CHARLES BLAIR (DIAMOND PRODUCTS) LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR 30 NOVEMBER 2014



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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2014

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

30 NOVEMBER 2014

	2014		,	2013
N	ote	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			-	-
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		21,243		18,518
Debtors		19,281		25,254
Cash at bank and in hand		112,747		108,048
		153,271		151,820
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		9,404		4,336
NET CURRENT ASSETS			143,867	147,484
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			143,867	147,484

THE BALANCE SHEET CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE. THE NOTES ON PAGES 3 to 4 FORM PART OF THESE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

30 NOVEMBER 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	3	501 143,366	501 146,983
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		143,867	147,484

For the year ended 30 November 2014 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 responsibility 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 16 February 2015.

MR P BLAIR

Company Registration Number: SC106721

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2014

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).

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 machinery - over 5 years

Stocks

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

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

FIXED ASSETS 2.

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 December 2013 and 30 November 2014	5,717
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 December 2013	5,717
At 30 November 2014	5,717
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 November 2014	·
At 30 November 2013	
SHARE CAPITAL	

3.

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014		2013	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	501	501	501	501