(RMe)

Grahams of Glasgow Limited

Abbreviated Financial Statements

Period Ended

31 March 2004





Abbreviated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2004

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Director

David Parker

Secretary and registered office

Nicholas Korankye, 40 Stronend Street, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, G22 6AR

Company number

SC249084

Accountants

BDO Stoy Hayward LLP, 64 Dalblair Road, Ayr, KA7 1UH

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Charing Cross, Glasgow, G22 6AR

Accountants' Report on the Unaudited Financial Statements

To the director of Grahams of Glasgow Limited

As described on the balance sheet you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2004, set out on pages 2 to 6, and you consider that the company is exempt from an audit under section 249A(1) of the Companies Act 1985. In accordance with your instructions, we have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.

BDO STOY HAYWARD LLP

Chartered Accountants

Ayr

27 August 2004

Balance sheet at 31 March 2004

	Note	31 March 2004 £	31 March 2004 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	2		41,900
Current assets		10.515	
Stocks Debtors		49,616 306,089	
Donal			
		355,705	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		437,101	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(81,396)
Total assets less current liabilities			(39,496)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			18,595
			(58,091)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	3		100
rioni and ioss account			(58,191)
Equity shareholders' funds			(58,091)

The director has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 249A(1) not to have these financial statements audited and confirms that no notice has been deposited under section 249B(2) of the Companies Act 1985.

The director acknowledges his responsibility for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with section 221 of the Companies Act 1985; and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2004 and of its loss for the period then ended in accordance with the requirements of section 226, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The notes on pages 4 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 March 2004 (Continued)

The financial statements were approved by the director on 27 August 2004.

D Parker

Director

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Turnover

Turnover represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual values, of all tangible fixed assets evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates:

Plant & machinery

- 25% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% straight line

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- deferred tax is not recognised on timing differences arising on revalued properties unless the company has entered into a binding sale agreement and is not proposing to take advantage of rollover relief; and
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates
 making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing
 differences.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components. The interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Pension costs

The company makes discretionary contributions to employees' personal pension schemes. These are charged to profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Total £
Cost Additions and at 31 March 2004	49,380
Depreciation Provided for the period and at 31 March 2004	7,480
Net book value At 31 March 2004	41,900

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2004 (Continued)

hare capital		
	Authorised	Allotted,
		called up
		and
		fully paid
	31 March	31 March
	2004	2004
	£	£
Equity share capital		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100