COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 5134877

NETPRACTISE LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 JANUARY 2009

WEDNESDAY



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NETPRACTISE LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2009

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO NETPRACTISE LIMITED 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 Netpractise Limited for the year ended 31 January 2009 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 work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's 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 for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR AND AUDITOR

The director is 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 of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our 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.

STREETS AUDIT LLP Chartered Accountants

& Registered Auditor

Tower House Lucy Tower Street Lincoln LN1 1XW

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 JANUARY 2009

	2009		2008		
	Note	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Intangible assets			-		-
Tangible assets			12,041		9,118
			12,041		9,118
CURRENT ASSETS			•		
Stocks		19,920		6,561	
Debtors		790,325		392,224	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,346		50,634	
		914,591		449,419	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due					
within one year		776,888		350,953	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			137,703		98,466
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			149,744		107,584
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			1,535		629
			148,209		106,955
			110,20		
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		150		150
Profit and loss account			148,059		106,805
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			148,209		106,955

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part VII of the Companies Act 1985.

These abbreyiated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

F A HAMILTON

Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of financial instruments and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Cash flow statement

The director has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is over 90% owned and its parent publishes a consolidated cash flow statement.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Website development

- 50% on cost

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Office Equipment

25% on cost

Fixtures & Fittings

25% on cost

Computer Equipment

25% on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2009

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

Deferred tax is measured on a 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.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising are taken to the profit and loss account as incurred.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised and carried forward at invoices amounts less provisions for any doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are included in the balance sheet at cost. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are recognised initially at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account when liabilities are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2009

2. FIXED ASSETS

		Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total £
	COST	_	_	-
	At 1 February 2008	4,000	13,527	17,527
	Additions	· -	6,725	6,725
	At 31 January 2009	4,000	20,252	24,252
	DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 February 2008	4,000	4,409	8,409
	Charge for year		3,802	3,802
	At 31 January 2009	4,000	8,211	12,211
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 January 2009	_	12,041	12,041
			9,118	9,118
	At 31 January 2008		9,116	9,110
3.	SHARE CAPITAL			
	Authorised share capital:			
		200	09	2008
		£		£
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,00	0	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
		2009	200	8
		No £	No	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	15015	150	150

4. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent company is Contracting Solutions (New Media) Plc, a company registered in England, which owns 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of Netpractise Limited.