REGISTERED NUMBER: SC531321 (Scotland)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

FOR

DOUGLAS BELL (ALLOA) LIMITED

William Duncan (UK) Limited
Chartered Accountants
4d Auchingramont Road
Hamilton
ML3 6JT

DOUGLAS BELL (ALLOA) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC531321)

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

	Page
Company Information	1
Statement of Financial Position	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

DIRECTOR:	Douglas Bell
REGISTERED OFFICE:	4d Auchingramont road Hamilton ML3 6JT
BUSINESS ADDRESS:	30 Redwell Place Alloa FK10 2BT
REGISTERED NUMBER:	SC531321 (Scotland)
ACCOUNTANTS:	William Duncan (UK) Limited Chartered Accountants 4d Auchingramont Road Hamilton ML3 6JT

DOUGLAS BELL (ALLOA) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC531321)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
30 APRIL 2019

	Notes	30.4.19 £	£	30.4.18 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		18		585
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	32		41	
Cash at bank		14,326		14,502	
		14,358		14,543	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	10,179		9,927	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			4,179		4,616
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			4,197		5,201
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			3		111
NET ASSETS			4,194		5,090
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			2		2
Retained earnings			4,192		5,088
			4,194		5,090

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 April 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for:

(a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and

(b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 26 July 2019 and were signed by:

Douglas Bell - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Douglas Bell (Alloa) Limited is a private company, limited by shares , registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Rendering of services
Turnover from the rendering of services, namely the provision of I.T. consulting, is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the statement of financial position date.

Tangible fixed assets
Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.
Computer equipment - 33% on cost

Impairment of assets
At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments
Basic financial instruments are recognised as follows:

(i) Debtors
Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand.

Cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts, which are included as current borrowings in liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(iii) Creditors
Short term trade creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Provisions for liabilities
The company recognises a provision for annual leave accrued by employees as a result of services rendered in the current period, and which employees are entitled to carry forward and use within the next 12 months. The provision is measured at the salary cost payable for the period of absence.

3. AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees during the year was 1 (2018 - 1) .

continued...

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Computer equipment £
COST	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	1,719
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 May 2018	1,134
Charge for year	567
At 30 April 2019	1,701
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 April 2019	18
At 30 April 2018	585

5. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.4.19 £	30.4.18 £
Other debtors	32	41

6. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	30.4.19 £	30.4.18 £
Trade creditors	44	41
Corporation tax	5,160	5,036
VAT	1,909	1,743
Director's loan	1,961	2,002
Accrued charges	1,105	1,105
	10,179	9,927

7. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

During the year, the company received an interest free loan from the director amounting to £1,961 (2018: £2,002).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.