

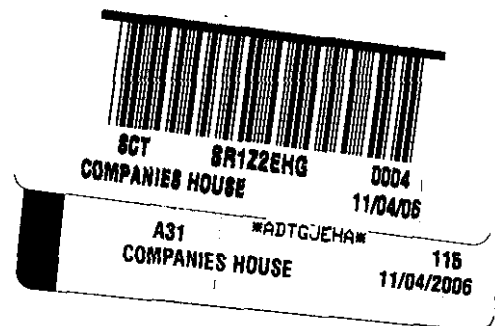
REGISTRAR

Bark Products (Scotland) Limited

Report and Abbreviated Accounts

30 June 2005

ERNST & YOUNG



Independent auditors' report

to Bark Products (Scotland) Limited pursuant to section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the company's abbreviated accounts for the year ended 30 June 2005 which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 3, which have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law, together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 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 work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it 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 for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

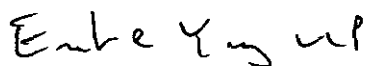
The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with Section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with Sections 246(5) and 246(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 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. 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 246(6) of the Act, and the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.



Ernst & Young LLP
Registered Auditor
Hull

13 February 2006

Abbreviated balance sheet balance sheet

at 30 June 2005

	Notes	2005 £	2004 £
Fixed assets	2		
Tangible assets		166,314	178,939
Current assets			
Stocks		139,106	124,784
Debtors		511,529	460,003
Cash at bank and in hand		50,381	10,313
		701,016	595,100
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		422,665	386,901
Net current assets		278,351	208,199
Total assets less current liabilities		444,665	387,138
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		83,500	83,500
Provisions for liabilities and charges		4,723	3,239
		356,442	300,399
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	5,000	5,000
Profit and loss account		351,442	295,399
Shareholders' funds		356,442	300,399

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 by the directors on 13 February 2006 and are signed on their behalf by:



I A Bannerman
Director



P D Williams
Director

13 February 2006

Notes to the abbreviated accounts at 30 June 2005

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The principal accounting policies of the company have remained unchanged from the previous year and are set out below.

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the concession in FRS 1 "Cash Flow Statements" which exempts a company from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows cash flow statement on the grounds that the company is small as defined in companies legislation.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

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 based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold property	-	2% - 20% straight line
Plant & machinery	-	10% - 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	30% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	20% - 33% straight line

Stocks

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

Cost comprises the direct cost of production and the attributable proportion of all overheads appropriate to location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price reduced by all costs of completion, marketing, selling and distribution.

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.

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.

