HIGHLAND CLEARANCE LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MARCH 2016

RITSONS

Chartered Accountants
Forbes House
36 Huntly Street
Inverness
IV3 5PR



SCT 23/12/2016 COMPANIES HOUSE

#185

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS	2	2	*
Tangible assets	_	242,972	292,659
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		70,000	70,000
Debtors		244,694	141,466
Cash at bank and in hand		14,728	60,310
		329,422	271,776
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		143,019	122,204
NET CURRENT ASSETS		186,403	149,572
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		429,375	442,231
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		12,356	22,395
		417,019	419,836
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	_	•	•
Called up equity share capital	3	2	2
Profit and loss account		417,017	419,834
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		417,019	419,836
			

For the year ended 31 March 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

Mr J MacKenzie

Company Registration Number: SC088323

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

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 January 2015).

Turnover

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

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:

Plant and equipment

10% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% on the reducing balance

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.

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 director considers 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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either 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.

2. FIXED ASSETS

					Tangible Assets £
	COST				•
	At 1 April 2015				832,952
	Additions				4,636
	At 31 March 2016	·			837,588
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 April 2015				540,293
	Charge for year				54,323
	At 31 March 2016				594,616
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 31 March 2016				242,972
	At 31 March 2015				292,659
3.	SHARE CAPITAL	·			
	Authorised share capital:				
				2016	2015
				£	£
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each			100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
		2017		. 2016	
		2016 No.	£	2015 No.	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
			 -		

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF HIGHLAND CLEARANCE LTD

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

In accordance with our terms of engagement, and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared the financial statements of the company on pages 1 to 3 from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.

This report is made to the Company's Director, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken to enable us to prepare the financial statements on behalf of the Company's Director 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 and the Company's Director, for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with best practice guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the preparation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2016 your duty to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view under the Companies Act 2006. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

RITSONS

Chartered Accountants

Forbes House 36 Huntly Street Inverness IV3 5PR

21.12.16