to Beta Trading Ltd under Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 5 together with the financial statements of Beta Trading Ltd for the year ended 31 May 2005 prepared under Section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders 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 shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Respective responsibilities of director and auditors

The director is 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 31 May 2005, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 2 to 5 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Eton Consulting Limited .

Chartered Certified Accountants and

**Registered Auditors** 

23 March 2006

Eton Cottage 246 Stoke Poges Lane Slough Berkshire

SL1 3LJ

# Abbreviated balance sheet as at 31 May 2005

	2005		2004		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		1,140,367		-
Current assets					
Stocks		-		215,240	
Debtors		533,389		368,835	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,243		11,301	
		535,632		595,376	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year		(856,071)		(577,469)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(320,439)		17,907
Total assets less current					-
liabilities			819,928		17,907
Creditors: amounts falling due					
after more than one year	3	•	(773,495)		<u>-</u>
Net assets			46,433		17,907
			<del></del>		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		1,400		1,400
Profit and loss account			45,033		16,507
Shareholders' funds			46,433		17,907
			<u> </u>		-==

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 23 March 2006 and signed on its behalf by

Ý S Dhandwar

Director

## Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2005

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

#### 1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made 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:

Land and buildings

No depreciation is provided on freehold property. It is the company's policy to maintain this asset in a continual state of sound repair and, accordingly, the director considers that the life of this asset is so long and residual value so high that depreciation is insignificant.

#### 1.4. Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### 1.5. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;

Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable;

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is 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 an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

# Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2005

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### 1.6. Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the Profit and Loss account.

2.	Fixed assets		Tangible fixed assets £
	Cost Additions		1,140,367
	At 31 May 2005	•	1,140,367
	Net book values At 31 May 2005		1,140,367
3.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2005 £	2004 £
	Creditors include the following:		
	Instalments repayable after more than one year	773,495	
	Secured creditors	827,118	

# Notes to the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2005

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4.	Share capital	2005	2004
	-	£	£
	Authorised		
	50,000 Ordinary shares class A of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	25,000 Ordinary shares class B of £1 each	25,000	25,000
	25,000 Ordinary shares class C of £1 each	25,000	25,000
		100,000	100,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	<del></del>	
	200 Ordinary shares class A of £1 each	200	200
	300 Ordinary shares class B of £1 each	300	300
	900 Ordinary shares class C of £1 each	900	900
		1,400	1,400

Class A shares have full dividend and voting rights whereas Class B and Class C shares are non-voting shares. The dividend rights of Class B and Class C shares are to be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors.