

Registration number: NI009814

A & S Donaldson (Northern Ireland) Limited

**Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts
for the Year Ended 30 September 2013**

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A & S Donaldson (Northern Ireland) Limited
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A & S Donaldson (Northern Ireland) Limited
(Registration number: NI009814)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 September 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets		-	3,333
Tangible fixed assets		6,694	22,755
Investments		4,000	4,000
		<u>10,694</u>	<u>30,088</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		89,353	68,798
Debtors		348,998	467,511
Cash at bank and in hand		509,749	466,745
		<u>948,100</u>	<u>1,003,054</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(699,673)</u>	<u>(783,585)</u>
Net current assets		<u>248,427</u>	<u>219,469</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		259,121	249,557
Provisions for liabilities		-	(1,900)
Net assets		<u>259,121</u>	<u>247,657</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	9,000	9,000
Capital redemption reserve		36,000	36,000
Profit and loss account		<u>214,121</u>	<u>202,657</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>259,121</u>	<u>247,657</u>

A & S Donaldson (Northern Ireland) Limited
(Registration number: NI009814)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 September 2013

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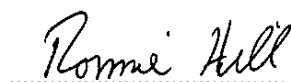
For the year ending 30 September 2013 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

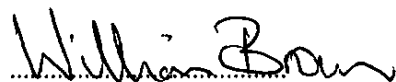
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

Approved by the Board on 30 January 2014 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Mr R Hill
Director



.....
Mr W Brown
Director

A & S Donaldson (Northern Ireland) Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2013

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied.

Income from service contracts is apportioned evenly over the whole period of the contract.

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Negative goodwill is included within fixed assets and released to the profit and loss account in the periods in which the fair values of the non-monetary assets purchased on the same acquisition are recovered, whether through sale or depreciation.

Amortisation

The useful economic life of goodwill has been estimated by the directors at three years.

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	33.3% straight line

Depreciation

The cost of tangible fixed assets is their purchase cost. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets less their estimated residual value, on a straight line basis, over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates are:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Improvements to short leasehold premises	10%
Motor vehicles	25%
Fixtures and fittings	10%
Office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33.3%

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at their purchase cost, less any provision for diminution in value. Investment income is included in the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

A & S Donaldson (Northern Ireland) Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2013

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Stock

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In general, cost of stationery is determined on a weighted average basis and all other stock is determined on a first in first out basis. This includes transport and handling costs. Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolescent, slow moving and defective stocks.

Deferred tax

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 tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profit and its results, as stated in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term. Hire purchase contracts, which transfer to the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as if the asset has been purchased outright. The assets are included in fixed assets and the capital element of hire commitment is shown as obligations under hire purchase contracts. The hire rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligations, while the interest element is charged against profit in proportion to the reducing capital element outstanding.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for directors and senior staff. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

A & S Donaldson (Northern Ireland) Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2013

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2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2012	24,000	271,781	4,000	299,781
Disposals	(24,000)	(229,490)	-	(253,490)
At 30 September 2013	-	42,291	4,000	46,291
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2012	20,667	249,026	-	269,693
Charge for the year	3,333	16,059	-	19,392
Eliminated on disposals	(24,000)	(229,488)	-	(253,488)
At 30 September 2013	-	35,597	-	35,597
Net book value				
At 30 September 2013	-	6,694	4,000	10,694
At 30 September 2012	3,333	22,755	4,000	30,088

3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2013 £	2012 £
Amounts falling due within one year	-	83,026

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2013		2012	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000

A & S Donaldson (Northern Ireland) Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 September 2013

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5 Control

As no individual shareholder owns a majority of the share capital, there is deemed to be no ultimate controlling party.