A G D DUFF & PARTNERS LTD UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

SATURDAY

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23/05/2015 COMPANIES HOUSE #617

WILLIAMSON & DUNN

Chartered Accountants
3 West Craibstone Street
Bon Accord Square
Aberdeen
AB11 6YW

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

CONTENTS	PAGE	
Abbreviated balance sheet	1	
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3	

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 DECEMBER 2014

		2014		2013
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Intangible assets	2		1,218,750	1,293,750
Tangible assets			245,561	267,003
			1,464,311	1,560,753
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		92,750		102,256
Debtors		703,821	•	551,824
		796,571		654,080
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one				
year	3	895,711		673,723
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(99,140)	(19,643)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,365,171	1,541,110
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more				
than one year	4		1,198,604	1,448,973
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			12,788	14,218
GOVERNMENT GRANTS	5		6,592	10,992
•			147,187	66,927

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

31 DECEMBER 2014

	2014		2013	
	Note	£	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up equity share capital Profit and loss account	6		300 146,887	300 66,627
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			147,187	66,927

For the year ended 31 December 2014 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.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 15 May 2015, and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr P D Duff

Company Registration Number: SC390477

Mr A G Duff

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 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

Turnover represents the value of fish sold during the period excluding vat.

Amortisation

Amortisation 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:

Goodwill

5% on straight line

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:

Leasehold Property Plant & Machinery Fixtures & Fittings Motor Vehicles 4% on straight line 20% on reducing balance 20% on reducing balance

25% on reducing balance 33% on reducing balance

Stocks

Equipment

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 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

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.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating profit.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred government grants

Deferred government grants in respect of capital expenditure are treated as deferred income and are credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful life of the assets to which they relate.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Intangible Assets £	Tangible Assets £	Total
COST		-	
At 1 January 2014	1,500,000	336,853	1,836,853
Additions		3,325	3,325
At 31 December 2014	1,500,000	340,178	1,840,178
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2014	206,250	69,850	276,100
Charge for year	75,000	24,767	99,767
At 31 December 2014	281,250	94,617	375,867
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2014	1,218,750	245,561	1,464,311
At 31 December 2013	1,293,750	267,003	1,560,753

3. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are secured by the company:

• •	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	378,051	316,043

4. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are secured by the company:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	86,070	148,746
		

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

5.	GOVERNMENT GRANTS				
	Received and receivable Amortisation			2014 £ 21,991 (15,399)	2013 £ 21,991 (10,999)
				6,592	10,992
6.	SHARE CAPITAL		,		
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		··		
		2014		2013	
		No	£	No	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	300	300	300	300