

C.A.M.S CONSTRUCTION (SCOTLAND) LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

C.A.M.S Construction (Scotland) Limited
Company No. SC391264
Abbreviated Balance Sheet 31 March 2015

		2015		2014	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	2		18,116		16,690
			18,116		16,690
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		52,365		41,250	
Debtors		76,507		158,970	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,273		4,413	
		147,145		204,633	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		(139,265)		(174,039)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			7,880		30,594
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			25,996		47,284
Creditors: Amounts Falling After More Than One Year	3		(8,593)		(7,032)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			(3,623)		(3,338)
NET ASSETS			13,780		36,914
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	4		2		2
Profit and Loss account			13,778		36,912
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			13,780		36,914

C.A.M.S Construction (Scotland) Limited
Company No. SC391264
Abbreviated Balance Sheet (continued) 31 March 2015

For the year ending 31 March 2015 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 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 abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

On behalf of the board

Mr Craig Fenwick

01/07/2015

C.A.M.S Construction (Scotland) Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts
For The Year Ended 31 March 2015

1 . Accounting Policies

1.1 . Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

1.2 . Statement of Cash Flow

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No.1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

1.3 . Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

1.4 . Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	33% Reducing Balance
Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing Balance

1.5 . Leasing and Hire Purchase Contracts

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in the creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period. Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to profit and loss account as incurred.

1.6 . Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.7 . Deferred Taxation

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, 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 taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and the law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

C.A.M.S Construction (Scotland) Limited
Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts (continued)
For The Year Ended 31 March 2015

2 . Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
As at: 1 April 2014	25,993
Additions	7,494
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As at: 31 March 2015	33,487
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Depreciation	
As at: 1 April 2014	9,303
Provided during the period	6,068
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As at: 31 March 2015	15,371
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Net Book Value	
As at: 31 March 2015	18,116
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As at: 1 April 2014	16,690
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3 . Creditors: Amounts Falling After More Than One Year

	2015	2014
	£	£
Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	8,593	7,032
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4 . Share Capital

	Value	Number	2015	2014
Allotted, called up and fully paid:	£		£	£
Ordinary shares	1,000	2	2	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

5 . Controlling Party

During the period under review Mr C Fenwick owned 50% of the share capital of the company represented by 1 ordinary share of £1. The remaining 50% of the share capital of the company was owned by Mr G Thomson.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.