MACDONALD ESTATES FALKIRK PARTNERSHIP LTD ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO MACDONALD ESTATES FALKIRK PARTNERSHIP LTD

UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 2 to 3, together with the financial statements of Macdonald Estates Falkirk Partnership Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2008 prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company in accordance with section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report on abbreviated accounts 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, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2006/3 "The special auditor's report on abbreviated accounts in the United Kingdom" issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Stephen May Assiates (Audiv) LL Stephen Hay & Associates (Audit) LLP

12 OUDON 2009

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

8 Albyn Place Edinburgh EH2 4NG

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008

		200	8	200	7
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors		3,000		5,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,411		71	
		4,411		5,071	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	1	(2,025)		(3,820)	
Total assets less current liabilities			2,386		1,251
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	2		100		100
Profit and loss account			2,286		1,151
Shareholders' funds			2,386		1,251

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

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 5 October 2009

Thori Buchan

Director

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Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services net of VAT.

1.4 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the tax effect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 a non-discounted basis at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

1.5 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.

2	Share capital	2008	2007
		£	£
	Authorised		
	50 Ordinary Class 'A' of £1 each	50	50
	50 Ordinary Class 'B' of £1 each	50	50
		100	100
			=====
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	50 Ordinary Class 'A' of £1 each	50	50
	50 Ordinary Class 'B' of £1 each	50	50
			
		100	100
		=	

The 'A' and 'B' Shares rank pari passu and have the same rights in all respects.