COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 01664263

O'CONNOR FENCING LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 OCTOBER 2013

O'CONNOR FENCING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2013

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O'CONNOR FENCING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 OCTOBER 2013

	Note	2013 £	2013 £	2012 £	2012 £
FIXED ASSETS	2				
Tangible assets			**40,972**		52,833
Investments			**5**		5
			40,977		52,838
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		**167,247**		1,034,904	
Debtors		**679,496**		590,142	
Cash at bank and in hand		**1,024,251**		655,508	
		1,870,994		2,280,554	
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		**734,133**		1,554,981	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			**1,136,861**		725,573
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**1,177,838**		778,411
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			**-**		572
			1,177,838		777,839
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up equity share capital	3		**1,000**		1,000
Profit and loss account			**1,176,838**		776,839
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**1,177,838**		777,839

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

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

O'CONNOR FENCING LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET ***(continued)***

31 OCTOBER 2013

For the year ended 31 October 2013 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and

- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 29/7/14........, and are signed on their behalf by:

....

MR S O'CONNOR

Company Registration Number: 01664263

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, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Consolidation

In the opinion of the directors, the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

Turnover

The company's turnover represents the amounts received or receivable, net of VAT, for goods and services supplied to customers during the year.

In respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services, turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced. Turnover in respect of long-term contracts and contracts for on-going services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion.

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:

Fixtures & Fittings	-	15% per annum reducing balance
Motor Vehicles	-	25% per annum reducing balance

Computers are depreciated over 3 years straight line.

Stocks

Stocks and Work in Progress have been valued at the lower of costs and net realisable value; in respect of Work in Progress and Finished Goods, cost includes a relevant proportion of overheads according to the stage of manufacturing / completion.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

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.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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, 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 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.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

O'CONNOR FENCING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2013

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £	Investments £	Total £
COST			
At 1 November 2012 and 31 October 2013	**107,880**	**5**	**107,885**
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 November 2012	**55,047**	**–**	**55,047**
Charge for year	**11,861**	**–**	**11,861**
At 31 October 2013	**66,908**	**–**	**66,908**
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 October 2013	**40,972**	**5**	**40,977**
At 31 October 2012	52,833	5	52,838

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised share capital:

	2013 £	2012 £
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	**1,000**	1,000

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2013 No	2013 £	2012 No	2012 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	**1,000**	**1,000**	1,000	1,000

4. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent company is OCF Security Holdings Limited, a company registered in Great Britain.