

Registration number: SC326311

Dunedin Software Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

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Dunedin Software Limited
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Dunedin Software Limited
(Registration number: SC326311)
Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		56,269	55,752
Investments		<u>33,436</u>	<u>43,133</u>
		<u>89,705</u>	<u>98,885</u>
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		37,324	22,581
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(18,770)</u>	<u>(13,399)</u>
Net current assets		<u>18,554</u>	<u>9,182</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		108,259	108,067
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(103)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>108,156</u>	<u>108,067</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Revaluation reserve		<u>(7,786)</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit and loss account		<u>115,842</u>	<u>107,967</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>108,156</u>	<u>108,067</u>

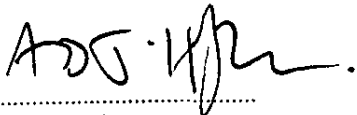
For the year ending 30 June 2012 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the director on 27/3/2013



A Hildyard
Director

Dunedin Software Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers.

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:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Land and buildings	0%
Computer equipment	33.3% straight line

Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from revaluation is transferred to the investment revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) no depreciation is provided in respect of freehold properties held as investments. This is a departure from the requirement of the Companies Act 2006 which requires all properties to be depreciated. Such properties are held for investment and not for consumption and the directors consider that to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of the elements reflected in the annual valuation of properties and accordingly the amount of depreciation which might otherwise have been charged cannot be separately identified or quantified. The directors consider that this policy results in the financial statements giving a true and fair view.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by the FRSSE.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Dunedin Software Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

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2 Fixed assets

	Tangible assets £	Investments £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 July 2011	55,752	43,133	98,885
Revaluations	-	(7,786)	(7,786)
Additions	775	23,000	23,775
Disposals	-	(24,911)	(24,911)
At 30 June 2012	<u>56,527</u>	<u>33,436</u>	<u>89,963</u>
Depreciation			
Charge for the year	<u>258</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>258</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>258</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>258</u>
Net book value			
At 30 June 2012	<u>56,269</u>	<u>33,436</u>	<u>89,705</u>
At 30 June 2011	<u>55,752</u>	<u>43,133</u>	<u>98,885</u>

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2012		2011	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

4 Control

The company is controlled by A Hildyard. A Hildyard has 50% of the company share capital and his wife R Hildyard has the remaining 50%.