David T. Morrison & Co. Limited
Abbreviated Accounts
for the year ended 31 October 2002

Company No: 133751

Fergusons
24 Woodside
Houston
PA6 7DD

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David T. Morrison & Co. Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to David T. Morrison & Co. Limited under section 247B of the Companies Act 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 4 to 8 together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 October 2002 prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with United Kingdom law under section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility as established by relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards to form an 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 to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those relevant provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the accounts, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full statutory accounts.

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 on pages 4 to 8 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Other information

On 28th November 2003 we reported as auditors to the shareholders of the company on the full statutory accounts prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 and our audit report is set out on pages 2 and 3.



Fergusons
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
24 Woodside
Houston
PA6 7DD

28th November 2003

"Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of David T. Morrison & Co. Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 12 which have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002), and under the accounting policies set out on pages 7 to 8.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report 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 and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion the Directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records or if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We read the Directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements. However, the evidence available to us was limited because there was no effective system of internal control on which we could rely in relation to debtors totalling £18,617. There were no other satisfactory audit procedures we could adopt to confirm that the debtor balances were properly recorded. There were no accounting records on which we could rely on to verify a provision for heat and light costs of £8,904 nor an exceptional credit to profit and loss account of £10,696 in respect of these costs. (see notes 2 and 6 to the accounts).
(Continued on next page)

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of David T. Morrison & Co. Limited

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Fundamental uncertainty

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of disclosures made in note 1 of the accounts concerning the uncertainty as to continuation and renewal of the company's overdraft facility. In view of the significance of this uncertainty we consider that it should be drawn to your attention, but our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

Qualified opinion arising from limitation in audit scope

Except for any adjustment that might have been found to be necessary had we been able to obtain sufficient evidence concerning debtors and heat and light costs, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31st October 2002 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1985.

In respect alone of the limitation on our work relating to debtors and heat and light costs:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit: and
- we were unable to determine whether proper accounting records had been maintained.



Fergusons
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
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28th November 2003"

David T. Morrison & Co. Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 October 2002

	Notes		2002		2001
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2		429,830		440,678
Current assets					
Stocks		314,186		280,831	
Debtors		41,484		35,966	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,955		7,902	
		363,625		324,699	
Creditors: amounts falling due within 1 year	3	(512,538)		(500,405)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			(148,913)		(175,706)
Total assets less current liabilities			280,917		264,972
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(149,113)		(174,441)
Net assets			131,804		90,531
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		320,000		320,000
Revaluation reserve			11,919		11,919
Profit and loss account			(200,115)		(241,388)
Shareholders' funds			131,804		90,531

These abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 applicable to small companies, were approved by the board on 28th November 2003 and signed on its behalf.

Azeem Sharif
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these accounts

1) Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of fixed assets and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002) and on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.The validity of this assumption depends on the company's bankers continuing their support (see next paragraph).

At 31st October 2002, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by £148,913 (2001 - £175,706). The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through a bank overdraft facility which, in common with all such facilities is repayable on demand. Since the year end the company has continued to trade with the support of the company's bankers, with the facility referred to above.

If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values to their recoverable amounts to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities. The directors believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and building	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

1.4 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

1.5 Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

1.6 Stocks

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

1.7 Deferred taxation

Provision is made for taxation deferred as a result of material timing differences between the incidence of income and expenditure for taxation and accounts purposes, using the liability method, only to the extent that, in the opinion of the directors, there is reasonable probability that a liability or asset will crystallise in the near future.

1.8 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 October 2002

2) Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Land & Buildings	Other Assets	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 November 2001	450,000	65,513	515,513
Additions		2,649	2,649
Disposals			
At 31 October 2002	450,000	68,162	518,162
Depreciation			
At 01 November 2001	33,000	41,835	74,835
Charge for the year	9,000	4,497	13,497
On disposals			
At 31 October 2002	42,000	46,332	88,332
Net book values			
At 31 October 2002	408,000	21,830	429,830
At 31 October 2001	417,000	23,678	440,678

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts amounting to £0 (2001 - £5,476).

The freehold land and buildings were revalued on 29th January 1998 by Fyfe Gerrard and Paton, Chartered Surveyors, on an existing use open market value basis.

On the historical cost basis, freehold land and buildings would have been included as follows:

	2002	2001
	£	£
Cost	483,476	483,476
Cumulative depreciation	(90,519)	(80,850)
Net book amount	**392,957**	**402,626**

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 October 2002

3) Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Of the creditors falling due within and after more than one year £394386 are secured.(2001 - £402636).

4) Share capital

	2002 £	2001 £
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000
	500,000	500,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	320,000	320,000
	320,000	320,000

5) Transactions with related parties

David T. Morrsion & Co. Limited is a subsidiary undertaking of Sharif Bros (Glasgow) Limited.

David T. Morrison & Co. Limited is related to Crispy Chip Limited, the directors of David T Morrison have control of both these entities.

At 31st October 2002 there were balances of £55,000 (2001 - £55,000) due to Crispy Chip Limited.

6) Parent Undertakings and Controlling Parties

The company is controlled by Sharif Bros (Glasgow) Limited, a company incorporated in Scotland. The directors, who have ultimate control, are Mohammed Jamil and Mohammed Salim.