COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02775568

DATAMAN PROGRAMMERS LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MAY 2008

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DATAMAN PROGRAMMERS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2008

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DATAMAN PROGRAMMERS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MAY 2008

	Note	2008 £	£	2007 £	£
Fixed assets	2				
Intangible assets			35,625		*43,125*
Tangible assets			265,188		*270,217*
			300,813		*313,342*
Current assets					
Stocks		138,008		*128,182*	
Debtors		242,997		*444,437*	
Cash at bank and in hand		339,377		*373,712*	
		720,382		*946,331*	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(72,292)		*(97,027)*	
Net current assets			648,090		*849,304*
Total assets less current liabilities			948,903		*1,162,646*

The Balance sheet continues on the following page

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

DATAMAN PROGRAMMERS LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31 MAY 2008

	Note	2008 £	2007 £
Capital and reserves			
Called-up equity share capital	4	1,000	*1,000*
Revaluation reserve		50,540	*50,540*
Profit and loss account		897,363	*1,111,106*
Shareholders' funds		948,903	*1,162,646*

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 and authorised for issue on 10 October 2008

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 2007)

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 invoiced 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 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

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 the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007) 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 £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 June 2007 and 31 May 2008	150,000	460,115	610,115
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2007	106,875	189,898	296,773
Charge for year	7,500	5,029	12,529
At 31 May 2008	114,375	194,927	309,302
Net book value			
At 31 May 2008	35,625	265,188	300,813
At 31 May 2007	*43,125*	*270,217*	*313,342*

3. Transactions with the director

The company is controlled by B Savage by virtue of his 100% shareholding in the company

The director had an overdrawn loan account during the year The amount overdrawn at the year end was £Nil (2007 £170,873) and the maximum overdrawn during the year was £191,936 (2007 £172,241) Interest was charged at 5% up to 5 April 2007 and 6 25% from 6 April 2007 and totalled £8,677 during the year (2007 £7,892) The balance was paid during the year and at the year end the company owed the director £499 (2007 £Nil)

4. Share capital

Authorised share capital:

	2008 £	2007 £
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	*1,000*

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2008 No	2008 £	2007 No	2007 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*