

McCreath Taylor (NI) Ltd

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 31 December 2013



McKeague Morgan & Company
Chartered Accountants
27 College Gardens
Belfast
BT9 6BS

McCreath Taylor (NI) Ltd

Contents

| | |
|---|--------|
| Accountants' Report | 1 |
| Abbreviated Balance Sheet | 2 |
| Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts | 3 to 4 |

Independent Accountants' Report on the Unaudited Accounts
To the Board of Directors of McCreath Taylor (NI) Ltd
For the Year Ended 31 December 2013

As described on the balance sheet you are responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated accounts for the year ended 31 December 2013 set out on pages 2 to 4 and you consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these unaudited abbreviated accounts, in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information supplied to us.

McKeague Morgan & Company

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Chartered Accountants
27 College Gardens
BT9 6BS

26 September 2014

McCreath Taylor (NI) Ltd**(Registration number: NI036100)****Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2013**

| | Note | 2013 £ | 2012 £ |
|---|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible fixed assets | 2 | <u>597,171</u> | <u>758,522</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | | 324,647 | 51,235 |
| Debtors | | 227,228 | 175,334 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | <u>53,571</u> | <u>133,692</u> |
| | | 605,446 | 360,261 |
| Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year | | <u>(337,724)</u> | <u>(158,092)</u> |
| Net current assets | | <u>267,722</u> | <u>202,169</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 864,893 | 960,691 |
| Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year | | - | (9,845) |
| Provisions for liabilities | | <u>(38,263)</u> | <u>(49,453)</u> |
| Net assets | | <u>826,630</u> | <u>901,393</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 3 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Profit and loss account | | <u>726,630</u> | <u>801,393</u> |
| Shareholders' funds | | <u>826,630</u> | <u>901,393</u> |

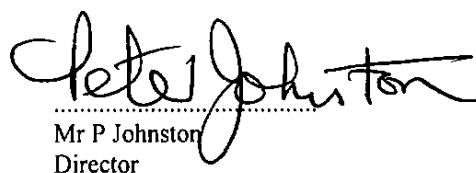
For the year ending 31 December 2013 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime .

Approved by the Board on 26 September 2014 and signed on its behalf by:


Mr P Johnston
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

McCreath Taylor (NI) Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention..

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The accounts do not include a cash flow statement because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirements to prepare such a statement.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

| Asset class | Depreciation method and rate |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Motor Vehicles | 25% reducing balance |
| Plant and machinery | 10% straight line |
| Adaptations to premises | 10% straight line |

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

McCreath Taylor (NI) Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2013

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Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

2 Fixed assets

| | Tangible assets £ | Total £ |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Cost | | |
| At 1 January 2013 | 1,660,578 | 1,660,578 |
| Additions | 77,050 | 77,050 |
| Disposals | (189,850) | (189,850) |
| At 31 December 2013 | <u>1,547,778</u> | <u>1,547,778</u> |
| Depreciation | | |
| At 1 January 2013 | 902,056 | 902,056 |
| Charge for the year | 135,027 | 135,027 |
| Eliminated on disposals | (86,476) | (86,476) |
| At 31 December 2013 | <u>950,607</u> | <u>950,607</u> |
| Net book value | | |
| At 31 December 2013 | <u>597,171</u> | <u>597,171</u> |
| At 31 December 2012 | <u>758,522</u> | <u>758,522</u> |

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

| | 2013 | | 2012 | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | No. | £ | No. | £ |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | <u>100,000</u> | <u>100,000</u> | <u>100,000</u> | <u>100,000</u> |

