MARK BREMNER JOINERY LIMITED UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 MARCH 2013

TUESDAY



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24/12/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE

#199

RITSONS

Chartered Accountants
1a Cluny Square
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ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

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ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 MARCH 2013

		2013	2012
	Note	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		232	31,241
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		_	325
Debtors		4,321	7,000
Cash at bank and in hand		-,521	1,969
		4,321	9,294
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		10,149	32,313
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(5,828)	(23,019)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(5,596)	8,222
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year		-	1,111
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		-	5,581
		(5.50.6)	
		(5,596)	1,530
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	1	1
Profit and loss account	_	(5,597)	1,529
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(DEFICIT)/SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		(5,596)	1,330

For the year ended 31 March 2013 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has 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

MR M BREMNER

Company Registration Number: SC358714

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

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.

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:

Plant & Machinery - 15% pa, reducing balance
Motor Vehicles - 25% pa, reducing balance
Office Equipment - 10% pa, 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:

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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.

Compound instruments comprise both a liability and an equity component. At date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar debt instrument. The liability component is accounted for as a financial liability.

The residual is the difference between the net proceeds of issue and the liability component (at time of issue). The residual is the equity component, which is accounted for as an equity instrument.

The interest expense on the liability component is calculated applying the effective interest rate for the liability component of the instrument. The difference between this amount and any repayments is added to the carrying amount of the liability in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

2. FIXED ASSETS

					Tangible Assets £
	COST At 1 April 2012 Additions Disposals				47,693 1,688 (49,008)
	At 31 March 2013				373
	DEPRECIATION At 1 April 2012 Charge for year On disposals				16,452 41 (16,352)
	At 31 March 2013				141
	NET BOOK VALUE At 31 March 2013				232
	At 31 March 2012				31,241
3.	SHARE CAPITAL				
	Authorised share capital:				
				2013 £	2012 £
	10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each			10,000	10,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	2013 No 1	£ 1	2012 No 1	£ 1

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF MARK BREMNER JOINERY LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2013

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 4 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 2013 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.

1a Cluny Square BUCKIE Banffshire AB56 1AH

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RITSONS Chartered Accountants