A & J McDOWALL LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 28 NOVEMBER 2013





ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 28 NOVEMBER 2013

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

28 NOVEMBER 2013

		201	2012	
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			1,023,078	1,099,287
Investments			155,000	70,000
			1,178,078	1,169,287
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		155,450		187,170
Debtors		70,365		94,406
Cash at bank and in hand		36,987		80,735
		262,802		362,311
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within	one year	30,418		28,928
NET CURRENT ASSETS			232,384	333,383
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILIT	TIES		1,410,462	1,502,670
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after m	ore than			
one year			277,921	269,379
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			35,215	36,423
			1,097,326	1,196,868
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	_		07.470	07.470
Called-up equity share capital	3		27,172	27,172
Revaluation reserve			413,715	413,715
Other reserves			25,499	25,499
Profit and loss account			630,940	730,482
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,097,326	1,196,868

For the year ended 28 November 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.

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.

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

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

28 NOVEMBER 2013

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on, and are signed on their behalf by:

MR A McDOWALL

Director

Company Registration Number: SC032995

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 28 NOVEMBER 2013

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 April 2008).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

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:

Freehold Property

2% per annum of cost or revalued amount

Plant & Machinery

10% per annum of cost

Property Improvements

- 10% per annum of cost

Motor Vehicles

10% per annum of cost

Stocks

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

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 28 NOVEMBER 2013

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 28 NOVEMBER 2013

2. FIXED ASSETS

3.

		gible ssets £	Investments £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION At 29 November 2012 Additions Disposals	4	2,859 0,120 8,002)	70,000 140,000 (55,000)	3,252,859 180,120 (103,002)
At 28 November 2013	3,17	4,977	155,000	3,329,977
DEPRECIATION At 29 November 2012 Charge for year On disposals At 28 November 2013	11 (4	3,572 3,789 5,462) 1,899	- - - -	2,083,572 113,789 (45,462) 2,151,899
NET BOOK VALUE At 28 November 2013	1,02	3,078	155,000	1,178,078
At 28 November 2012	1,09	9,287	70,000	1,169,287
SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised share capital:				
10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each 25,500 Deferred Ordinary shares of £1 24,500 "B" Ordinary shares of £1 each			2013 £ 10,000 25,500 24,500 60,000	2012 £ 10,000 25,500 24,500 60,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	2013		2012	
Ordinary shares of £1 each Deferred Ordinary shares of £1	No 10,000	10,0		£ 10,000
each	17,172	17,	17,172	17,172
	27,172	27,	1 72 27,172	27,172