

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 04931421

D.J. MACKENZIES LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2012



LB GROUP
Chartered Accountants
Suffolk House
7 Hydra
Orion Court
Addison Way
Great Blakenham
Suffolk
IP6 0LW

D.J. MACKENZIES LIMITED
ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

CONTENTS	PAGE
Abbreviated balance sheet	1
Notes to the abbreviated accounts	3

D.J. MACKENZIES LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2012

	Note	2012	2011
		£	£
FIXED ASSETS	2		
Tangible assets		<u>86,334</u>	<u>53,342</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		25,905	19,384
Debtors		171,883	98,997
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>4,036</u>	<u>20,963</u>
		201,824	139,344
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>226,393</u>	<u>164,509</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(24,569)	(25,165)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		61,765	28,177
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year		42,339	21,554
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>6,640</u>	<u>2,190</u>
		<u>12,786</u>	<u>4,433</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called-up equity share capital	3	1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>12,785</u>	<u>4,432</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>12,786</u>	<u>4,433</u>

The Balance sheet continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

D.J. MACKENZIES LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET *(continued)*

31 DECEMBER 2012

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477, and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476 of the Act

The director acknowledges his responsibility for

- (i) ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26/3/13.



MR N EMPSON
Director

Company Registration Number 04931421

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these abbreviated accounts

D.J. MACKENZIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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

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% Reducing Balance
Fixtures & Fittings	- 15% Reducing Balance
Motor Vehicles	- 25% Reducing Balance
Equipment	- 15% 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

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

D.J. MACKENZIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 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.

D.J. MACKENZIES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1 January 2012	112,002
Additions	54,744
Disposals	<u>(12,000)</u>
At 31 December 2012	<u>154,746</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2012	58,660
Charge for year	19,753
On disposals	<u>(10,001)</u>
At 31 December 2012	<u>68,412</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2012	<u>86,334</u>
At 31 December 2011	<u>53,342</u>

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2012		2011	
	No	£	No	£
1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>