

JP Duddy & Sons Limited

Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

JP Duddy & Sons Limited

Company Number: NI009140

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	4	693,832	725,318
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current Assets			
Stocks		-	5,200
Debtors		22,273	21,665
Cash and cash equivalents		704,253	584,896
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		726,526	611,761
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(136,717)	(125,048)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Current Assets		589,809	486,713
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		1,283,641	1,212,031
Provisions for liabilities		63,957	64,673
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Assets		1,347,598	1,276,704
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital		125,000	125,000
Other reserves		25,000	25,000
Profit and Loss Account		1,197,598	1,126,704
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders' Funds		1,347,598	1,276,704
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities).

All of the members have consented to the preparation of abridged accounts in accordance with section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 444 not to file the Abridged Profit and Loss Account and Directors' Report.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors confirm that the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 386 and for 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 and loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 12 May 2021 and signed on its behalf by

M Duddy
Director

D Duddy
Director

JP Duddy & Sons Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

JP Duddy & Sons Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. 7 Killybrack Road, Omagh, Co Tyrone, BT79 7DG is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. . The principal activity of the company during the year was that of property holding, provision of management services and Retailing of Windows, floors and doors. The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Long leasehold property	- 2% Straight line
Plant and machinery	- 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% Reducing balance

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or

estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the same value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The company also operates a defined benefit pension scheme for its employees providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of this scheme are also held separately from those of the company, being invested with pension fund managers.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

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 tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are

translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 3, (2019 - 3).

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Sales and Administration	2	2
Director	1	1
	3	3

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	1,520,988	24,847	19,475	1,565,310
Additions	-	1,681	-	1,681
Disposals	-	-	(9,125)	(9,125)
At 31 December 2020	1,520,988	26,528	10,350	1,557,866
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	807,727	17,712	14,553	839,992
Charge for the financial year	27,310	3,648	678	31,636
On disposals	-	-	(7,594)	(7,594)
At 31 December 2020	835,037	21,360	7,637	864,034
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	685,951	5,168	2,713	693,832
At 31 December 2019	713,261	7,135	4,922	725,318

5. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 December 2020.

6. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.