

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER SC058449

**RAYMOND HUTCHEON (ABERDEEN)
LIMITED**
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR
31 OCTOBER 2014

SATURDAY



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27/06/2015

#336

COMPANIES HOUSE

WILLIAMSON & DUNN

Chartered Accountants
3 West Craibstone Street
Aberdeen
AB11 6YW

RAYMOND HUTCHEON (ABERDEEN) LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2014

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RAYMOND HUTCHEON (ABERDEEN) LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET

31 OCTOBER 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		5,049	5,727
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		870	650
Debtors		1,178	-
Cash at bank and in hand		3,239	5,549
		5,287	6,199
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		3,644	4,754
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,643	1,445
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,692	7,172
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	6	6
Profit and loss account		6,686	7,166
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		6,692	7,172

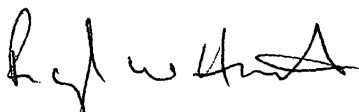
For the year ended 31 October 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- 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 special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 23 June 2015, and are signed on their behalf by:



Mr R Hutcheon

Company Registration Number: SC058449

The notes on pages 2 to 3 form part of these abbreviated accounts.

RAYMOND HUTCHEON (ABERDEEN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2014

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.

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:

Property improvements	- 50 years
Motor vehicles	- 4 years
Equipment	- 5 years

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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:

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 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.

RAYMOND HUTCHEON (ABERDEEN) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 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. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 November 2013	56,871
Additions	500
Disposals	(6,610)
At 31 October 2014	<u><u>50,761</u></u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 November 2013	51,144
Charge for year	1,178
On disposals	(6,610)
At 31 October 2014	<u><u>45,712</u></u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 October 2014	<u><u>5,049</u></u>
At 31 October 2013	<u><u>5,727</u></u>

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2014		2013	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
