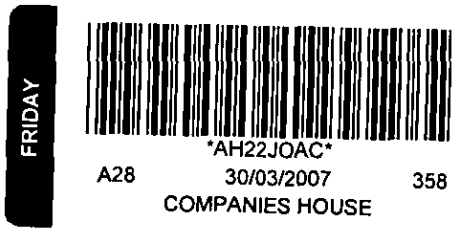
DATAMAN PROGRAMMERS LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2006



Company Registration Number 02775568

Old Mill Accountancy LLP
Chartered Accountants
Number One
Goldcroft
Yeovil
Somerset
BA21 4DX

DATAMAN PROGRAMMERS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2006

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DATAMAN PROGRAMMERS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MAY 2006

	Note	2006 £	2006 £	2005 (restated) £	2005 (restated) £
Fixed assets	2				
Intangible assets			50,625		*58,125*
Tangible assets			273,280		*225,693*
Investments			-		*30,000*
			323,905		*313,818*
Current assets					
Stocks		127,398		*71,723*	
Debtors		308,902		*220,780*	
Cash at bank and in hand		618,130		*813,924*	
		1,054,430		*1,106,427*	
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		(124,010)		*(26,455)*	
Net current assets			930,420		*1,079,972*
Total assets less current liabilities			1,254,325		*1,393,790*

The Balance sheet continues on the following page
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31 MAY 2006

	Note	2006 £	*2005 (restated) £*
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	4	1,000	*1,000*
Revaluation reserve		50,540	-
Profit and loss account		1,202,785	*1,392,790*
Shareholders' funds		1,254,325	*1,393,790*

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 1985 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 249A(1), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 249B(2) of the Act

The director acknowledges his responsibility for

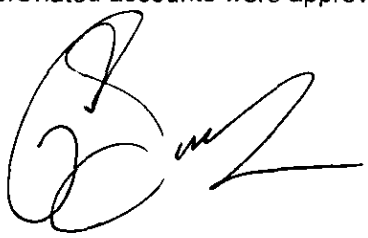
(i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Act, and

(ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

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

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director on 29 March 2007

B Savage
Director



The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

1 **Accounting policies**

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005)

Cash flow statement

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 "Cash flow statements" from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company

Turnover

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

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 20 years

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the estimated useful economic life of that asset as follows

Goodwill	-	20 years on the straight line

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, net of anticipated disposal proceeds, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows

Freehold Property & improvements	-	not provided
Plant & Machinery	-	25% on the reducing balance

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost

Tools and equipment costing individually less than £150 are written off on acquisition since their overall value is immaterial and their quantity and composition does not fluctuate significantly from year to year

1 **Accounting policies** *(continued)*

Investment properties

Investment properties are valued by the director of the company, at open market value in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities (effective January 2005) Any surplus or deficit arising from such revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve, unless this were to cause the revaluation reserve to be in deficit when the deficit would be charged to the profit and loss account

No provision is made for depreciation on these properties with the exception of short leasehold properties The directors consider that this accounting policy, which represents a departure from the Companies Act 1985, is necessary to provide a true and fair view as the open market value is more relevant a measure of consumption in regard to these properties

Stocks

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

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund

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 that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred by the balance sheet date with certain limited exceptions

Deferred tax is calculated on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit

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

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 June 2005	150,000	400,834	30,000	580,834
Additions	–	5,097	–	5,097
Revaluation	–	50,540	–	50,540
At 31 May 2006	150,000	456,471	30,000	636,471
Depreciation and amounts written off				
At 1 June 2005	91,875	175,142	30,000	297,017
Charge for year	7,500	8,049	–	15,549
At 31 May 2006	99,375	183,191	30,000	312,566
Net book value				
At 31 May 2006	50,625	273,280	–	323,905
At 31 May 2005	*58,125*	*225,692*	–	*283,817*

3 Transactions with the director

The director had an overdrawn loan account during the year The amount overdrawn at the year end was £79,129 (2005 £8,141) and the maximum overdrawn during the year was £79,129 (2005 £8,141) Interest was charged at 5% and totalled £2,780 during the year (2005 £335)

4 Share capital

Authorised share capital:

	2006 £	*2005 (restated) £*
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	*1,000*

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2006 No	2006 £	*2005 No*	*2005 £*
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*